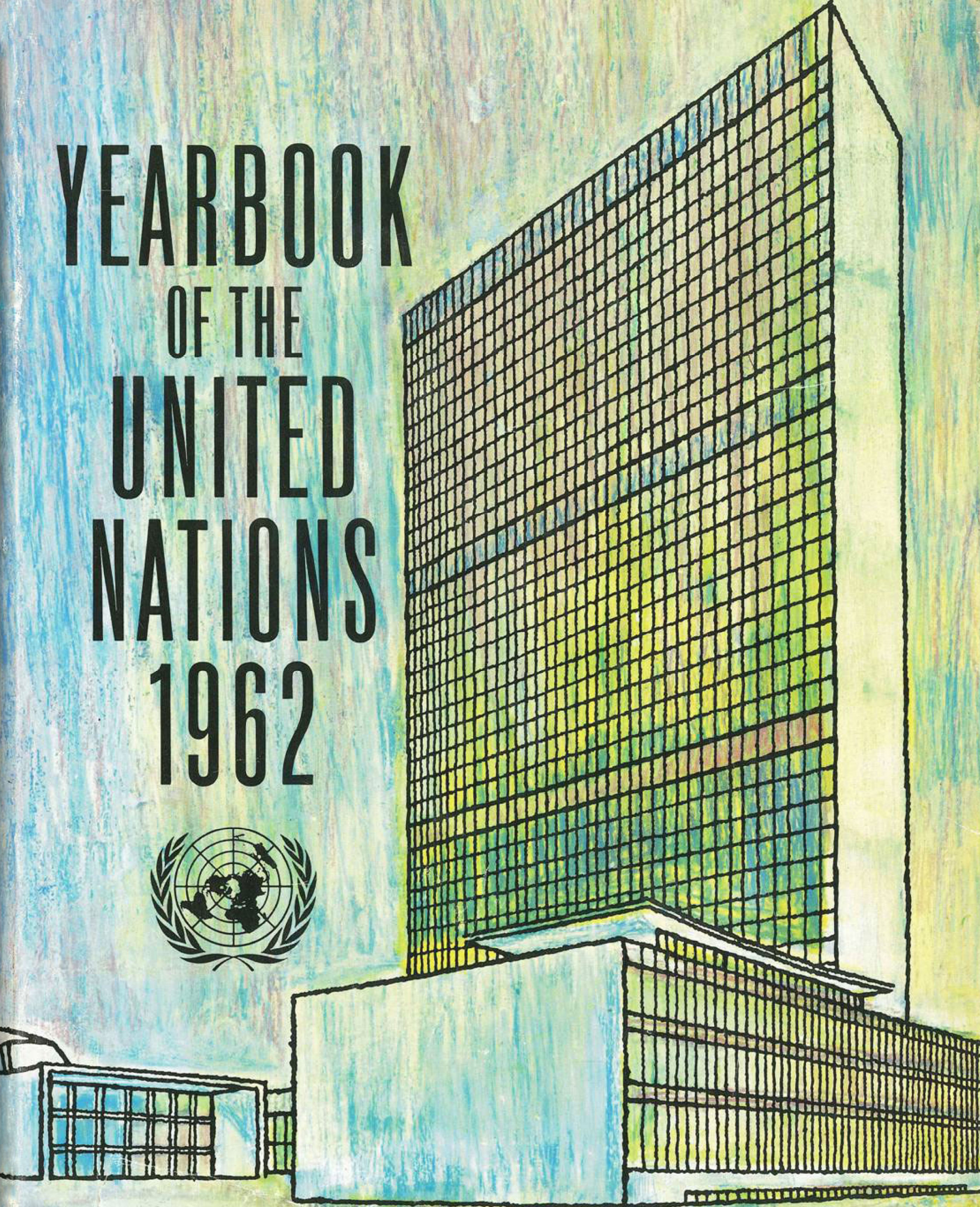


YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1962



YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
1962

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1962

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Foreword

History provides a compass which the present may use in charting its course towards the future. It is therefore hoped that the Yearbooks of the United Nations, which are intended as historical reference works, will serve as guides to informed understanding of the role which the United Nations system has played, and can play, in the development of world peace and mankind's welfare.

This sixteenth edition of the Yearbook gives, within the confines of a single volume, a compact and authoritative account (together with documentary bibliographies) of the great range of activities, proceedings and decisions of United Nations organs. It does so for the year 1962. It also describes the work during this 12-month period of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies.

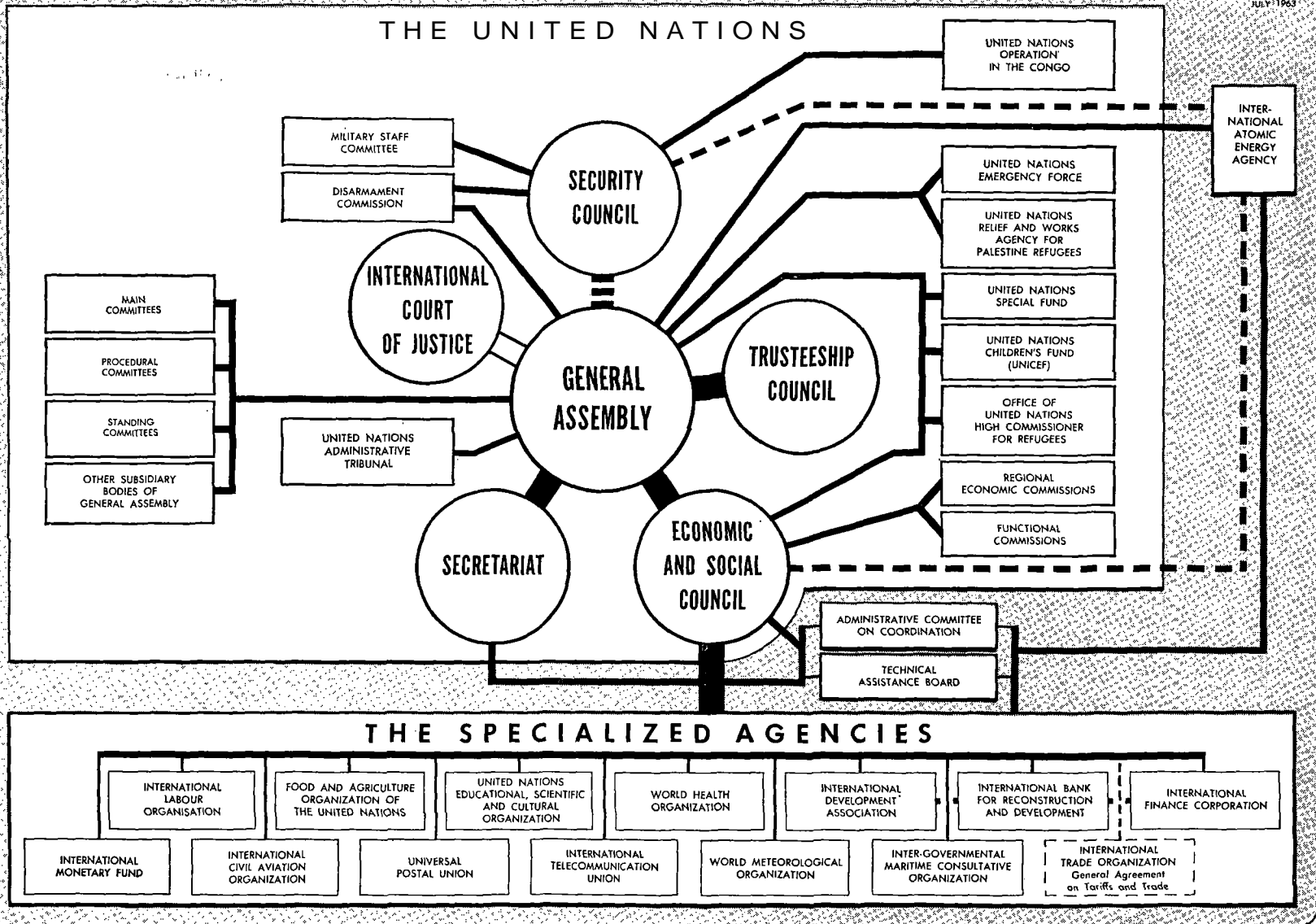
In chronicling these many activities, the Yearbook provides a basis for appraisal of major factors in the evolution of organized international co-operation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'U Thant', with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

U THANT
Secretary-General

THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULY 1963



Contents

PART ONE: THE UNITED NATIONS

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

I. DISARMAMENT AND RELATED QUESTIONS	3	VIII. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAS	101
The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, 5; Consideration of Disarmament Matters at General Assembly's Seventeenth Session, 14; Inquiry by the Secretary-General on the Question of Non-Dissémination of Nuclear Weapons, 28.		Matters Concerning the Situation in the Caribbean Area, 101; Question of Boundaries Between Venezuela and British Guiana, 112.	
II. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY	29	IX. QUESTIONS CONCERNING ASIA AND THE FAR EAST	114
The Effects of Atomic Radiation, 29; Third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 34; Annual Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 36.		The Representation of China, 114; The Korean Question, 117; The Question of West New Guinea (West Irian), 124; The India-Pakistan Question, 128; Relations Between Cambodia and Thailand, 131.	
III. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE	37	X. QUESTIONS CONCERNING EUROPE	131
Legal Aspects of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 38; Scientific and Technical Aspects of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 47.		The Question of Hungary, 131.	
IV. THE UNITED NATIONS YEAR FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION	55	XI. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST	135
V. SITUATION WITH REGARD TO IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES	57	The Palestine Question, 135; Assistance to Palestine Refugees, 139; The United Nations Emergency Force, 144; The Question of Oman, 145; Credentials for Representatives of Yemen to General Assembly, 148.	
VI. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)	69	XII. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MEMBERSHIP AND THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER	150
Political and Related Developments, 69; United Nations Force in the Congo (Leopoldville), 80; United Nations Civilian Operations in the Congo (Leopoldville), 80.		The Admission of New Members, 150; The Question of the Review of the United Nations Charter, 152; Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 153; Investigation into the Deaths of Dag Hammarskjöld and Those Accompanying Him, 155; The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, 159.	
VII. OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA	88	XIII. OTHER POLITICAL QUESTIONS	160
The Situation in Angola, 88; Questions Concerning South Africa's Apartheid Policies, 93.		Proposal Concerning Organization of Peace, 160.	

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

I. THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION	163	Employment and Unemployment, 168; Economic Projections and Programming, 169; Report of the International Monetary Fund, 170.
Review of Trends and Conditions, 163; Question of Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, 166; Full Employment, Under-		

II. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITY QUESTIONS	171	IX. HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS	310
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 171; International Commodity Problems, 180; International Commodity Agreements, Conferences and Meetings in 1962, 187.		Draft International Covenants on Human Rights, 310; Advisory Services in Human Rights, 318; Periodic Reports on Human Rights, 320; Studies of Specific Rights or Groups of Rights, 322; The Status of Women, 322; Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 335; Freedom of Information, 341; Questions Pertaining to Slavery, 345; Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, 347; Other Human Rights Questions, 350.	
III. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT	189	X. ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES	354
IV. UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	197	Work of Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 354.	
The United Nations Special Fund, 197; The Programmes of Technical Co-operation, 204; The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, 207.		XI. THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)	361
V. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	230	XII. NARCOTIC DRUGS	370
The United Nations Development Decade, 230; The World Food Programme, 237; The Financing of Economic Development, 240; The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries, 250; Inflation and Economic Development, 253; Use and Development of Natural Resources, 254; The Industrialization of Less Developed Countries, 258; Land Reform, 265; Economic Development and Conservation of Nature, 268; Education and Training, 269.		XIII. CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS	377
VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS	270	Development, Co-ordination and Concentration of Activities, 377; Revision of Agreement Between United Nations and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 382	
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), 270; Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), 275; Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), 281; Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), 285; Decentralizing the Economic and Social Work of the United Nations and Strengthening the Regional Economic Commissions, 290.		XIV. CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	383
VII. STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS	293	Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status, 386.	
VIII. SOCIAL AND POPULATION QUESTIONS	295	XV. OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS	390
Social Development and Policy, 295; Population Questions, 298; Community Development, 301; Housing, Building and Planning, 302; Social Services, 306; Social Defence, 309; Advisory Social Welfare Services, 309.		Questions Relating to Science and Technology, 390; Questions Concerning Natural Disasters, 392; Travel, Transport and Communications, 394; International Co-operation in Cartography, 396; Fiscal and Financial Questions, 397; Promoting Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and International Understanding Among Youth, 399; African Educational Development, 400; Safeguarding and Promoting the Interests of Children and Youth, 402; Proposals for Meeting of Economic and Social Council at Ministerial Level, 404.	

QUESTIONS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

I. QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES	407	434; Other Questions Concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories, 436.
Transmission of Information in 1962, 407; Territories Under Portuguese Administration, 409; The Question of Southern Rhodesia, 419; Examination of Information on Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, 429; Racial Discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories, 432; International Assistance for Advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories,		
II. THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA	438	
III. OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM	447	
Territories Under the Trusteeship System, 447; Examination of Annual Reports, 447; Petitions		

and Oral Hearings, 450; Visiting Missions to Trust Territories, 451; Attainment of Self-Government or Independence, 452; Offers of Study and Training Facilities for Inhabitants of Trust Territories, 452; Dissemination of Information on the United Nations and the

Trusteeship System, 453.

IV. CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES	455
Ruanda-Urundi, 455; New Guinea, 460, Nauru, 462; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 464.	

LEGAL QUESTIONS

I. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	467	III. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS CHARTER	487
Case Concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia vs. Thailand), 467; Cases Concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia vs. South Africa; Liberia vs. South Africa), 469; Case Concerning Northern Cameroons (Cameroon vs. United Kingdom), 472; Case Concerning Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (Belgium vs. Spain), 473; Certain Expenses of the United Nations (Request for Advisory Opinion), 473.		IV. LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE	496
II. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION	477	V. TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS	496
Future Work Programme in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law, 477; The Law of Treaties, 480; State Responsibility, 484; Succession of States and Governments, 485.		VI. OTHER LEGAL MATTERS	498
		Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, 498; International Conference on Consular Relations, 504; Question of Defining Aggression, 506; Questions Relating to Rules of Procedure of United Nations Organs, 507; Publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 509; Arbitration of Disputes of a Private Law Character in International Transactions, 510.	

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

I. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS	512	III. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS	554
Geographical Distribution of Staff of United Nations Secretariat and Proportion of Fixed-Term Staff, 512; The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, 520; Other Personnel Questions, 526.		Integrated Programme and Budget Policy, 554; United Nations Postal Administration, 555; United Nations International School, 556; System of Travel and Subsistence Allowances for Members of United Nations Organs and Subsidiary Organs, 557; Review of Pattern of United Nations Conferences, 559; United Nations Buildings and Improvements to Premises, 560; Financial Reports and Accounts and Reports of the Board of Auditors, 561; Audit Reports on Expenditures of Technical Assistance Funds by Specialized Agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency and Expenditures by Executing Agencies of Funds Earmarked from United Nations Special Fund, 562; Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination Between United Nations and Related Agencies, 563.	
II. BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS	527		
Budget of the United Nations for 1963, 527; Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 1962, 535; Scale of Assessments for Apportionment of United Nations Expenses, 538; Financial Obligations of United Nations Member States in Meeting Costs of Peace-Keeping Operations, 541; Financing 1963 Costs of United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Operations in the Congo; Convening of Special Assembly Session on Financial Situation of United Nations, 551.			

PART TWO: THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

I. THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)	567	ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)	576
II. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)	571	IV. THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)	582
III. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			

CONTENTS

V. THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)	588	XL THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)	625
VI. THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	594	XII. THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)	630
VII. THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)	603	XIII. THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)	634
VIII. THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)	608	XIV. THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)	640
IX. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	614	XV. THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE	643
X. THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)	621	The International Trade Organization (ITO), 645; The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 644.	

APPENDICES

I. ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS	653	(31 January 1962-31 December 1962), 704; Matters Considered by the Economic and Social Council at Its Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Sessions, 705; Matters Considered by the Trusteeship Council at Its Twenty-ninth Session, 708; Matters Before the International Court of Justice During 1962, 709.
II. THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	655	
III. THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS	673	
The General Assembly, 673; The Security Council, 682; The Economic and Social Council, 684; The Trusteeship Council, 694; The International Court of Justice, 694; Principal Members of the United Nations Secretariat, 695.		
IV. MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS	697	
Matters Considered by the General Assembly at Its Resumed Sixteenth Session and Regular Seventeenth Session, 697; General Debate, 703; Matters Considered by the Security Council		
V. DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS	710	
Delegations to the Seventeenth Session of General Assembly, 710; Representatives and Deputy, Alternate and Acting Representatives to the Security Council in the Course of 1962, 714; Delegations to the Economic and Social Council, 715; Delegations to the Trusteeship Council, 717.		
VI. UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES	718	

INDICES

SUBJECT INDEX	723	INDEX OF NAMES	769
---------------	-----	----------------	-----

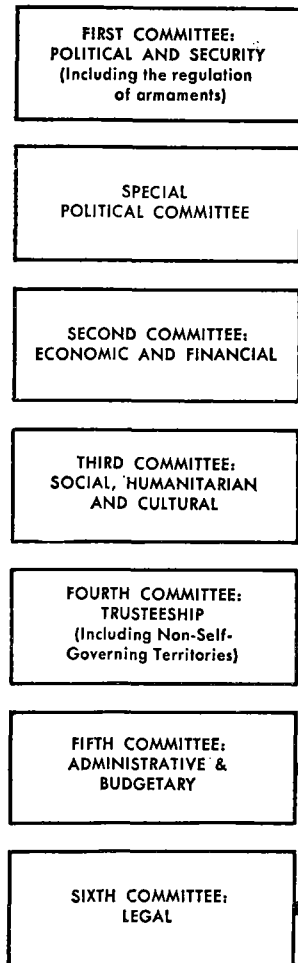
ILLUSTRATIONS AND CHARTS

THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES	vi	STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM	448
STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	xi	MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES	650
STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL	xii		
STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	162	MAP: MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NON-SELF-GOVERNING AND TRUST TERRITORIES	after 406

STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

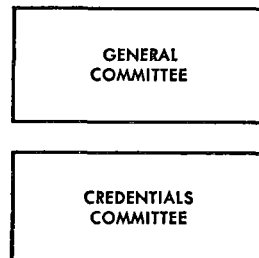
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MAIN COMMITTEES

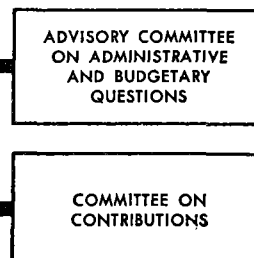


GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

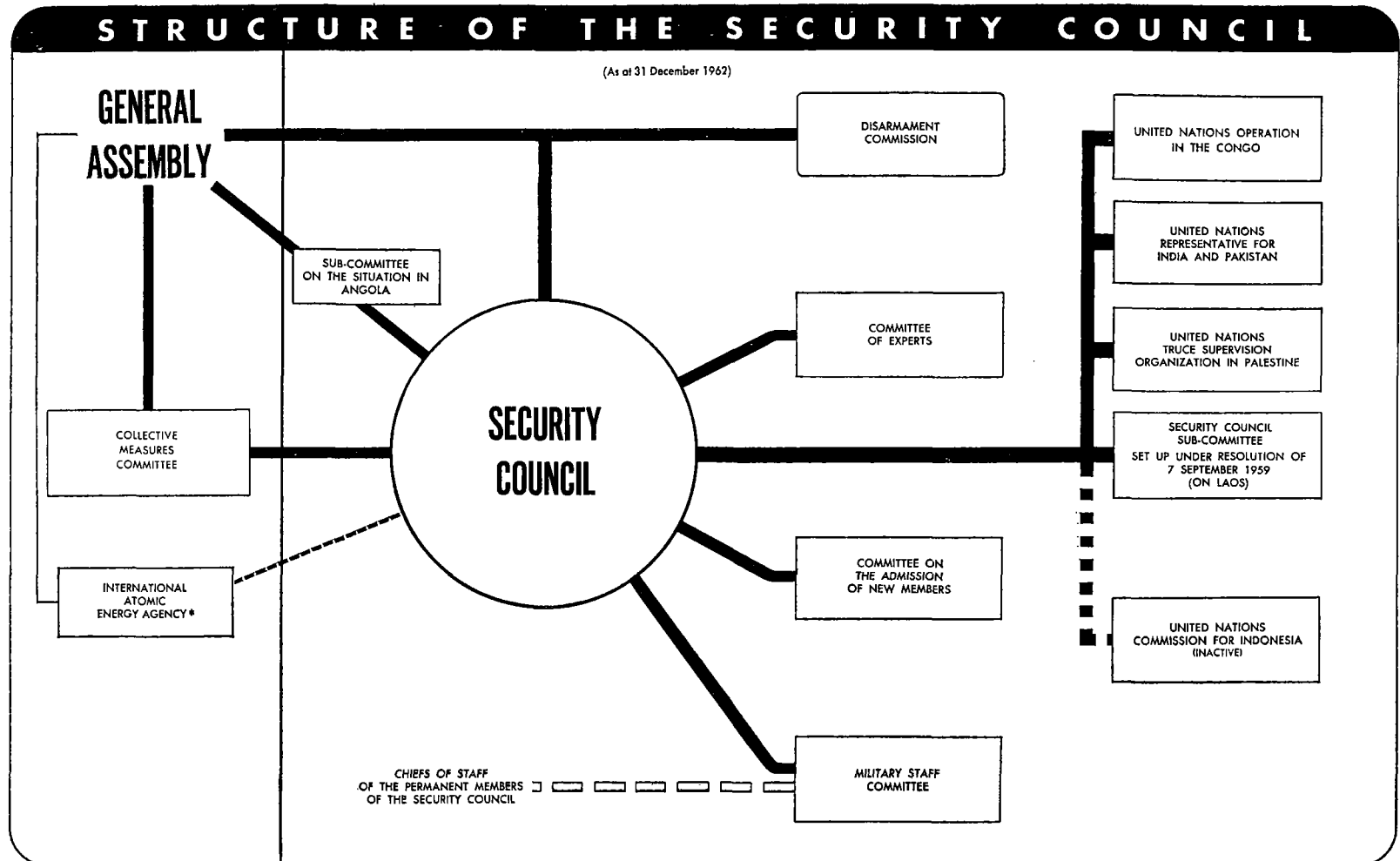


STANDING COMMITTEES



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
Preparatory Committee for a United Nations International Co-operation Year
Commission of Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic deaths of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him
Commission of Investigation into Circumstances of the Deaths of Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito)
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 New Guinea (West Irian)
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
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
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
Committee for United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea
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



* 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

DISARMAMENT AND RELATED QUESTIONS

As in previous years, disarmament and related questions continued to receive considerable attention in the United Nations during 1962. The main developments are outlined in these introductory paragraphs, details being given in the articles which follow.

An Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament met in Geneva, Switzerland, on 14 March 1962, following the General Assembly's endorsement on 20 December 1961¹ of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on its composition, and was in session throughout the rest of the year except for some brief recesses. Between 14 March and 20 December, it held 95 plenary meetings, which were devoted primarily to the question of general and complete disarmament. In the light of the USSR-United States Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations, issued on 20 September 1961,² consideration was given to a draft treaty submitted by the USSR on 15 March 1962 and to an outline of basic provisions of a treaty submitted by the United States on 18 April 1962, as well as to suggestions by other members of the Committee. (For further details, see pages 6-9.)

The Eighteen-Nation Committee decided that the question of the cessation of nuclear tests, which previously had been considered by the Conference on Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests (at 353 meetings held between 31 October 1958 and 29 January 1962),³ should be dealt with by a sub-Committee. This Sub-

Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests (composed of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) held 50 meetings between 21 March and 18 December 1962. The subject was also discussed at a number of plenary meetings of the Eighteen-Nation Committee. (For further details, see pages 9-12.)

The Eighteen-Nation Committee, in addition, set up a Committee of the Whole to consider confidence-building measures intended to lessen international tension and facilitate general and complete disarmament. A number of specific items were considered by the Committee of the Whole in the course of nine meetings held between 28 March and 19 July 1962. (For further details, see pages 13-14 below.)

While negotiations on disarmament took place at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, other disarmament and related matters were dealt with by the United Nations General Assembly (at its seventeenth session which began on 18 September 1962). In addition, several studies relating to disarmament were conducted by the Secretary-General.

Among other things, the General Assembly discussed at length the question of general and complete disarmament (see pages 14-18 below) and the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear weapon tests (see pages 20-23 below). In addition, it had before it a number of other items related to disarmament, such as: the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (see page 27 below) and the condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war (see page 26 below).

Several matters relating to disarmament were

¹See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 19-20.

²For details see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 10.

³For details, see Y.U.N., 1958, p. 4; Y.U.N. 1959, p. 4; Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 4-7; and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 4-9.

also raised during the General Assembly's discussions on the effects of atomic radiation (see pages 30-32) and on the peaceful uses of outer space (see pages 38-46).

The Assembly's debate on general and complete disarmament led to adoption of a resolution on 21 November 1962 whereby it called upon the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume negotiations at Geneva expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise, and to continue them until agreement had been reached. It also recommended that urgent attention should be given by the Conference to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament. (For further details, see page 17 below.)

Also discussed was the possible establishment of "denuclearized zones"; a proposal for having such a zone in the Latin American region was deferred for the Assembly's consideration in 1963. (For further details, see page 18.)

Two resolutions on the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests were adopted by the General Assembly on 6 November 1962.

By the first, it condemned all nuclear weapon tests and asked that such tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963. It called on the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States to resume negotiations within the framework of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession in order to reach agreement by that date, and to issue instructions accordingly to their representatives on the Sub-Committee of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament set up to deal with the matter of a treaty for the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests. If, however, the partners concerned did not reach agreement on ceasing all tests by 1 January 1963, the Assembly recommended they should enter into an immediate agreement to ban nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending underground tests. The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee was asked to resume negotiations by 12 November on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

By the second resolution of 6 November 1962, the Assembly urged the Conference of the

Eighteen-Nation Committee to seek the conclusion of a treaty, providing for effective and prompt international verification, to prohibit nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time. The negotiating powers were asked to agree upon an early date on which a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests should enter into force. (For further details, see pages 20-23 below.)

(Mention may also be made here of the correspondence conducted between Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, in order to find an acceptable basis for an agreement on cessation of nuclear weapon tests. Mr. Khrushchev sent a letter dated 19 December 1962 to Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Kennedy replied on 28 December 1962. This correspondence continued into 1963.)

The question of condemning propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war was referred by the Assembly on 23 November 1962 to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. (For further details, see page 26.)

In addition, the Assembly discussed a report by the Secretary-General on consultations he had had with United Nations Member States (as requested by the Assembly on 24 November 1961)⁴ to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes. On 14 December 1962, the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to consult further with Member Governments and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1963. (For further details, see page 27 below.)

Another report prepared by the Secretary-General gave the results of an inquiry he had conducted, as required by the Assembly on 4 December 1961,⁵ into the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings not to manufacture, and to refuse to receive, in the future, nuclear weapons in their territories on behalf of any other country. (For further details, see page 28.)

Other aspects of disarmament were dealt

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 27-29, 30-31.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 17-18, 20.

with in a report by the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. This report was discussed by the

Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly. (For further details, see pp. 189-97.)

THE CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

On 20 December 1961, the General Assembly⁶ 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. It 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 1961.⁷

The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee opened in Geneva on 14 March 1962. All the members, except France, took part in the work of the Conference, at the outset of which France announced that it hoped it might be possible later on for the disarmament problem to be discussed among powers that could contribute effectively to its solution. The foreign Ministers of the participating Governments were present during the early part of the Conference.

On 31 May, at the request of the General

Assembly, the Conference submitted an interim progress report to the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations. On 15 June, the Conference decided to recess until 16 July. On 8 September, it submitted a second interim progress report to the Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly and went into recess for the period during which the General Assembly was discussing disarmament. The Conference reconvened on 26 November and decided on a further recess as of 20 December.

The Conference was so organized as to permit simultaneous work on general and complete disarmament (in plenary meetings), on confidence-building measures (in its Committee of the Whole) and on nuclear weapon tests (in its Sub-Committee of the Nuclear Powers on a Treaty on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests). The Chairman of the day rotated daily among all the members of the Committee. The Permanent Co-Chairmen (from the USSR and the United States) had the primary responsibility for organizing the work of the Conference.

An account, in summary form, of some of the major developments in the Conference follows. (See pp. 6-14.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONVENING OF CONFERENCE OF EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

DC/199. Letter of 15 January 1962 from Secretary-General transmitting to Disarmament Commission text of Assembly resolutions 1649(XVI), 1664(XVI) and 1722(XVI).

DC/200. Letter of 18 January 1962 from Secretary-General transmitting to Disarmament Commission Secretary-General's letter of 9 January 1962 to members of Commission, Aide-mémoire forwarded therewith, and letter to Secretary-General from

USSR to United States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS

A/5094. Letter of 20 February 1962 from USSR transmitting message from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to President of United States and to Prime Minister of United Kingdom.

A/5096. Letter of 27 February 1962 from USSR transmitting message of Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to President of United States.

A/5099. Letter of 8 March 1962 from United States transmitting following documents: message of 7 February 1962 from President of United States and Prime Minister of United Kingdom to Chairman Khrushchev of USSR and messages of 14 and 25 February 1962 from President Kennedy to Chairman Khrushchev.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 19-20.

⁷ Ibid., p. 10.

A/5101. Letter of 9 March 1962 from USSR transmitting message of 3 March 1962 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to President of United States.

A/5104. Letter of 9 March from United Kingdom transmitting text of three messages from Prime Minister of United Kingdom to Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR: (1) joint message

of 7 February 1962 from Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Khrushchev; (2) Mr. Macmillan's reply of 14 February 1962 to Mr. Khrushchev's letter of 10 February 1962; (3) Mr. Macmillan's reply of 26 February 1962 to Mr. Khrushchev's message of 22 February 1962.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES on pages 9, 12 and 14.)

General and Complete Disarmament

The following pages outline some of the major points discussed at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament with regard to the question of general and complete disarmament.

FIRST SESSION OF CONFERENCE

DRAFT TREATIES

Two draft treaties on general and complete disarmament were considered on a first reading by the Conference: a USSR Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament submitted on 15 March 1962 and a United States Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World, submitted on 18 April 1962. The former was an elaboration of the USSR disarmament programme of 23 September 1960;⁸ the latter derived from the United States disarmament programme of 25 September 1961.⁹ They were based on the USSR-United States Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations issued on 20 September 1961.¹⁰

Stages and Time-Limits, Transition and Entry into Force

Both drafts envisaged a disarmament process to take place in three stages. The USSR draft involved a four-year programme with 15 months each for the first and second stages; the United States draft provided for two stages of three years each, to be followed by a third stage the duration of which would be fixed at the time the treaty was signed.

During the negotiations, the USSR agreed to extend the period for applying the whole programme from four to five years with a first stage of two years. The United Kingdom suggested that nine years might be adequate for

giving effect to the whole programme and that the duration of the first stage should be determined after the measures to be carried out during that stage had been agreed upon. Sweden was of the opinion that the first stage should be longer than that provided for in the USSR draft and that the second and third stages should be shorter than those provided for in the United States draft. India favoured an over-all time-limit of four or five years.

Both plans made the transition from one stage to the next dependent on the completion of previous disarmament measures and the readiness of inspection machinery for the subsequent measures.

The United States plan also contained requirements that, for the transition to the second stage, all "other militarily significant States" would have to adhere to the treaty and that, before the third stage, certain rules of international conduct would have to be adopted.

By the USSR plan, the treaty would come into force upon its ratification by all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and their allies; the treaty proposed by the United States would enter into force on ratification by the USSR and the United States and "such other States as might be agreed."

Conventional Disarmament

The United States provided for a reduction of the armed forces of the USSR and the United States to 2.1 million and 1.05 million in the first and second stages, respectively, with a 30 per cent reduction of all major armaments, nuclear as well as conventional, by categories and types of weapons, in the first stage and a 35 per cent reduction in each of the second and third stages. After discussion, it amended its proposal so as to prohibit the production of certain major armaments in the first stage except for replacement purposes, in order to ensure that the 30 per cent reduction would in

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 17.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 11.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 10.

fact reduce both the quantity and quality of all armaments covered by the reduction. It provided for a reduction of agreed military bases in the second stage but opposed any distinction between foreign and domestic bases.

The USSR draft originally provided for the reduction of the USSR and United States armed forces to 1.7 million and 1 million in the first and second stage, respectively. Subsequently, the USSR proposed a first-stage level of 1.9 million. The revised treaty provided for reductions of 30 per cent, 35 per cent and 35 per cent of conventional armaments in each successive stage, and for a reduction in the production of conventional armaments parallel to the reductions of armed forces, through the elimination of factories engaged in such production. It proposed the total liquidation of all foreign military bases in the first stage and, as a first step during that first stage, the liquidation of all foreign bases located in Europe. This liquidation of foreign bases was linked to the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles.

Various suggestions were made by the other participants. Some suggestions stressed the views and interests of smaller States. Others envisaged reducing the differences between the two plans. India, for example, considered that the production of all armaments, except possibly spare parts, should cease in the first stage; Nigeria favoured a sliding scale in the force levels of young States, so as to take into account their greater internal security needs.

Nuclear Disarmament

Both drafts envisaged comparable obligations for the nuclear powers, during the first stage, not to transfer control of nuclear weapons or information on their production to non-nuclear powers. On all other aspects, they varied.

In order to prevent a threat of nuclear war at the outset of the disarmament process, the USSR draft of 15 March 1962 provided for the complete elimination of vehicles for delivering nuclear weapons and the cessation of the production of such vehicles in the first stage. Subsequently, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session (see page 14), the USSR amended its proposal to permit the USSR and the United States to retain, on their own territories, a limited number of inter-continental missiles, anti-missiles and anti-aircraft missiles until the

end of the second stage. The total elimination of nuclear weapons and fissionable material for weapons purposes and the discontinuance of their production would take place during the second stage.

The United States plan provided in the first stage for cutting off production of fissionable materials for weapon purposes and for transferring, for peaceful uses, agreed quantities of weapon-grade uranium-235 already produced and stockpiled. The number of vehicles carrying nuclear weapons would be reduced by 30 per cent in the second stage, while stocks of nuclear weapons would be reduced by an agreed percentage, and the production of nuclear weapons would be subject to agreed limitations. The total elimination of such weapons would take place in the third stage.

The USSR and the United States each maintained that the other's plan would contradict the principle of balance in that it would give a military advantage to the other side.

Some members of the Committee suggested compromise solutions: Nigeria suggested that the number of nuclear delivery vehicles be reduced by 50-60 per cent instead of by 30 per cent during the first stage. India and the United Arab Republic suggested a mixed approach combining the percentage and fixed-level methods of eliminating armaments.

Controls

A divergence of views between the USSR and the United States developed on the scope and method of inspection. Both sides agreed on the need to verify what was being reduced, destroyed or converted to peaceful uses as well as to control the cessation of production of armaments. In addition, the United States stressed the need to verify remaining quantities of armaments and forces and to ensure that undisclosed, clandestine forces, weapons or production facilities did not exist. To meet these requirements, the United States suggested a system of progressive zonal inspection whereby the amount of inspection in any country's territory would be related to the amount of disarmament undertaken and to the degree of risk arising from possible clandestine activities.

The USSR was opposed to the inspection of remaining stocks of armaments for security reasons and, in particular, to the zonal system,

as it would disclose the defence system of a country. It was willing to consider indirect systems of inspection for clandestine stocks, such as budgetary controls.

Other suggestions were put forward by other participants in the Conference. Thus, Burma and Nigeria stressed that inspection to ascertain that agreed levels of armaments had not been exceeded would become important only when a significant percentage of armaments was destroyed. They suggested that the United States accept the USSR proposal on control for the first stage of disarmament and that the USSR accept the control proposal of the United States for the second stage as part of a new programme which would rearrange the phasing of disarmament measures. Brazil and Nigeria thought the zonal inspection proposal should be studied, as well as other technical problems of control. India suggested as an alternative that parties to the treaty invite inspectors of the proposed International Disarmament Organization to visit increasingly larger areas of their countries. Sweden doubted the advisability of introducing the zonal system during an early stage of disarmament because of some risk of divulging military secrets and suggested, for the early phase, indirect control measures, control of budgets and related economic and demographic data such as labour market and industrial production statistics.

The United Kingdom stressed the need to discuss the technical problems of control.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR were of the opinion that consideration of technical problems would be possible only after agreement on the scope and order of priority of disarmament measures.

Peace-Keeping Machinery

The United States draft provided for a number of measures to keep and reinforce peace during and after the disarmament process. The United States stressed that no agreement on general and complete disarmament could be reached without prior agreement on peace-keeping machinery as a means to fill the gap created by disarmament. By the United States plan for the first stage, a United Nations peace observation corps would be established. At the start of the second stage, a United Nations peace force would come into existence; during

the remainder of that stage the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice would become compulsory and measures would be adopted against indirect aggression and subversion. The question of whether the United Nations peace corps should be equipped with nuclear weapons was to be left open pending special studies.

The USSR draft provided for contingents with non-nuclear weapons to be made available to the Security Council, under Article 43 of the United Nations Charter (for text, see APPENDIX H), in the course of and following the disarmament process. The USSR opposed the United States approach on the ground that it created supra-national institutions contrary to the United Nations Charter. It also objected strongly to any possibility of providing the United Nations peace force with nuclear weapons. The latter view was supported by India.

Method of Work and Achievements

Discussions at the first session of the Conference (14 March-15 June), when two draft treaties were considered on a first reading, led to two working papers on the initial parts of a treaty being prepared by the Co-Chairmen.

One working paper contained a draft preamble to the treaty, which was agreed on, ad referendum to Governments, except for the description of the goal; the United States preferred the term "general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world" and the USSR preferred "general and complete disarmament."

The other contained a preliminary working draft of Part I of the treaty, which gave a general statement of treaty obligations. It was submitted with alternative texts on a number of points.

The USSR insisted on mentioning, among the obligations, the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, the dismantling of foreign bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops, as well as the carrying out of general and complete disarmament within some fixed time-limit. It also insisted on a reference to the effect that the United Nations peace force should not be equipped with nuclear weapons. The United States could not agree to the statement of these obligations. It insisted on indicating that one objective of control was to promote assurance that agreed levels of armaments and forces

were not exceeded. This, however, was not acceptable to the USSR.

The Committee did not conclude its consideration of this working draft.

SECOND SESSION OF CONFERENCE

During the second session of the Conference (16 July-7 September), it was decided to discuss in depth the measures to be taken during the first stage of disarmament. It was agreed to take 12 different subjects for examination. Three of them were discussed: (a) basic obligations; (b) nuclear weapon delivery vehicles; and (c) conventional armaments.

The Co-Chairmen submitted a working draft on basic obligations and time-limits for the first stage of disarmament to be set out in the treaty.

A few points were agreed upon, but alternative USSR and United States texts reflected the basic differences in the approaches of the two sides. The USSR insisted on rapid disarmament, the main task during the first stage being to eliminate the means of delivery of nuclear weapons, together with the liquidation of foreign bases and the withdrawal of foreign

troops. The United States considered that disarmament should be carried out by gradual percentage reductions of both nuclear and conventional means of warfare, accompanied by effective peace-keeping measures.

THIRD SESSION OF CONFERENCE

When the Conference reconvened on 26 November 1962, discussion centred mainly on a new USSR proposal submitted at the General Assembly's seventeenth session (see page 14), whereby the USSR and the United States would retain a limited number of missiles until the end of the second stage of disarmament. While the United Kingdom and the United States considered that proposal a step in the right direction, they asked for clarification on the scope and control of the measure, as well as on its relation to conventional disarmament. The USSR explained that the number of missiles to be retained should be strictly limited so as to remove the means to wage a nuclear war from the very start of the disarmament process. It insisted that agreement on the principle of the USSR proposal had to be reached before starting a technical discussion.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

DC/203. Communication of 31 May 1962 from Co-Chairmen of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting interim progress report of conference covering period 14 March-1 June 1962.

DC/205 (A/5200). Note by Secretary-General transmitting second interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament covering period 1 June-8 September 1962.

DC/206. Letter of 21 November 1962 from Secretary-

General transmitting text of Assembly resolution 1767 (XVII) and related documents and records.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS

A/5200. (See DC/205 above.)

A/5408 (DC/207). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, transmitting progress report covering Conference deliberations for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963, submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 1767 (XVII).

The Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests

The following pages summarize major points raised at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament with regard to working out a treaty on discontinuing nuclear weapon tests.

When negotiations at the three-power Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests¹¹ (which had been meeting at

Geneva, Switzerland, since 31 October 1958) were resumed on 16 January 1962 after a brief recess, the United States and the United Kingdom suggested that the Conference should either continue negotiations on the basis of an expert report of 1958 on the possibility of detecting nuclear explosions¹² or else adjourn. On 29 January, the Conference decided to adjourn sine die.

¹¹ See: Y.U.N., 1958, p. 4; Y.U.N., 1959, p. 4; Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 4-7; Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 4-9.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 4.

On 21 March, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee established a Sub-Committee consisting of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and called upon it to continue the consideration of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests.

The Sub-Committee had before it two proposals for a comprehensive agreement on cessation of tests: a United Kingdom-United States proposal of 18 April 1961¹³ and a USSR proposal of 28 November 1961.¹⁴

Subsequently, on 16 April, in plenary, a joint memorandum containing suggestions and ideas commended to the three nuclear powers for consideration in their negotiations was submitted by the following eight members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee: Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic.

This eight-power joint memorandum stated that there were possibilities of establishing, by agreement, a system for continuous observation and effective control on a purely scientific and non-political basis. Such a system might be based and built upon already existing national networks of observation posts and institutions or, if more appropriate, on certain of the existing posts designated by agreement, together with new posts, if necessary, also to be established by agreement.

In addition, the memorandum referred to the possibility of setting up an international commission, consisting of a limited number of highly qualified scientists, possibly from what the memorandum described as "non-aligned countries," together with the appropriate staff. This commission should be entrusted with: (a) processing all data received from the agreed system of observation posts; and (b) reporting on any nuclear explosion or "suspicious event" on the basis of thorough and objective examination of all the available data. All parties to the treaty should accept the obligation to furnish the proposed commission with the facts necessary to establish the nature of any suspicious and significant event. Pursuant to this obligation, the parties to the treaty "could invite" the commission to visit their territories and/or

the site of the event the nature of which was in doubt.

The USSR Government expressed its willingness to consider the proposals set out in the joint memorandum as a basis for further negotiations. The United Kingdom and the United States thereafter accepted the document as one of the bases for negotiations.

There was, however, a difference of opinion between them and the USSR on the interpretation of some points in the joint memorandum.

The United States and the United Kingdom stressed that the memorandum clearly requested all parties to accept the obligation to furnish the proposed commission with the facts necessary to establish the nature of any suspicious and significant event and to give the commission speedy and full co-operation to facilitate the assessment of any such event. They maintained, too, that the memorandum provided for compulsory on-site inspections in the case of unidentified underground events.

The USSR disagreed. It held that the phraseology of the memorandum (whereby parties to the treaty "could invite" visits by the proposed commission) clearly provided for on-site inspection only at the invitation of the party concerned. This, the USSR stated, did not preclude the possibility of on-site inspection in concrete cases.

The United States and the United Kingdom held that this gave no assurance that any invitation would ever be extended.

Other proposals were put forward with a view to facilitating agreement.

Thus, Mexico proposed a cut-off date for all tests from 1 January 1963.

The United States and the United Kingdom stressed that such a date should be written into a treaty, and the USSR maintained that agreement on such a date should not be made conditional on its being written into a treaty.

On 9 August, the United States submitted revised proposals, based on the principle of compulsory on-site inspections. These involved: an unspecified reduction in the annual number of on-site inspections, as compared with the previous proposal for a sliding scale of 12 to 20 on-site inspections; a reduction in the number of control posts from 180 to about 80; a change in the manning of such posts—that is,

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 4-5.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 8.

instead of being internationally manned and operated, the posts would be manned by nationals of the country being inspected and internationally supervised.

On 27 August 1962, the United States and the United Kingdom submitted two alternative draft treaties. One was a comprehensive treaty in harmony with the proposals of 9 August, envisaging a ban on tests in all environments and making provision for a quota of on-site inspections in the case of suspicious underground events. The other contemplated a test ban in the three non-controversial environments, namely, in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, without international verification. The United States and the United Kingdom, while stating that they preferred a comprehensive treaty, explained that the partial treaty was submitted as a first step, as the USSR was still opposed to compulsory on-site inspection in a comprehensive treaty. They would not, however, accept an uncontrolled moratorium of underground tests in any form whatsoever. On 31 August, the United States and the United Kingdom proposed 1 January 1963 as a cut-off date for tests as part of either the comprehensive treaty or the partial one.

The USSR rejected the United States proposals of 9 August and the United States-United Kingdom comprehensive treaty on the ground that they ran counter to the eight-power memorandum and did not depart from the principle of obligatory on-site inspection. It also rejected the partial treaty on the ground that it excluded underground tests. The USSR was not opposed, however, to considering such a partial treaty in conjunction with acceptance of an obligation for the suspension of underground tests until a final solution of the problem was reached. It also supported the Mexican proposal for a cut-off date from 1 January 1963.

After the United Nations General Assembly had adopted a resolution on 6 November 1962 on the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear tests (for details, see pages 24-25 below), the Conference gave most of its attention to the problem of a test ban both in plenary meetings and in the three-member Sub-Committee. Discussion centred mostly on the Assembly's resolution.

The negotiations remained deadlocked, how-

ever, on the issue of on-site inspection of unidentified underground events.

The USSR attached primary importance to the clause in the Assembly's resolution calling for cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963 (which the United Kingdom and the United States had voted against in the Assembly) and asked that the General Assembly's request be carried out unconditionally. The United States and the United Kingdom, on the other hand, stressed that the resolution did not call for an uninspected moratorium on tests. This was evidenced, they said, by that part of the Assembly's resolution (against which the USSR had voted) recommending that the parties concerned, if they did not reach agreement on the cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963, should, among other things, enter into an interim arrangement to suspend all underground tests, with "adequate assurances for effective detection and identification of seismic events by an international scientific commission."

Sweden was of the opinion that an international scientific commission, as envisaged in the eight-power joint memorandum, should be set up immediately on an interim basis, accompanied by the suspension of underground tests, limited in time.

Other sponsors of the joint memorandum supported this idea; some, however, put forward additional suggestions.

Mexico considered that, if the suggested international commission wished to make an on-site inspection in order to identify a suspicious seismic event, refusal by any party to invite the commission should ipso facto release the other party from its obligations under the interim arrangement.

India suggested that a small annual quota of invitations for on-site inspection should be set.

Ethiopia supported the Swedish proposal on the understanding that the system providing assurances against violation of the interim agreement need not be the same as the one envisaged for the permanent agreement.

Burma supported the Swedish proposal in the framework of the eight-power memorandum.

Brazil was in agreement with the Swedish proposal which, it considered, could be combined with other proposals, such as the suspension of tests in the atmosphere, in outer space

and under water, accompanied by a limited moratorium pending an agreement—for example, for six months—for underground tests. There should also be an agreement about underground explosions above a specific strength, and the threshold should be reduced with technical progress.

Nigeria was of the opinion that the interim arrangement should not be limited in time.

None of these suggestions was acceptable either to the USSR or the United States. Canada supported the Swedish proposal for the establishment of an interim scientific commission within an arrangement of limited duration, for perhaps a year or six months. The United Kingdom expressed willingness to follow up actively the suggestions made by the sponsors of the eight-power memorandum.

On 7 December 1962, in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of 6 November 1962, the Conference submitted a report to the Assembly on the progress of deliberations on a test ban. The report noted that it had not proved possible to reach agreement in the short time since the resumption of the negotiations. Summaries of the positions of the sponsors of the eight-power memorandum were attached to the report, at their request.

On 10 December, the USSR, offering the United Kingdom and the United States what it described as additional guarantees for the effectiveness of control, proposed the use of automatic seismic stations ("black boxes") in addition to existing manned national means of detection. Two or three such stations, it stated, could be established on the territories of the

nuclear powers and some in the neighbouring countries. In the USSR, there were three major seismic zones, the Far East, Central Asia and the Altai mountain region, where "black boxes" could usefully be located. The sealed boxes containing the instruments would be periodically replaced and carried from and to the headquarters of the international commission by USSR personnel on USSR aircraft, but personnel of the international body could participate in the delivery and removal of the "black boxes" with appropriate precautionary measures.

The United States agreed that the "black boxes" might be a useful adjunct to manned detection stations if used in sufficient numbers and if properly equipped, operated and located. It also noted that the proposed participation of international personnel in the placing and retrieval of the boxes had many interesting aspects. But it stated that such stations would not substantially decrease the number of significant unidentified events nor eliminate the need for manned stations or on-site inspection.

The United Kingdom formally proposed that the whole question be examined by experts without any pre-conditions; the USSR rejected the proposal, insisting that the United Kingdom and the United States first accept the idea of "black boxes" in principle before any discussion of details.

These were still the respective positions of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States when the Conference went into recess on 20 December 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

DC/196/Add.1. Letter of 20 February 1962 from United Kingdom and United States transmitting joint report on situation in Conference on Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests supplementing report submitted on 19 December 1961.

DC/198. Letter of 2 January 1962 from USSR transmitting communication from Soviet Government on situation with regard to solution of question of cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

DC/199. Letter of 15 January 1962 from Secretary-General transmitting to Disarmament Commission text of Assembly resolutions 1649(XVI), 1664(XVI) and 1722(XVI).

DC/201 and Add.1-3. Letter from Secretary-General transmitting report on inquiry conducted in ac-

cordance with Assembly resolution 1664(XVI); replies from Members to which inquiry was addressed (DC/201/Add. 2); communication from country to whom inquiry was not addressed (DC/201/Add.3).

DC/202. Letter of 3 April 1962 from USSR transmitting statement by Soviet Government on question of discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests.

DC/203. Letter of 31 May 1962 from Co-Chairmen of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting first interim progress report of Conference covering period 14 March-1 June 1962.

DC/204 and Add.1. Letter from Secretary-General transmitting supplementary report on inquiry under Assembly resolution 1664(XVI); replies received after 1 April 1962.

DC/205 (A/5200). Note by Secretary-General transmitting second interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament covering period 1 June-8 September 1962.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS

A/5338 and Add.1, 2. Letter of 7 December 1962 from Co-Chairmen of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting

report of Conference with regard to cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

A/5408 (DC/207). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting, pursuant to Assembly resolution 1767 (XVII), progress report covering Conference deliberations for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963.

Confidence-Building Measures

In addition to considering the question of general and complete disarmament and of banning nuclear weapon tests, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, through its Committee of the Whole, also discussed collateral measures intended to decrease international tension and pave the way for an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The USSR proposed that consideration be given to measures for the following: (i) the cessation of war propaganda; (ii) the establishment of "nuclear-free" zones in various parts of the world; (iii) measures to prevent further dissemination of nuclear weapons; and (iv) the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the countries party to the Warsaw Pact.

The United States proposed consideration of the following measures: (i) a cut-off of production of fissionable materials for use in weapons; (ii) the reduction of the possibility of war by surprise attack, miscalculation or failure of communications; and (iii) measures to ensure that outer space would be used for peaceful purposes only.

The cessation of war propaganda was the first question considered. On 25 May, the Committee of the Whole unanimously adopted a declaration against war propaganda, as recommended by the Co-Chairmen. The declaration condemned appeals for war and for the settlement of disputes by the use of force and called upon States to adopt, within the limits of their constitutional systems, appropriate practical measures.

The document was transmitted to a plenary meeting of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, which decided that definitive action would be

taken after consultation with Governments. On 29 May, the USSR stated that it could not accept the declaration as it stood. It proposed to add some provisions with a view to condemning appeals for a preventive nuclear war, propaganda for "revanchism" and the revision of State frontiers in Europe, and incitement to the use of force against national liberation and independent development of peoples. It also proposed the enactment of legislation declaring war propaganda to be a crime and providing penalties against persons conducting such propaganda.

The United States considered that the situation created by the new amendments made further negotiations along these lines useless. The discussion was adjourned until a date to be decided upon by the Co-Chairmen.

On the initiative of India and Sweden, the Committee of the Whole decided to consider the following items concurrently: (i) the prevention of further dissemination of nuclear weapons (proposed by the USSR) and (ii) the reduction of the possibility of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications (part of an item proposed by the United States). However, the Committee of the Whole devoted only one meeting to the examination of these matters.

The USSR position on the prevention of further dissemination of nuclear weapons was that, in addition to an undertaking by the nuclear powers neither to give nuclear weapons nor to transmit information on their production to non-nuclear powers, there would be a similar prohibition against giving nuclear weapons or information about producing them to any military alliance. Non-nuclear powers could commit themselves not to acquire nuclear weapons and not to admit on their territories nuclear

weapons belonging to any other States. Czechoslovakia suggested two successive steps to this end: first, a "freeze" of the present situation and, second, a gradual withdrawal of nuclear weapons from territories of foreign States to the territories of the nuclear powers.

Under the United States plan for general and complete disarmament, there would be a ban against relinquishing control of nuclear weapons and against giving information and material necessary for their manufacture to any nation not owning such weapons. A corresponding commitment would be accepted by non-nuclear powers.

The question of reducing the possibility of war by accident was dealt with in the United States draft treaty of 18 April 1962¹⁵ in the revised USSR draft treaty of 15 March 1962¹⁶ and in a United States working paper of 12 December 1962. The USSR and the United States were agreed in principle on the usefulness of advance notification of military movements, on exchange of military missions and on

the establishment of rapid communications between Heads of States. In addition, the USSR proposed a prohibition of joint manoeuvres of two or more States in the first stage of disarmament. The United States proposed, as a complement to the first stage measures, a system of fixed observation posts, additional observation arrangements—such as aerial observation teams and overlapping radar systems—and the establishment of an international commission to study the problems involved in the reduction of the risks of war.

Canada, supported by Italy and Mexico, asked that priority should be given to the question of the peaceful uses of outer space. The USSR and the United States plans both provided for a ban on placing weapons of mass destruction into orbit; the United States envisaged that such a move might be made independently of general and complete disarmament. The USSR made its proposal dependent on the prior elimination of vehicles for delivering nuclear weapons and of foreign bases.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DC/203. Letter of 31 May 1962 from Co-Chairmen of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting first interim progress report on Conference deliberations for period 14 March-1 June 1962.

DC/205 (A/5200). Note by Secretary-General transmitting second interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarma-

ment, covering period 1 June-18 September 1962. DC/207 (A/5408). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting, pursuant to Assembly resolution 1767(XVII), progress report covering Conference deliberations for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963.

CONSIDERATION OF DISARMAMENT MATTERS AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S SEVENTEENTH SESSION

General and Complete Disarmament

The question of general and complete disarmament was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session between 6 November and 21 November 1962. Background information for the discussions, which took place mainly in the Assembly's First Committee, included two reports from the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (see pages 6-9).

The United States put before the First Com-

mittee the text of the draft as well as the amendments it had submitted to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee. (See pages 6-9 above.)

The USSR presented a revised version of its draft treaty of 15 March 1962. (See pages 6-9 above.) By the USSR draft treaty of 15 March, the complete elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles and the cessation of their production were to be carried out in the first stage of disarmament. By the new USSR text, the USSR and United States would be able to retain, but

¹⁵ See p. 6 above.

¹⁶ Ibid.

only on their own territories, a strictly limited number of inter-continental missiles, anti-missile missiles and anti-aircraft missiles of ground-to-air type until the end of the second stage of disarmament. In submitting this amendment in the First Committee, the Foreign Minister of the USSR stated that it was intended to ensure defence in case one of the parties violated the treaty and concealed missiles or aircraft as was feared by the Western powers.

With these documents before it, the General Assembly reviewed the work accomplished by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee and made recommendations on its future work. It also discussed the question of confidence-building measures.

Many delegations were of the opinion that progress towards an agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests was a prerequisite for progress in disarmament. Several Members considered that a solution to such problems as those arising from the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons or the risks of war by accident or miscalculation did not admit of any delay. They regarded general and complete disarmament as a long-range objective which nevertheless had to be pursued vigorously and realistically. Among the Members making various of these points were Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

While confidence was expressed in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, several Members of the Assembly's First Committee—among whom were Afghanistan, India, Indonesia and Nepal—commented on the absence of France from the negotiations of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, and attention was drawn by Afghanistan, Albania, the Federation of Malaya and Iraq and others to the absence of the People's Republic of China from these negotiations.

Support for the USSR view that measures should be taken in the first stage of disarmament to prevent the threat of a nuclear war came, *inter alia*, from Afghanistan, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tanganyika. Others, however, regarded the United States approach for a first-stage 30 per cent across-the-board reduction in all major armaments as

a realistic though radical beginning. Among them were Australia, China, Iran, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

India and the United Arab Republic stressed that the USSR and the United States positions had both recognized the need to modify their mutually exclusive approaches, since neither the USSR plan nor the United States plan would be acceptable. Ghana noted that neither plan conformed with the agreed principle of balance, since the United States draft treaty might place the USSR in a position in which it would have lost its capacity to launch inter-continental missiles, while it continued to be encircled by United States bases, and the USSR plan might allow it to maintain superiority in conventional arms and armies in Europe. It suggested that arrangements as recently made in the case of Cuba might be extended to other countries and that a plan be devised for dismantling missile sites outside the territory of the powers providing missiles to others.

The United States maintained that percentage reductions would not affect the relative balance of military strength, while the USSR plan would virtually force the United States to terminate its alliances and give tremendous advantage to the USSR and its allies with their preponderance of conventional weapons and contiguous territory with interior lines of communication. It acknowledged, however, that the USSR amendment on the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles deserved serious consideration.

The USSR argued that the elimination of such delivery vehicles, together with the liquidation of foreign bases, would meet the requirement of the principle of equality of security. Together with Mongolia, it expressed interest in Ghana's proposal for the dismantling of bases.

Ceylon proposed that the question of balance should be closely examined by those members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee which were allied neither to the USSR nor to the United States. The United Kingdom was of the opinion that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee should concentrate its efforts on ending existing differences on the scope of the first stage of disarmament.

The importance of the cut-off of production

of armaments was stressed by a number of countries. India, in particular, renewed its proposals for the total cessation of production of armaments with no replacement in the first stage of disarmament. Ceylon suggested a cut-off date. Poland insisted on the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons.

On the question of controls, the United States maintained that inspection of retained forces and arms, and inspection for hidden arms, were essential in attempting to preserve the relative balance during the process of disarmament. It stressed the usefulness of such measures as zonal inspection. The USSR plan was interpreted to mean that general and complete disarmament must be carried out on the basis of unverified declarations.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR maintained that the United States approach was contrary to the agreed principles on disarmament negotiations, since it required control over remaining armaments whether on a global or on a zonal basis. The USSR reiterated its offer to accept any proposal on control if the United States and its supporters accepted the USSR plan on general and complete disarmament. The USSR plan, it noted, provided for the establishment of 100 per cent control over the 100 per cent liquidation of the means of delivering nuclear weapons as from the first stage of disarmament.

Sweden considered that the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should make a more detailed study of such disarmament measures for which control arrangements were both technically feasible and politically acceptable. Brazil renewed its proposal for the establishment of a group of experts within the framework of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. India, while stressing the need for indirect forms of verification, suggested that any activities not legally permitted must be checked by the International Disarmament Organization, provided for under both the USSR and the United States plans. Peru suggested that the eight nations sponsoring the joint memorandum on nuclear tests presented at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (see p. 10 above) should insist that the scientific element prevail over the political element in setting up disarmament controls.

The United States stressed the importance of the peace-keeping measures it proposed, to be implemented simultaneously with disarmament. The question of the peace force, its recruitment and organization, the United States held, would have to be discussed by the Eighteen-Nation Committee. The importance of peace-keeping measures was also stressed by Canada, the Federation of Malaya, Israel, Italy and Turkey.

The USSR opposed any measure which would run counter to Article 43 of the United Nations Charter. (For text of Article 43, see APPENDIX II.)

India noted that there was an increasing understanding of the need for an effective peace force without which disarmament could not be implemented properly. Cyprus considered that the USSR and the United States proposals were both inadequate and that a greater degree of world law and order was a prerequisite for disarmament.

QUESTION OF PREVENTING THE WIDER DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Many delegations urged that more attention should be given to confidence-building measures. In particular, there was considerable support for the idea that the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons should be given priority after an agreement had been worked out on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

Ireland urged a formal agreement between the nuclear powers whereby they would agree not to give nuclear weapons or information on their production to non-nuclear powers; the latter, in turn, should reciprocate with an agreement not to acquire or to manufacture the weapons, and they should also agree to accept international controls for this purpose. Supported by Canada, Denmark and Ethiopia, Ireland suggested that the problem of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons be separated from other problems and that nuclear powers should act without waiting for protracted negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Committee. Sweden, recalling its proposal at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly (for further details, see page 28), favoured an approach whereby the non-nuclear powers would take the initiative in freezing the present nuclear armaments situation following a test-ban agreement.

In this connexion, Sweden referred to the inquiry by the Secretary-General conducted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1664(XVI) of 4 December 1961¹⁷ on the conditions under which States not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to undertake to agree neither to make nor acquire such weapons. The replies to the Secretary-General's inquiry, Sweden suggested, should be sent to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for further consideration.

This approach was also favoured by Denmark, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Peru, Poland, Syria, the United Arab Republic and the USSR.

The United States observed that both the USSR and the United States had proposed similar measures to minimize the risk of war by accident. Supported by the United Kingdom, the United States considered that the major powers should rapidly put such measures into effect. High priority for these measures was advocated also by Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Iran, Mongolia, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Burma raised the question of preventing the use of outer space for military purposes and suggested that all experiments in outer space stop until the world regained its unity. Canada renewed its suggestion for an early consideration of the matter by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

Various other measures, such as a freeze in or the reduction of military budgets, the cessation of production of weapons, and non-aggression pacts, were mentioned by various delegations.

PROPOSAL ON GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

On 9 November, a draft resolution on the question of general and complete disarmament was submitted by the United Arab Republic. On 14 November, it was revised and co-sponsored also by Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Chile, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 17-18, 20.

By this 33-power text, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm the need for the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of an agreement on general and complete disarmament based on the USSR-United States Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations (which the Assembly had endorsed on 20 December 1961); (2) call upon the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume at Geneva its negotiations on general and complete disarmament, with effective controls, expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise, until agreement had been reached; (3) recommend that urgent attention should be given by the Eighteen-Nation Committee to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament; (4) request the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress in its work and, in any case, not later than the second week of April 1963; (5) transmit to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and request the Secretary-General to make available to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament the documents and records of the Assembly's plenary meetings and meetings of the First Committee at which the question of disarmament was discussed.

This text was approved by the Assembly's First Committee on 19 November 1962 by 97 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. On 21 November, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly by 84 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1767(XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES on page 19 below.)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DENUCLEARIZED ZONES

As at previous Assembly sessions, several delegations stressed the importance of regional disarmament measures and the establishment of denuclearized zones as possible ways of solving the problem of the spread of nuclear weapons and of coping with zones of tension. Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, Poland, Syria and the USSR regarded Central Europe as a key area in which to apply this solution. Albania and Romania thought it should be applied in the case of the Balkan region; Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and Nigeria mentioned Africa in this

regard; Israel referred to the Middle East as an area for such a solution; and Albania and Indonesia singled out Asia and the Pacific area. Indonesia indicated that it might submit a draft resolution on the subject at the next Assembly session (due to open in September 1963).

Australia observed that all areas were not equally viable as "nuclear-free zones" and stressed, as did Turkey, that serious imbalances might result if certain zonal arrangements were separated from arrangements for general disarmament. Sweden proposed some form of mutual control to accompany any pledge of denuclearization and Canada suggested that the question be considered by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. Ireland, supported by Israel, suggested again the establishment of areas of law and limited armaments under United Nations supervision.

Brazil proposed that Latin American countries negotiate arrangements creating a denuclearized zone in Latin America. Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador supported this proposal, the introduction of which had to do with the crisis in the Caribbean relating to Cuba.

These four Members submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would: (1) recommend that the countries of Latin America, through the means and channels which would be found most appropriate, negotiate arrangements by which the countries in the area would: (a) agree not to manufacture, receive, store, or test nuclear weapons or carrying devices; (b) agree to dispose forthwith of any nuclear weapons or nuclear delivery vehicles which might now be in their territory; (c) agree to make provision for verification of these arrangements in order to ensure that they were

in fact being observed; (2) call upon all States to co-operate fully in giving effect to the arrangements to be reached and, in accordance therewith, to consider and respect the territory of Latin America as a denuclearized zone; (3) ask the Secretary-General to assist the States of Latin America, on their request, to work out and give effect to the arrangements recommended in the four-power proposal for making Latin America a denuclearized zone.

While favouring the proposal, Cuba suggested that it should be complemented by the following measures: (1) the nuclear powers should pledge not to use nuclear weapons against countries in the Latin American area; (2) foreign military bases in the region should be liquidated; and (3) the United States should cease stockpiling nuclear weapons in Puerto Rico and in the Panama Canal Zone.

Welcoming the four-power proposal, the United States said that it would respect any regional arrangements arrived at freely by all the parties concerned, but it considered that the Cuban conditions were unacceptable to members of the Organization of American States.

The USSR criticized the United States position on the grounds that it restricted denuclearized zones to countries on the territories of which nuclear weapons were not presently located.

On 18 December 1962, the First Committee proposed, at Uruguay's request, that consideration of the four-power proposal be deferred to the next General Assembly session (due to open in September 1963). This was agreed to at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 19 December 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1245, 1265-1281, 1306.

Fifth Committee, meeting 952.

Plenary Meetings 1129, 1173, 1199.

DC/203. Communication from Co-Chairmen of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament forwarding interim progress report of Conference covering period 14 March-1 June 1962.

A/5200 (DC/205). Note by Secretary-General transmitting second interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 1 June-8 September 1962.

A/5197. Note by Secretary-General requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of General and Complete Disarmament"; report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

A/C.1/867. Letter of 22 September 1962 from USSR transmitting draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament under Strict International Control submitted by USSR for consideration of States Members of United Nations.

A/C.1/871. Letter of 3 October 1962 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission transmitting reports of Secretary-General on inquiry conducted

pursuant to Assembly resolution 1664(XV) (DC/201 and Add.1-3; DC/204 and Add.1).

A/C.1/875. Letter of 9 November 1962 from United States transmitting text of Outline of Basic Provisions of Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament, submitted on 18 April 1962 by United States to Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, as well as amendments to Outline submitted by United States at Geneva on 6 and 8 August 1962.

A/C.1/878. Letter of 20 November 1962 from Czechoslovakia enclosing letter from and statement by German Democratic Republic.

PROPOSAL ON COMPLETE AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT

A/C.1/L.317. United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.317/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 19 November 1962, meeting 1281, by 97 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.1/876, A/C.5/948, A/5304. Note and report by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution.

A/5303. Report of First Committee, Part I. RESOLUTION 1767 (XVII) as recommended by First Committee, A/5303, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1962, meeting 1173 by 84 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

"Convinced that the aim of general and complete disarmament must be achieved on the basis of the eight agreed principles recognized by the General Assembly in resolution 1722(XVI),

"Reaffirming its responsibility for disarmament under the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking note of the two interim progress reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, the draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world, submitted by the United States of America,

"Noting with regret that during six months of negotiations at Geneva little agreement was achieved on vital problems of disarmament,

"Expressing its appreciation to the participants in the Eighteen-Nation Committee engaged in disarmament negotiations at Geneva for their perseverance in trying to reach agreement,

"Welcoming the spirit of compromise which prompted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to introduce certain modifications into their two draft treaties on disarmament,

"Recalling hopefully the letters exchanged recently between Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, and Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in which they expressed their readiness to resume disarmament negotiations with renewed determination and vigour,

"Determined to avert the grave dangers to the human race of nuclear confrontation, on which the recent crisis focused attention,

"1. Reaffirms the need for the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of an agreement on general and complete disarmament based on the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1722(XVI);

"2. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume at Geneva its negotiations on general and complete disarmament, with effective controls, expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise, until agreement has been reached;

"3. Recommends that urgent attention should be given by the Eighteen-Nation Committee to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament;

"4. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress of its work and, in any case, not later than the second week of April 1963;

"5. Transmits to the Disarmament Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, the documents and records of plenary meetings of the General Assembly and meetings of the First Committee at which the question of disarmament was discussed."

PROPOSALS RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DENUCLEARIZED ZONES

A/C.1/L.312 and Add.1. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.312/Rev.1 and Add.1 and Rev.2. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador: draft resolution.

A/5303/Add.1. Report of First Committee, Part II.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5408 (DC/207). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, transmitting progress report covering Conference deliberations for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963, submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 1767 (XVII).

The Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests

Two resolutions emerged from the discussion at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in the latter part of 1962 on the question of discontinuing nuclear weapon tests. These arose from debates on an item entitled "The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapon tests."

This item was placed on the Assembly's agenda on the basis of a proposal put forward on 25 June 1962 by India. In an accompanying explanatory memorandum, India recalled that the Assembly had adopted a resolution (1648 (XVI)) on 6 November 1961¹⁸ earnestly urging the States concerned to refrain from further test explosions. Unfortunately, the memorandum added, there had been no cessation of such tests, nor had any agreements been reached on suspending nuclear tests, despite previous General Assembly resolutions on the matter. If such tests were to continue, they would only lead to the gravest consequences, jeopardizing the existence of mankind, the memorandum pointed out.

On 24 September, the General Assembly agreed to include the item in its agenda and referred it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

One of the two resolutions adopted by the Assembly, on 6 November 1962, arose from discussion in the First Committee on a text submitted on 19 October by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal later joined them as sponsors.

The second resolution arose from a proposal introduced, also on 19 October, by the United Kingdom and the United States.

By the 37-power draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) condemn all nuclear weapon tests; (2) ask that such tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963; (3) endorse the eight-nation joint memoran-

dum (submitted on 16 April 1962 at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament—see page 10 above) as a basis for negotiations; (4) call on the parties concerned, taking this joint memorandum as a basis and having regard to the discussion on this item at the Assembly's seventeenth session, to negotiate in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession in order to reach agreement urgently, bearing in mind the vital interests of mankind; (5) request the parties concerned and the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to pursue this matter expeditiously, on the basis of priority, and to report on it to the Assembly not later than 10 December 1962.

Several amendments to this draft resolution were proposed during the debate, as indicated below (see page 22).

By the United Kingdom-United States text, the Assembly would: (1) urge the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to seek the conclusion of a treaty with effective and prompt international verification prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time; (2) express the belief that if such agreement was not reached expeditiously, the Eighteen-Nation Committee should seek the conclusion of an interim treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in those environments where radioactive fall-out was a matter of international concern and where such tests could be detected and identified without international controls, namely, in the atmosphere, in the oceans and in outer space; (3) request the negotiating powers to agree upon an early date on which a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests should enter into force; (4) note the discussions and documents regarding nuclear testing contained in the reports of the Geneva Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee; (5) request the Secretary-General to bring to the Eighteen-Nation Committee's attention the records of the proceedings at Assembly's seventeenth session relating to the suspension of nuclear testing.

(In the light of subsequent discussion, the sponsors of this text later withdrew the paragraph on an interim treaty for banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in the oceans and in outer space.)

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., pp. 24-25.

During the debate, the United States and the United Kingdom stressed the feasibility of immediately concluding a treaty limited to the tests in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space without any international control, and with no commitments on underground tests except for continued negotiations. As to a comprehensive solution, they pressed for the terms set out in their draft comprehensive treaty of 27 August 1962 (see page 11 above) calling for a quota of mandatory on-site inspections in the event of suspicious underground events.

The USSR stressed the desirability of a comprehensive solution and called for an agreement among all powers possessing nuclear weapons on the basis of the eight-nation joint memorandum of 16 April 1962 submitted to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (see page 10). As to the partial approach, the USSR said it would agree to a partial treaty on the understanding that underground tests should not be carried out while negotiations on such tests continued and until agreement was reached.

Among the countries which explicitly favoured a treaty limited to tests in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space—the non-controversial environments—as a first step towards a comprehensive treaty, were: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Somalia, Spain and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yugoslavia emphasized the importance of having an initial agreement apply to underground tests as to the other types of tests.

Another subject of much discussion was the request contained in the 37-power draft resolution that nuclear tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963.

The provision for a cut-off date was explicitly supported not only by the sponsors of the 37-power text but also by Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR. The United Kingdom and the United States rejected any form of an uninspected morato-

rium. The USSR maintained that an undertaking in a treaty not to conduct underground tests would not be the same as a moratorium and that States possessed technical means to see that the obligation was respected. Yugoslavia expressed a similar view.

Another focal point of discussion was the question of on-site inspection.

The United States and the United Kingdom maintained that control over underground tests was a difficult problem because phenomena associated with the seismological detection of such explosions were very similar to those associated with numerous small earthquakes. The difficult aspect of the problem was to "identify," that is, to obtain positive verification that a particular event was or was not an underground explosion. They considered that less than 12 on-site inspections per year on the territory of the USSR were necessary for the purpose. They offered to have scientists report on the technical aspects of the problem.

The USSR maintained that national means at the disposal of States were sufficient to detect all underground tests and warned against attempts to detract from the substance of the matter by considering the establishment of a technical body or conference of scientists to study the matter, since it was a political problem. Moreover, in the present state of international relations, States could not freely exchange data or give information on detection or verification machinery.

Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Poland, Romania, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia also expressed doubts about the usefulness and purpose of a scientific inquiry.

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Spain and the United Kingdom were among those who favoured technical studies. Sweden was of the opinion that under any solution it would be necessary to develop reliable technical methods for the identification of seismic events, and it stressed the need both for independent national seismological research and for joint research.

Various compromise solutions were submitted in the course of the debate, intended to bridge, by stages, the gap between a partial and a com-

prehensive treaty, and many suggestions were made to facilitate a solution of the question of on-site inspection.

On 31 October, Canada submitted several amendments to the 37-power text. These were later revised on the bases of changes proposed by Ghana and by others.

One of Canada's substantive amendments, as voted upon on 5 November 1962, involved the addition of a new operative paragraph urging the Governments of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States to settle the remaining differences between them in order to achieve agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing by 1 January 1963 and to issue instructions to achieve this end to their representatives on the Sub-Committee of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

Another Canadian amendment involved adding another new operative paragraph whereby the Assembly would recommend that, "if, against all hope," the parties concerned did not reach agreement on the cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963, they would enter into an immediate agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space, "accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests taking as a basis the eight-nation joint memorandum [of 16 April 1962] and taking into consideration other proposals at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly." (The phrase—"accompanied by ... of the General Assembly"—was added by Canada on the basis of a sub-amendment proposed by Ghana.)

A further addition to this paragraph was proposed by the United Kingdom and the United States to the effect that the interim agreement for suspending underground tests "shall include adequate assurances for effective detection and identification of seismic events by an international scientific commission." The First Committee agreed to this addition on 5 November by a roll-call vote of 65 to 11, with 28 abstentions. The revised Canadian proposal, as thus amended, was then approved by a roll-call vote of 62 to 11, with 31 abstentions.

Withdrawn was a proposal by Madagascar and Mauritania to amend the Canadian text to the effect that all tests should be suspended until the successful conclusion of negotiations

for an agreement to ban nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space.

A further Canadian amendment involved changing the last operative paragraph of the 37-power text so that—instead of asking the parties concerned and the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to pursue the matter expeditiously, on a basis of priority, and to report to the Assembly by 10 December 1962—the Assembly would ask the Eighteen-Nation Committee to reconvene not later than 12 November 1962, to resume negotiations on the cessation of nuclear testing and on general and complete disarmament, and to report by 10 December 1962 to the Assembly on the results achieved with regard to the cessation of nuclear weapon tests. This Canadian amendment was approved by the First Committee by 88 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

The 37-power draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was then approved in the First Committee (on 5 November) by a roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 25 abstentions, after a series of votes on individual paragraphs of the text.

The USSR stated that it had abstained because underground tests would be permitted by the resolution's operative paragraph recommending that, if the parties concerned did not agree by 1 January 1963 on the cessation of all nuclear weapon tests, they should enter into an immediate agreement banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests. Those who would have to respond to such tests in the interest of their own security, it was held, might thereby be put on the defensive.

The United States and the United Kingdom, explaining their abstentions, observed that different interpretations had been given by various sponsors of the 37-power draft to the operative paragraph asking that all nuclear weapon tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963. The United States and the United Kingdom interpreted the reference to 1 January 1963 as meaning that there should be an attempt to reach agreement by that date; they rejected any notion of an uninspected moratorium.

On 6 November 1962, the First Committee's

text arising out of the 37-power proposal and the amendments thereto was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 75 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions, as resolution 1762 A (XVII), after a series of votes on individual paragraphs. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The United Kingdom-United States draft resolution, as amended by the sponsors, was approved by the First Committee on 5 November 1962 by a roll-call vote of 50 to 12, with 42 abstentions. The USSR was among those voting against it.

Explaining its negative vote, the USSR said that the draft would not enable the nuclear powers to reach agreement. The text, it was said, called for further underground tests, contained no time-limit and, despite USSR objections, proposed an international system of

control and inspection which was not necessary.

On 6 November 1962, the text was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 51 in favour to 10 against, with 40 abstentions, as resolution 1762B (XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament submitted a report, dated 7 December 1962, in response to the request contained in the Assembly's resolution adopted on the basis of the 37-power proposal (resolution 1762 A (XVII)), the President of the General Assembly observed with gratification that the Committee had given priority to the question of nuclear tests during the negotiations which it resumed on 26 November 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1245-1266.

Fifth Committee, meetings 975, 976.

Plenary Meeting 1165.

A/5141 and Add.1. Letter of 25 June 1962 from India requesting inclusion of item entitled: "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests," and explanatory memorandum of 29 June 1962.

A/C.1/873. Letter of 11 October 1962 from United States transmitting two memoranda related to issue of nuclear testing: (i) detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions; (ii) technical considerations relative to a nuclear test ban.

A/C.1/874. Letter of 18 October 1962 from United States transmitting texts of draft United States and United Kingdom comprehensive and limited nuclear test treaties, submitted to Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on 27 August 1962 in Geneva.

A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by Canada, United Kingdom and United States, adopted by First Committee on 5 November 1962, meeting 1265, by roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria,

Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.1/L.313 and Rev.1, 2. Canada: amendments to 37-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4.

A/C.1/L.314. Ghana: sub-amendment to Canadian amendments, A/C.1/L.313.

A/C.1/L.315. Madagascar and Mauritania: sub-amendment to Canadian amendments, A/C.1/L.313.

A/C.1/L.316 and Rev.1. United Kingdom and United States: sub-amendment and revised sub-amendment to Canadian revised amendments, A/C.1/L.313/Rev.1.

A/5279. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

A/C.5/940. Report of Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution contained in document A/5279.

RESOLUTION 1762 A (xvii), as recommended by First Committee, A/5279, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1962, meeting 1165, by 75 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned with the continuation of nuclear weapon tests,

"Fully conscious that world opinion demands the immediate cessation of all nuclear tests,

"Viewing with the utmost apprehension the data contained in the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

"Considering that the continuation of nuclear weapon tests is an important factor in the acceleration of the arms race and that the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting such tests would greatly contribute to paving the way towards general and complete disarmament,

"Recalling its resolution 1648(XVI) of 6 November 1961, whereby the States concerned were urged to refrain from further nuclear weapon test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements with regard to the cessation of tests,

"Noting with regret that the States concerned have not responded to the appeal contained in the aforementioned and in other relevant resolutions and that, despite its efforts, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, referred to in General Assembly resolution 1722(XVI) of 20 December 1961, is not yet in a position to report agreement on this vitally important issue,

"Recalling that, in resolution 1649(XVI) of 8 November 1961, the General Assembly reaffirmed that an agreement prohibiting all nuclear weapon tests would inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries and would contribute to the reduction of international tensions,

"Noting that, among the States represented in the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, basic agreement now prevails as regards the question of control of tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

"Noting further that the proceedings of the Eighteen-Nation Committee indicate a somewhat enlarged area of agreement on the question of effective control of underground tests,

"Considering that the memorandum of 16 April 1962, submitted to the Eighteen-Nation Committee by the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, represents a sound, adequate and fair basis for the conduct of negotiations towards removing the outstanding differences on the question of effective control of underground tests,

"Welcoming the intention to find a speedy settlement of the remaining differences on the question of the cessation of nuclear tests, declared in the letter dated 27 October 1962 from Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to Mr. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, in the letter dated 28 October 1962 from Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Khrushchev, and in the letter dated 28 October 1962 from Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to Mr. Khrushchev,

"Convinced that no efforts should be spared to achieve agreement on the cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments,

"1. Condemns all nuclear weapon tests;

"2. Asks that such tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963;

"3. Urges the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to settle the remaining differences between them in order to achieve agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing by 1 January 1963, and to issue instructions to their representatives on the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests to achieve this end;

"4. Endorses the eight-nation memorandum of 16 April 1962 as a basis for negotiation;

"5. Calls upon the parties concerned, taking as a basis the above-mentioned memorandum and having regard to the discussions on this item at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, to negotiate in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession in order to reach agreement urgently, bearing in mind the vital interests of mankind;

"6. Recommends that if, against all hope, the parties concerned do not reach agreement on the cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963, they should enter into an immediate agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests, taking as a basis the eight-nation memorandum and taking into consideration other proposals presented at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, such interim agreement to include adequate assurances for effective detection and identification of seismic events by an international scientific commission;

"7. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to convene not later than 12 November 1962, to resume negotiations on the cessation of nuclear testing and on general and complete disarmament, and to report to the General Assembly by 10 December 1962 on the results achieved with regard to the cessation of nuclear weapon tests."

A/C.1/L.311. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution, as amended by sponsors, adopted by First Committee on 5 November 1962, meeting 1265, by roll-call vote of 50 to 12, with 42

abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

A/5279. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1762 B (xvii), as recommended by First Committee, A/5279, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1962, meeting 1165, by roll-call vote of 51 to 10, with 40 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

[Mali did not participate in voting.]

"The General Assembly,

"Believing that a cessation of nuclear weapon tests is the concern of all peoples and all nations,

"Declaring it imperative that an agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests for all time should be

concluded as rapidly as possible,

"Recalling its resolutions 1648(XVI) of 6 November 1961 and 1649(XVI) of 8 November 1961,

"Profoundly regretting that the agreements called for in those resolutions have not yet been achieved,

"Noting that the endeavour to negotiate a nuclear test ban agreement has been taking place at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,

"Noting that the discussions and negotiations at Geneva are based on the draft treaty submitted on 28 November 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the memorandum submitted on 16 April 1962 by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and the comprehensive and limited draft treaties submitted on 27 August 1962 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

"1. Urges the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to seek the conclusion of a treaty with effective and prompt international verification which prohibits nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time;

"2. Requests the negotiating Powers to agree upon an early date on which a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests shall enter into force;

"3. Notes the discussions and documents regarding nuclear testing contained in the two reports of the Conference;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Eighteen-Nation Committee the records of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly relating to the suspension of nuclear testing."

A/5338 and Add.1,2. Report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to Assembly. Add.1: Provisional verbatim records—plenary meetings 83-89; excerpt from meeting 90; meetings 45-47 of Sub-Committee on Treaty for Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests. Add.2: Summary of positions of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, United Arab Republic.

A/C.5/960, A/5347, A/5385. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of resolution 1762 (XVII) adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1962.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5101. Letter of 9 March 1962 from USSR transmitting message of 3 March 1962 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to President of United States concerning forthcoming meetings of Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee.

A/5117 and Corr.1. Letter of 13 April 1962 from Yugoslavia transmitting statement of President of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia concerning nuclear tests.

A/5130. Letter of 6 June 1962 from USSR transmitting Soviet Government's statement of 3 June

1962 concerning United States high-altitude nuclear explosions.
A/5408(DC/207). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Dis-

armament, transmitting progress report covering Conference deliberations for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963, submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 1767(XVII).

Condemnation of Propaganda Favouring Preventive Nuclear War

The question of condemning propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session on the basis of a request made on 21 September 1962 by the USSR. In an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request, the USSR pointed out that, under present conditions of an increasingly intensive nuclear arms race which was becoming more and more dangerous, and with extensive propaganda in NATO countries in favour of preventive war and striking the first nuclear blow, it was essential that immediate and urgent action be taken by all States to stop propaganda favouring a preventive nuclear war. It was also essential that all States possessing nuclear weapons should enter into a solemn commitment not to be the first to use them.

The USSR also submitted a draft resolution with its memorandum whereby the General Assembly would: (1) condemn all appeals for a preventive nuclear war and for dealing the the first nuclear blow as aggressive acts which were contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the interests of maintaining peace and incompatible with the honour and conscience of mankind; (2) propose that all States possessing nuclear weapons, as a first step towards totally prohibiting their use, enter immediately into a solemn commitment not to be the first to use such weapons; (3) condemn, as one of the most dangerous forms of war propaganda, statements calling for military revenge and for the revision of national frontiers established in Europe as a result of the Second World War; (4) further condemn as contrary to the United Nations Declaration (of 14 December 1960) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples¹⁹ and as endangering international peace, appeals for the use of force against peoples which had entered the road of national liberation and independent development; and (5)

propose that all States enact legislation as soon as possible (where this had not already been done) and in no case later than six months after the adoption of this resolution, declaring war propaganda in any form to be a most grave offence against the world and humanity and prescribing severe penalties for persons guilty of conducting such propaganda.

The question of condemning propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war was not considered in detail by the General Assembly. Instead, the Assembly decided to refer the item to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. The Assembly took this decision on 27 November 1962. It did so on the recommendation of its First Committee which, on 23 November, agreed to a USSR proposal to refer the matter to the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

In presenting this proposal, the USSR representative said, among other things, that it had been submitted because the Cuban situation was the most urgent current situation, because it was essential to complete the action taken to eliminate the causes of this crisis and because the ground had now been cleared for the resumption of the Eighteen-Nation Committee's work.

Commenting on the USSR proposal to refer the matter to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, the United States representative agreed that the agenda item in question was an inappropriate one for the First Committee. He attached some importance, however, to the way it had been removed from the Assembly's agenda. There should be no implication that the Assembly in any way subscribed to the logic or language of the USSR's explanatory memorandum and draft resolution or that the Assembly was recommending that the Eighteen-Nation Committee give the matter special priority or that it deal with it in a particular way. The First Committee, he added, could not have intended to make such recommendations as it had not discussed the item.

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 150.

First Committee, meetings 1245, 1283, 1284.

Plenary Meetings 1135, 1177.

A/5232. Letter of 21 September 1962 from USSR

proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war."

A/5241. Second report of General Committee.

A/5311. Letter of 22 November 1962 from Chairman of First Committee to President of Assembly.

Question of Convening a Conference on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

On 2 January 1962, the Secretary-General requested United Nations Member Governments to state their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes. He made this request in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (1653 (XV)) of 24 November 1961.²⁰

On 30 August 1962, he submitted a report to the Assembly transmitting the views of 58 Member Governments which had responded to the request. Two addenda to this report were issued later, on 20 September and 13 December respectively, giving the views of four more Member Governments.

These documents showed that 33 Governments had expressed favourable views about the possibility of convening a special conference for signing the proposed convention; 26 Governments had expressed negative views or had some doubts about the proposed course of action at the present; and three Governments had indicated a preference for awaiting the results of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament before submitting their views.

On 24 September 1962, the General Assembly decided to place the following item on the agenda of its seventeenth session: "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." The item was referred to the Assembly's First Committee for consideration and report.

On 28 November, a draft resolution on the

subject was submitted in the First Committee by Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. Later, Iraq, Mauritania and Morocco joined the list of sponsors.

By this 21-power text, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to consult further with the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for the aforementioned purpose and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963).

On 29 November 1962, the First Committee approved this draft resolution by 50 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

The United States explained that it had abstained because a convention against the use of nuclear weapons, not accompanied by other measures leading to general and complete disarmament, could actually increase the danger of aggression; it did not oppose the draft resolution because of its procedural character. The USSR rejected the assertion that those who voted in favour of the resolution thereby indicated less concern about general and complete disarmament. The proposed convention would be one of the important partial measures.

On 14 December, the text was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 33 votes to 0, with 25 abstentions, as resolution 1801 (XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1245, 1285-1288.

Plenary Meeting 1192.

A/5174 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General

on question of convening conference for purpose of signing convention on prohibition of use of nuclear

²⁰ See Y.U.N., pp 30-31.

and thermo-nuclear weapons; replies by Governments of Member States.

A/C.1/L.319 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 29 November 1962, meeting 1285, by 50 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

A/5323. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1801 (xvii), as recommended by First Committee, A/5323, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1192, by 33 votes to 0, with 25 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

"Having regard to the usefulness of further consultation with Governments of Member States on this question,

"Requests the Secretary-General to consult further the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes, and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5102, A/5110, A/5113, A/5115, A/5119. Letters of 10 March 1962 from USSR, 28 March 1962 from Czechoslovakia, 29 March 1962 from Romania, 9 April 1962 from Hungary and 17 April 1962 from Byelorussian SSR, respectively (concerning resolution 1653(XVI) adopted by Assembly on 24 November 1961).

INQUIRY BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE QUESTION OF NON-DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

On 2 January 1962, the Secretary-General requested United Nations Member Governments to state their views with regard to the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive, in the future, nuclear weapons in their territories on behalf of any other country. This request was made in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1664 (XVI) of 4 December 1961 on the subject.²¹

Replies to the Secretary-General's inquiry were received from 62 United Nations Member Governments, namely those of: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New

Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition, a reply was submitted by a non-member, the German Democratic Republic, to whom the inquiry was not addressed.

The texts of communications received before 1 April 1962 were reported to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on 2 April. Those received after 1 April were reported to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on 10 September.

On 4 October, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission requested that the reports be circulated to the Members of the General Assembly for their information, as the Disarmament Commission had not held any meetings subsequent to the adoption of the Assembly resolution of 4 December 1961 under which the inquiry was initiated. (See also page 17.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

DC/201 and Add.1-3. Letter from Secretary-General transmitting report on inquiry conducted in ac-

cordance with General Assembly resolution 1664 (XVI); Replies from Members to whom inquiry

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 20.

was sent (DC/201/Add.2); Communication from country to which inquiry was not addressed (DC/201/Add.3).

DC/204 and Add.1. Supplementary report on inquiry under resolution 1664(XVI): replies received after 1 April 1962.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS

A/5103. Letter of 10 March 1962 from USSR.

A/5105. Note verbale of 13 March 1962 from Chile.

A/5106. Note verbale of 13 March 1962 from Czechoslovakia.

A/5107. Letter of 15 April 1962 from Romania.

A/5108. Letter of 26 March 1962 from Finland.

A/5111. Letter of 28 March 1962 from Nigeria.

A/5112. Note verbale of 30 March 1962 from Israel.

A/5116. Note verbale of 9 April 1962 from Hungary.

A/5118. Letter of 17 April 1962 from Byelorussian SSR.

CHAPTER II

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 eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 23 March 1962. At that session, the Committee completed and unanimously adopted its second comprehensive report to the General Assembly. The first comprehensive report of the Committee had been submitted to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly in 1958.

The second comprehensive report was a 442-page document consisting of a main text and technical annexes. In preparing the report, the Committee had examined over 500 reports from Governments, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Although the report was a self-contained document, emphasis was laid by the Committee on the advances made since its first report had been published, and particularly on those results that had bearing on risk estimates. As in its first report, the Committee reviewed the knowledge on the effects of radiation in man, evaluated the levels of radiation to which human populations were currently exposed, and gave estimates of the risks arising from exposure to those levels.

Throughout the report, the Committee drew attention to the wide areas of uncertainty that still limited the reliability of the estimates of risk. While extensive and increasing information was available about the levels of radiation to which man was exposed from various sources

and about the types of harmful effects that might result, the Committee noted that still very little was known about the frequency with which such effects were likely to occur, particularly following small doses of radiation received at low rates of delivery.

It was therefore of the utmost importance, the Committee stated, that investigation of this central problem should be actively pursued by all relevant means, including not only studies of the ways in which radiation might induce malignant and other delayed changes in tissues but also well-planned surveys of the frequency with which such late effects occurred in human populations following any accidental, medical or other relevant type of exposure to radiation, or in areas of high natural radiation.

Among the salient points discussed in the Committee's report were the following:

(1) Doses from natural sources were now determined with greater accuracy than had been possible at the time of the Committee's first comprehensive report. As a result, the Committee gave estimates of the average amount of radiation received from these sources that were slightly higher than the values so far accepted by the Committee.

(2) New data on doses due to irradiation for medical purposes obtained in a number of countries with advanced medical facilities indicated that the use of appropriate radiological methods and equipment could lead to a substantial reduction of the doses. Even in those countries in which the amount of radiation

received for medical purposes was the lowest, it was still the major man-made source contributing to the exposure of human populations. The doses received by the great majority of workers directly engaged in radiation work were very low when proper radiation protection methods were applied.

(3) The fate of radioactive debris from nuclear explosions in the atmosphere was examined in detail. A comparison with the Committee's first comprehensive report showed a considerable increase in the knowledge of the mechanisms by which radioactive debris from nuclear tests was distributed over the surface of the earth, and in the knowledge of mechanisms controlling the transfer of radioactive nuclides to body tissues through the food chain. As a consequence, the evaluation of doses from past tests and of those to be expected from an assumed pattern of future testing had been based on firmer ground in the second comprehensive report.

(4) In applications of nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes for peaceful uses, radioactive wastes were inevitably produced. While their contribution to the exposure of populations was still extremely small, increased utilization of nuclear energy and radio-isotopes required that suitable methods for disposal of radioactive wastes should be maintained so as to minimize the dose of radiation from these sources.

(5) A new category of hereditary effects in man—those due to alterations of the chromosomes—had been identified since 1958. The findings indicated the possibility that radiation might give rise to hereditary effects, not only through the induction of gene mutations but also through that of chromosome anomalies.

(6) It had been shown in mice that, for equal doses of radiation, the induction of mutations was higher if the dose was delivered instantaneously than if it was spread over a long period of time, as was the case for irradiation from natural sources and from fall-out.

(7) A number of new data on somatic effects—especially on the induction of malignancies, including leukaemia—in irradiated persons largely confirmed the findings of the first report. It did not, however, provide new information on the effects of doses to which large human

populations were currently exposed, but only on much higher doses.

(8) The estimates of risks, unlike those made in the first report, were based on the comparison of doses to the relevant tissues from different sources, rather than through an evaluation of the expected numbers of injuries in the populations exposed. Estimates of risks of genetic effects were therefore obtained through comparison of doses to the gonads, and estimates of risk of somatic effects through comparison of doses to bone and bone-marrow, from which bone tumours and leukaemias, respectively, could arise. Average doses of radiation from natural sources were used as terms of comparison.

The Committee considered it to be clearly established that exposure to radiation, even in doses substantially lower than those producing acute effects, might occasionally give rise to a wide variety of harmful effects—including cancer, leukaemia and inherited abnormalities which, in some cases, might not be easily distinguishable from naturally occurring conditions or identifiable as due to radiation. Because of the available evidence that genetic damage occurred at the lowest levels as yet experimentally tested, it was prudent to assume that some genetic damage might follow any dose of radiation, however small.

The Committee concluded by emphasizing that all forms of unnecessary radiation exposure should be minimized or avoided entirely, particularly when the exposure of large populations was entailed; and that every procedure involving the peaceful uses of ionizing radiation should be subject to appropriate immediate and continuing scrutiny in order to ensure that the resulting exposure was kept to the minimum practicable level and that this level was consistent with the necessity or the value of the procedure. The Committee added that, as there were no effective measures to prevent the occurrence of harmful effects of global radioactive contamination from nuclear explosions, the achievement of a final cessation of nuclear tests would benefit present and future generations of mankind.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The second comprehensive report of the

Scientific Committee was considered at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. At the same time, the General Assembly also considered a draft plan for the implementation of part II of resolution 1629(XVI) of 29 October 1961, which had been prepared at the invitation of the General Assembly by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. (See also below, PART TWO, CHAPTER xiii.)

Most of the discussion took place in the Assembly's Special Political Committee between 2 and 9 November 1962.

The Committee had before it a two-part draft resolution sponsored by the following 43 Members: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

By the operative paragraphs of the first section of this text, the General Assembly would: (1) commend the Scientific Committee for its work and for the valuable report it had presented; (2) express its appreciation to IAEA, to the specialized agencies, to the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations and to the individual scientists who had assisted the Scientific Committee in its work; (3) call particular attention to the Scientific Committee's finding that the exposure of mankind to radiation from increasing numbers of artificial sources, including the worldwide contamination of the environment with short and long-lived radio-nuclides from weapon tests, called for the closest attention, particularly because the effects of any increase in radiation exposure might not be fully manifested for several decades in the case of somatic disease, and for many generations in the case of genetic damage; (4) urge all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the

views expressed in the report of the Scientific Committee; (5) request the Scientific Committee to continue its assessment of radiation risks, as well as its review of those 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 General Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963) on its progress and on its future programme of work; (6) call upon IAEA, the specialized agencies, the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations, individual scientists and United Nations Member Governments to continue to co-operate fully with the Scientific Committee in carrying out its further important responsibilities; and (7) request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work.

By the operative paragraphs of the second section of the draft resolution the General Assembly would: (1) commend WMO for its prompt and effective response to the Assembly's invitation of 27 October 1961¹ that it undertake a study, as indicated by the Assembly, and commend IAEA and the Scientific Committee for the valuable co-operation and assistance they had extended to WMO in this matter; (2) invite WMO to complete its consultations with the Scientific Committee on the development of its draft plan and to implement this plan, if found feasible, at the earliest possible date; (3) urge Member Governments and all others concerned to co-operate fully and to take all appropriate action to enable WMO to carry out its task; (4) request the Secretary-General of WMO to report to the General Assembly's eighteenth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the scheme.

Speakers in the debate praised the report of the Committee and agreed that its work must continue, as proposed in the first part of the 43-power text.

A number of delegations underlined the bearing that the report of the Scientific Committee had on the problem of the cessation of nuclear tests, and the representative of Brazil noted with regret that part I of the draft resolution

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 40.

contained no provision recommending the cessation of such tests. He also felt that the usefulness of the draft would be greatly enhanced if it could help promote the dissemination of scientific information on the effects of atomic radiation. He proposed, therefore, that a further paragraph be added to part I of the draft resolution, by which the Assembly would recommend that Member Governments should prepare and carry out large-scale information programmes on the effects of atomic radiation.

The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the Brazilian amendment, with the stipulation that such programmes would be carried out by Governments "according to their means."

Most speakers expressed their support for part II of the joint draft resolution, and their gratification at the response given by WMO to the Assembly's invitation of 27 October 1961 that it undertake a study. The USSR and Czechoslovakia, however, felt that the views of their own scientific experts had not been taken into account by WMO in preparing its report to the Assembly, and they were therefore unable to support part II of the 43-power pro-

posal. The Ukrainian SSR and Cuba were also unable to support part II. The Ukrainian representative recalled that his delegation had stated at the previous session that it was not for the General Assembly to request WMO to undertake measurements, the need for which had never been expressed by the Scientific Committee. Even the report now before the Assembly failed to indicate any such need.

On 9 November 1962, at the request of Czechoslovakia, a separate vote was taken on the two parts of the draft resolution. Part I, as amended, was adopted unanimously. The second part of the draft resolution was adopted by 76 to 8, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 79 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

On 20 November 1962, at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the first part of the draft resolution was adopted unanimously, while the second part was adopted by a vote of 79 to 8, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 86 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1764(XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 342-347.

Fifth Committee, meeting 950.

Plenary Meeting 1171.

A/5216. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/5253. Report of World Meteorological Organization on implementation of Assembly resolution 1629(XVI) of 27 October 1961.

A/SPC/L.82. Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Ireland, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.82/Rev.1 and Add.1-6. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as amended by modified Brazilian amendment (A/SPC/L.87), adopted by Special Political Committee on 9 November 1962, meeting 347, Section I, unanimously, Section II, by 76 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions. The text as a whole was ap-

proved by a roll-call vote of 79 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Against: None.

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

A/SPC/L.87. Brazil: amendment to 43-power revised draft resolution.

A/SPC/70. Text of resolution adopted by Special Political Committee.

A/5285. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/L.86, A/C.5/944, A/5290, A/5300. Note and

report by Secretary-General, report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1764(xvii), as submitted by Special Political Committee, A/5285, adopted by Assembly on 20 November 1962, meeting 1171, Section I, unanimously, Section II, by 79 votes to 8, with 1 abstention. The text as a whole was approved by roll-call vote of 86 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, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

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

"The General Assembly,

I

"Recalling its resolution 1347(XIII) of 13 December 1958 and subsequent resolutions relating to the useful work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

"Noting with satisfaction the second comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee, which was adopted unanimously,

"Conscious that advances in scientific knowledge have been made concerning the effects of radiation since the publication of the Scientific Committee's first comprehensive report,

"Noting with special concern the disquieting conclusions of the report, and in particular that much remains to be learnt about the long-term effects of radiation,

"1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for its work and for the valuable report it has presented;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to the specialized agencies, to the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations and to the individual scientists who have assisted the Scientific Committee in its work;

"3. Calls particular attention to the Scientific Committee's finding that the exposure of mankind to

radiation from increasing numbers of artificial sources, including the world-wide contamination of the environment with short- and long-lived radio-nuclides from weapon tests, calls for the closest attention, particularly because the effects of any increase in radiation exposure may not be fully manifested for several decades in the case of somatic disease, and for many generations in the case of genetic damage;

"4. Urges all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the views expressed in the report of the Scientific Committee;

"5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its assessment of radiation risks as well as its review of those 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 General Assembly at the eighteenth session on its progress and on its future programme of work;

"6. Calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies, the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations, individual scientists and the Governments of Member States to continue to co-operate fully with the Scientific Committee in carrying out its further important responsibilities;

"7. Recommends the Governments of Member States to prepare and carry out according to their means large-scale information programmes on the effects of atomic radiation;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work;

II

"Recalling section II of its resolution 1629(XVI) of 27 October 1961,

"Having considered the report of the World Meteorological Organization on the proposal for a scheme of world-wide monitoring and reporting of levels of atmospheric radio-activity,

"Noting that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will examine this scheme at its twelfth session to be held at Geneva in January 1963,

"Encouraged to believe that a feasible scheme for this purpose can be implemented in the near future following final technical consultations between the World Meteorological Organization and the other organizations concerned,

"1. Commends the World Meteorological Organization for its prompt and effective response to the invitation addressed to it in resolution 1629(XVI), and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable co-operation and assistance they have extended to the World Meteorological Organization in this matter;

"2. Invites the World Meteorological Organization to complete its consultations with the Scientific Committee on the development of its draft plan, and to implement this plan, if found feasible, at the earliest possible date;

"3. Urges the Governments of Member States and

all others concerned to co-operate fully and to take all appropriate action to enable the World Meteorological Organization to carry out its task;

"4. Requests the World Meteorological Organization to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the scheme."

OTHER DOCUMENT

Use of Vital and Health Statistics for Genetic and Radiation Studies. Proceedings of Seminar sponsored by United Nations and World Health Organization held in Geneva 5-9 September 1960 (A/AC.82/Seminar). U.N.P. Sales No.:61.XVII.8.

THIRD UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The General Assembly decided on 29 November 1962 that a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy should be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1964. The Conference, to last for 10 calendar days, would be considerably more limited than the two previous Conferences, held in 1955 and 1958.²

The Assembly took this decision in unanimously adopting resolution 1770(XVII), on the basis of a proposal put forward by Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia, and as amended by Australia.

By the Australian amendment, the Assembly invited the States which were Members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to participate in the Conference and to include atomic energy experts among their representatives. Before voting on the resolution, the Assembly approved the Australian amendment by a roll-call vote of 49 to 11, with 26 abstentions.

Also before the Assembly was a Czechoslovak amendment, by which "all States which so desire" would have been invited to take part in the Conference. This amendment was not put to vote in view of the adoption of the Australian amendment.

The resolution approved by the Assembly noted that IAEA, at its annual General Conference, had expressed the belief on 26 September 1962 that a third conference should be held.

Regarding the size and scope of the proposed conference, the resolution expressed the Assembly's conviction that, "because of improved dissemination of knowledge of the peaceful uses

of atomic energy, a technical conference considerably more limited in size and cost than those of 1955 and 1958 would be adequate."

Declaring its continued interest in promoting the peaceful application of atomic energy, the Assembly stated that a third International Conference would be advantageous in achieving these objectives and should accordingly be convened under the aegis of the United Nations. It requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with IAEA and in consultation with the interested specialized agencies. The Conference would be "held in Geneva for 10 calendar days in the autumn of 1964"; the Secretary-General was asked "to provide for a Conference considerably more limited in size and cost than those of 1955 and 1958 and at a minimum expense to the United Nations." He was asked to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, in 1963, so that the necessary funds for the Conference might be approved for inclusion in the United Nations budget.

The 12-power resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States, who stressed the need for a sound, economic and productive conference. The third Conference should be on a smaller scale and less expensive than the two previous conferences. Limitations in size and cost, he indicated, would not lessen the importance or usefulness of the Conference.

Other speakers included the representatives of the USSR, Austria, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Canada, Hungary, France, Poland and Nigeria, all of whom expressed full support for convening the Conference. Several representatives stated their approval for the limitations mentioned in the resolution.

² See Y.U.N., 1955, pp. 13-18, and Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 27-32.

Opinions were also given for and against the amendments on the attendance question, submitted respectively by Australia and Czechoslovakia. In favour of the Australian amendment, it was pointed out that restricting the attendance at the Conference to Members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies or the IAEA followed the practice previously pursued with regard to international conferences under United Nations auspices and that extending invitations to all States who wished to participate might give rise to numerous problems.

In support of the Czechoslovak amendment, it was argued that no political motives should prevent the Conference from benefiting from

the experience of all States desirous of taking part. Some speakers, including the representatives of Poland and the USSR, felt that the Australian proposal portrayed a discriminatory attitude and that by adopting it the Assembly would be defeating the very purposes for which the Conference was being called. The representative of Nigeria declared that his delegation could think of at least one important State whose exclusion "could only have disastrous consequences for the world."

The Assembly discussed the question of a third conference when it considered the annual report of IAEA at a plenary meeting held on 29 November 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1179.

A/L.402 and Add.1. Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.404. Australia: amendment to 12-power draft resolution, A/L.402 and Add.1.

A/L.405. Czechoslovakia: amendment to 12-power draft resolution, A/L.402 and Add.1.

RESOLUTION 1770(xvii), as submitted by 12 powers, A/L.402 and Add.1 and as amended by Australia, A/L.404, adopted by Assembly on 29 November, meeting 1179, unanimously (85 to 0).

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on 26 September 1962, expressed the belief that a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy should be held,

"Recalling the benefits that have flowed from the two International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, organized by the United Nations and held at Geneva in 1955 and 1958,

"Believing that the expeditious and effective application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes should be actively promoted,

"Recognizing that international meetings provide effective opportunities for the dissemination of scientific information on the application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes,

"Noting that, by 1964, six years will have elapsed since the last International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

"Recalling the report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future, and in particular the views expressed by

the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee in paragraph 15 of that report,

"Convinced that, because of improved dissemination of knowledge of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, a technical conference considerably more limited in size and cost than those held in 1955 and 1958 would be adequate,

"Believing that such a conference would now be desirable,

"1. Declares its continued interest in promoting the application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes ;

"2. Declares that a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy would be advantageous in achieving these objectives and should accordingly be convened under the aegis of the United Nations;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with interested specialized agencies:

"(a) To prepare plans and proceed with arrangements for a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva for ten calendar days in the autumn of 1964;

"(b) To provide for a conference considerably more limited in size and cost than those held in 1955 and 1958 and at a minimum expense to the United Nations;

"(c) To report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session so that the necessary funds for such a conference may be approved for inclusion in the United Nations budget;

"4. Invites the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the Conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the field of atomic energy."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were discussed by the General Assembly on 29 November 1962 when it considered the Agency's annual report for the year 1961-62.

The report was introduced by the Director-General of the Agency, Dr. Sigvard Eklund.

The full achievement of the Agency's purposes, he said, depended upon the solution by the United Nations of such problems as the cessation of nuclear tests, followed by disarmament, and the certainty that atomic energy would henceforth be used solely for peaceful purposes.

Speaking of the Agency's long-term planning, Dr. Eklund said that, within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, IAEA was ready to assist its member States in power questions, in research and development, and in training.

Dr. Eklund also told the Assembly that, from a purely technical point of view, the question of safeguards to prevent the diversion of the Agency's aid to military purposes was now becoming a more pressing problem. At present, the installed capacity of nuclear power reactors was approximately 3,000 megawatts. But by 1970 it was expected to reach approximately 15,000 megawatts, and by that year fissile material would be produced in considerable quantities in many parts of the world. Therefore, the Director-General said, the next year or two, while the number of installations was still small and the growth rate slow, would be crucial for developing and testing an international system of safeguards.

The Director-General also referred, among other things, to IAEA's work aimed at meeting the situation caused by the world population expansion, expected to reach the 6,000 million mark by the end of the present century. The Agency, he said, had embarked upon projects in which isotopes were being used to increase the provision of both food and water.

Another matter to which the Director-General drew attention was IAEA's work in evaluating the possibility of constructing nuclear power plants in various countries. He also pointed out that the Agency's General Conference had unanimously recommended the holding

of a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. (For further details, see page 34.)

During the debate on the IAEA report, several representatives expressed satisfaction with progress being made in many aspects of the Agency's work, including the provision of technical assistance. The United States representative observed that one of IAEA's major achievements was "its notable activity in aiding the developing nations to acquire more quickly the skills and capabilities necessary for this new era." The representative of Austria commented on the Agency's fine record of activities, especially in the field of technical assistance and training. The representative of Japan described the Agency's progress as "brilliant," and the representative of Australia commended especially its work in technical assistance and in the application of the safeguards system.

Some speakers, such as the representative of Canada, indicated that even if IAEA's activities had not always lived up to the original plans there was nevertheless no cause to minimize its accomplishments.

Other speakers, among them the representatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, emphasized that the Agency's primary objective should be the supply of technical aid to the developing countries. Other activities should be subordinated to this task, they held, and in this connexion they stressed the need for general and complete disarmament, since continuation of the arms race meant that international co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy would be hampered. Some of these speakers maintained that "the Western powers" were to blame for what they considered the Agency's failure so far to perform its true functions. The representative of the USSR, for example, declared that the Western powers were still trying to use IAEA to establish their control over the development of atomic energy in countries which appealed to it for aid; this was why the Agency had not yet received a single request for any significant amount of the uranium it possessed.

Representatives who held these views also criticized the safeguards procedures of the Agency and were of the opinion that the safe-

guards question was receiving undue priority in the IAEA programme.

At the end of the discussion, on 29 November, the Assembly took note of the Agency's annual

report in adopting resolution 1769(XVII), without objection and without a formal vote. It did so on a proposal by Canada, Pakistan and Poland.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1179.

A/5163 and Add.1. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency. Annual report of Board of Governors to General Conference, 1 July 1961-30 June

1962, and supplementary report.
A/L.401. Canada, Pakistan, Poland: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 1769(xvii), as submitted by three powers, A/L.401, taking note of IAEA report for 1961-62, adopted without objection by Assembly on 29 November 1962, meeting 1179.

CHAPTER III

THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Two main aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space were examined by various United Nations organs during 1962: legal aspects and scientific and technical aspects.

These were considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its two subsidiaries—the Legal Sub-Committee and the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee,¹ and later in the year by the General Assembly. (For further details, see pp. 38-47 and 47-55.) Scientific and technical aspects of the question were also considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 1962 session on the basis of reports prepared by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). (For further details, see pp. 47-51.)

In addition, arrangements were made by the Secretary-General within the United Nations Secretariat for dealing with such matters as: maintaining a public registry of space launchings; providing the means for exchanging such supplementary information about outer space activities as Governments might voluntarily supply; assisting in the study of measures for international co-operation in outer space activities; and servicing meetings of the Committee and its two subsidiaries. These arrangements were made in pursuance of a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1961.²

The Committee held two sessions in 1962, the first between 19 and 29 March and the

second between 10 and 14 September. Both sessions took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

At its first session, the Committee decided to set up two sub-committees of the whole, one to deal with legal questions and the other to deal with scientific and technical questions.

At the outset of the Committee's meetings, on 19 March, it was agreed that it would be the aim of all members of the Committee and its sub-committees to conduct the Committee's work in such a way that the Committee would be able to reach agreement without the need for voting. (For further details about the Committee's proceedings, see pp. 38 and 47, below.)

The Legal Sub-Committee met for its first session at Geneva between 28 May and 20 June 1962. (For further details, see p. 38, below.)

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee also met at Geneva, for its first session, between 28 May and 13 June 1962. (For further details, see p. 49, below.)

Brought to the attention of the Committee in the beginning phases of its first session were the texts of messages exchanged between President John F. Kennedy of the United States, and Chairman Nikita S. Khrushchev of the USSR, outlining possible areas of co-operation

¹ For details about membership of the Committee and its two Sub-Committees, see APPENDIX III

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35.

between their two countries in developing the peaceful uses of outer space. These dealt mostly with scientific and technical subjects. In addition, Mr. Khrushchev advocated finding a common approach for solving important legal questions arising in connexion with the explora-

tion and use of outer space. He also made the point that, until there was agreement on general and complete disarmament, both the USSR and the United States would be limited in their ability to co-operate in the peaceful uses of outer space. (For further details, see pp. 47-48.)

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Discussions during 1962 in various United Nations organs on the legal problems involved in the exploration and use of outer space centred mostly on the following three questions: (1) the elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of and co-operation between States in the exploration and use of outer space; (2) the development of international agreements on assistance to, and the return of, astronauts and space vehicles; and (3) liability for space vehicle accidents.

Debates on these matters took place in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in the Legal Sub-Committee set up by this body, and, in the latter part of 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

On 20 December 1961, it may be recalled,³ the Assembly commended the following principles for the guidance of States in the exploration and use of outer space: (a) international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, applied to outer space and celestial bodies; and (b) outer space and celestial bodies were free for exploration and use by all States in conformity with international law and were not subject to national appropriation. In setting forth these principles, the Assembly invited its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to study and report on the legal problems which might arise from the exploration and use of outer space.

In March 1962, the Committee, after noting that many specific proposals and suggestions about legal studies had been made by its members, established the Legal Sub-Committee (composed of all the members of the Committee) to make a detailed study of these matters.

The Legal Sub-Committee, which met in Geneva, Switzerland, between 28 May and 20 June 1962, considered the general principles

and legal problems arising from the exploration and use of outer space.

The following four proposals were submitted in respect of the Sub-Committee's substantive work: (i) a proposal by the USSR containing a draft declaration of the basic legal principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space; (ii) a proposal by the USSR containing a draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and space-ships making emergency landings; (iii) a proposal by the United States setting forth guiding principles to States on assistance to, and the return of, space vehicles and personnel; (iv) a United States proposal envisaging the drafting of an international agreement dealing with liability for space vehicle accidents.

No agreement, however, was reached in the Sub-Committee on any of the proposals submitted to it. The Sub-Committee reported to its parent body that it was nonetheless the consensus of all delegations participating in its work that its meetings had offered the possibility for a most useful exchange of views.

The work of the Legal Sub-Committee was considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space between 10 and 14 September 1962.

The USSR and the United States both presented to the Committee the proposals which they had previously submitted in the Legal Sub-Committee. In addition, the United Arab Republic presented a "Draft Code for International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space." During the Committee's discussion, it became evident that no agreement on any of the proposals submitted and discussed would be reached at that session of the Com-

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35.

mittee. It was unanimously decided to submit the proposals and the records of the discussions for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

The Assembly's discussion, which took place mainly in its First Committee, centred mostly on the ways and means of developing law for outer space. In addition to discussing the proposals which had been put before the Outer Space Committee and its Legal Sub-Committee, the First Committee also considered two new proposals on principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space. These were submitted in the First Committee by the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively.

The discussions led to the unanimous adoption of a resolution (1802 (XVII)) at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 14 December 1962. By this text, the Assembly, among other things, called upon all Member States to co-operate in the further development of law for outer space. It also asked the 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, on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles, as well as on other legal problems. In addition, the Assembly referred to the Outer Space Committee, as a basis for its work, all the proposals presented to the Assembly during its discussions on the item, together with the records of its debates thereon.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's First Committee where it was approved—also unanimously—on 11 December 1962, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text of the resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

A summary of points made in the various discussions on the aforementioned proposals follows.

PROPOSALS ON BASIC PRINCIPLES

Four proposals on general principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space were submitted at various stages during 1962, by the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively.

The USSR proposal, submitted in the Legal Sub-Committee, on 6 June 1962, embodied a declaration of basic principles governing activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space.

This set out the following principles by which Governments signing the declaration would be guided:

(a) The exploration and use of outer space should be carried out for the benefit of the whole of mankind.

(b) Outer space and celestial bodies should be free for exploration and use by all States; no State could claim sovereignty in outer space.

(c) All States should have equal rights in outer space.

(d) Outer space activities should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and other generally recognized principles of international law.

(e) Scientific and technological advances should be applied to outer space for the promotion of co-operation among States; the use of outer space for propagating war, national or racial hatred or enmity between nations should be prohibited.

(f) Co-operation in the conquest of outer space should be a duty incumbent on all States; any measures that might hinder other countries in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes should only be carried out after prior discussion of, and agreement upon, such measures between the countries concerned.

(g) Activities pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out exclusively by States; States should retain their sovereign rights to objects they launched into outer space.

(h) The use of satellites for the collection of intelligence information in the territory of foreign States was incompatible with mankind's objectives in the conquest of outer space.

(i) States should render assistance to space-ships and their crews which might make an emergency landing on the territory of a foreign State or on the high seas; space-ships and capsules found beyond the limits of the launching State should be returned to that State.

The United Arab Republic's proposal, submitted in the Outer Space Committee on 14

September 1962, involved agreement on a code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. By this code, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space would decide to be guided in its work by the following principles:

(a) The activities of United Nations Member States in outer space should be confined solely to peaceful uses; and they should promote international and peaceful co-operation in their outer space policies.

(b) Member States had a special responsibility for securing the safety of space for astronauts in outer space; they would agree to provide all possible assistance to personnel of space vehicles who might be in distress or the victims of accident, or who might have to land because of accident, distress or error; Member States should undertake to return space vehicles and their personnel to the State or international organization responsible for launching them.

(c) One of the main objectives of co-operation in outer space was to develop special programmes in which the developing countries could participate.

(d) Member States would agree to make full use of the facilities of international organizations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations with outer space activities.

(e) They would also make every effort to provide the United Nations, on a voluntary basis, with all information necessary for promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

(f) They would agree to give all possible assistance to the United Nations and its affiliated organizations in undertaking joint programmes of training and research to promote science and technology in outer space.

The United Kingdom proposal, submitted in the General Assembly's First Committee on 4 December 1962, took the form of a draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space. The draft set forth the following principles:

(a) Outer space and celestial bodies were free for exploration and use by all States in conformity with international law; this freedom—to include free navigation by means of space vehicles, the establishment of space stations and other like devices, the conduct of scientific research, and the landing on and exploration of celestial bodies—should be exercised by all States with due regard to the interests of other States in outer space, and to the need for consultation and co-operation between States.

(b) Outer space and celestial bodies were not capable of appropriation or exclusive use by any State.

(c) In the exploration and use of outer space, States were bound by international law, the United

Nations Charter and other international agreements which might be applicable.

(d) All States should, for themselves and for their nationals, have equal rights in outer space.

By the United States proposal, submitted in the Assembly's First Committee on 8 December 1962, the Assembly would commend the following declaration of principles for the guidance of States in the exploration and use of outer space:

(a) Outer space and celestial bodies were free for exploration and use by all States, on the basis of equal rights, in conformity with international law.

(b) In the exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies, States were bound by the relevant rules of international law and the relevant provisions of international agreements including the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) Outer space and celestial bodies were not subject to national appropriation.

(d) States should render assistance to the personnel of space vehicles in distress and return them to the launching authority.

(e) States should return to the launching authority any space vehicle or part that had landed by reason of accident, distress or mistake; upon request, the launching authority should furnish identifying data prior to return.

(f) A State or international organization from whose territory or with whose aid and permission a space vehicle was launched had international responsibility for the launching and was internationally liable for injury or damage caused by a space vehicle on the earth or in air space.

(g) Jurisdiction over a space vehicle in outer space should be retained by the State or international organization which had jurisdiction at the time of launching; ownership and property rights in a space vehicle and components should remain unaffected in outer space or upon return to the earth.

When introducing the USSR draft declaration, the USSR representative stressed that the guiding principles for the exploration and use of outer space which had been set out by the General Assembly on 20 December 1961 (in resolution 1721 A (XVII))⁴ did not resolve all the legal issues that arose. Its provisions should therefore be expanded and made more specific. The declaration proposed by the USSR was aimed at the further elaboration of basic principles governing the outer space activities of States and sought the embodiment of these principles in an instrument which would have the legal binding force of an international treaty.

⁴ See above, and also Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35.

Other representatives held that the principles set forth by the Assembly on 20 December 1961 (in resolution 1721A (XVI)) needed both elaboration and qualification. Thus, the representative of India, referring to the Assembly's principle that international law, including the United Nations Charter, should apply to outer space and celestial bodies, maintained that this principle could not be applied without modification to outer space since international law was based on the concept of the sovereignty of States. It was therefore necessary to define to what extent international law would operate and to what extent sovereign rights had to be waived.

In the opinion of the representative of Mexico, the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1961, though containing some essential principles, had many obscure elements. It was imperative to reach an agreement on the general and basic juridical principles governing the activities of States in outer space. In his view, the great powers had an obligation to agree on the principles applying to the exploration of space since the law of outer space could not otherwise be developed.

When introducing the United Kingdom draft declaration of principles, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that these principles were an amplification of, and fully consistent with, the basic principles set out in the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1961.

The United States representative said that the provisions of the United States draft declaration—dealing with the freedom of exploration and use of outer space, equal rights of all States with regard to space activities and the application of international law—were based on, and gave further expression to, the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1961.

Commenting on the principle of the freedom of exploration and use of outer space set forth by the Assembly in 1961, the representatives of Poland and Romania stated that the Assembly had not defined the limits within which a State could explore or use outer space without infringing upon the legitimate rights of another State to use or explore this domain. Nor had the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1961 clearly drawn the line between licit and illicit activities of space exploration. Because of this vagueness, different States had different views about

the interpretation of the principle and about the way in which States might make use of such an interpretation and apply it to their activities.

The United States representative held that the USSR draft declaration, though containing constructive elements, also contained elements of a political character so obviously controversial that the USSR could not have expected them to be the subject of general agreement. The representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom felt that a declaration of principles should not contain elements unacceptable to the main groups of States; otherwise its very existence would impair the effectiveness deriving from the unanimous adoption of the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1961. If such a declaration were to be effective, the principles embodied in it should be the outcome of a consensus of the international community, expressed in the practice of States and so commanding general acceptance. The representative of Italy pointed out that principles adopted over a substantial minority vote might not be applied, since ultimately rules of international law depended on consent.

In the opinion of the representatives of Cyprus and Peru, it was not enough to formulate basic principles. To apply these principles, they pointed out in the Assembly's First Committee, it was necessary to establish an international body on which the United Nations would be represented, thus extending the jurisdiction of the international community to outer space.

The representative of Australia pointed out that a decision had to be made on whether the formulation of principles was to have a binding character or whether it was to be regarded as an agreed declaration of objectives in the political field looking forward to eventual embodiment of these objectives in a legal instrument.

The representatives of the USSR and the United States both considered that the question of reserving outer space solely for peaceful purposes fell within the context of disarmament and was therefore outside the competence of the Legal Sub-Committee and the Outer Space Committee.

In Pakistan's opinion, the question of ensuring that outer space was used for peaceful purposes could not be divorced from issues and

conflicts arising on land; it should therefore come under the framework of disarmament negotiations. Further, it was desirable that the Secretary-General should be entrusted with the role of mediator in questions connected with outer space.

The representatives of India, Italy, Japan, Mexico and the United Arab Republic stressed that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The representative of Japan added that a declaration of basic principles would hardly be meaningful if it failed to lay down such a principle.

The need to ensure that outer space should be used solely for peaceful purposes was emphasized in the draft code proposed by the United Arab Republic.

Many speakers in the Assembly's First Committee commented favourably on the provisions of the United Arab Republic's draft code for enlisting the co-operation of international organizations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in the development of outer space and for channelling information through the United Nations on a voluntary basis.

Differences of opinion arose over specific provisions of the USSR's draft declaration.

Some representatives opposed those provisions which dealt with the prohibition of the use of outer space for propagating war or the use of satellites for the collection of intelligence information, on the ground that these questions went beyond the competence of the Outer Space Committee and its Legal Sub-Committee. Those members supporting these provisions maintained that they accorded with the interests of all nations which did not want outer space to become a theatre for the cold war.

There were also differences of opinion about the provision in the USSR draft declaration for prior consultation and agreement between the countries concerned on activities which might hinder other States in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The United Kingdom and the United States, for instance, maintained that this provision introduced a veto on the activities of others in outer space and seemed less effective than the action already taken by the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), which had established a consultative committee to consider problems of

the harmful uses of outer space. The representative of Canada found the clause ambiguous since the meaning of the term "the countries concerned" was not clear and it assumed that a policy decision on measures of co-operation had already been accepted by Governments, which was not the case. The subject was therefore not yet ripe for formulation as a legal principle. The representative of France, although agreeing with the idea of consultations between States engaged in the exploration of outer space in order not to obstruct outer space activities of another State, objected to making prior consent imperative for such activities by another State.

Supporting the provision, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, among others, considered that co-operation in outer space was the duty of all States. Actions by a State which might hinder another State in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes (such as the scattering of copper needles in outer space by the United States and its high-altitude nuclear explosions) were therefore intolerable. They maintained that it would be in accordance with international law to presume that the rule under which States had to respect the legitimate interests of other States was applicable to outer space. The declaration of outer space as *res communis omnium* implied that each State maintained its own freedom but none might infringe upon the freedom of others. They did not agree with the interpretation that the provision could be used to obstruct the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes or to introduce a veto on such activities.

The representatives of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those who opposed the provision in the USSR's draft declaration that activities in space should be carried out exclusively by States. This provision, they contended, was based on the practice of certain States where all activities were carried out by the State itself and did not take account of other States which maintained a free enterprise system. The States themselves should choose how they would conduct their outer space programmes. Canada and the United States termed this restriction unwarranted since it excluded space activities by inter-governmental organizations or non-governmental scientific bodies formed for space re-

search. France and the United Kingdom observed that the provision would be acceptable only if it meant that States should control or regulate the launching of space vehicles on their territories by way of issuing licences in order to prevent ill-planned ventures; but it would not be acceptable if it was intended to prohibit all non-governmental activities.

Later, when introducing the United Kingdom's draft declaration, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that the absence of a reference in this draft to the exploration of outer space by international organizations was not intended to mean that the principles would not also apply to such organizations.

In reply to the criticisms of the provision in the USSR draft that only States should conduct outer space activities, the USSR spokesman, supported by the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, stressed that the provision was intended to exclude only private enterprise from outer space activities since otherwise private capitalistic competition might displace international co-operation in space. In their view, outer space activities were too hazardous to be open to private firms which would take improper risks for the sake of commercial profit. The provision, they maintained, was meant to safeguard the interests of the international community and not to offend the political and social systems of any States.

There was also disagreement over the provision in the USSR draft declaration dealing with the use of satellites for the collection of intelligence information.

Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States opposed it on the ground that international law imposed no prohibition on the observation of the earth from outer space, since such observations were peaceful and did not interfere with other activities on earth or in space. In Australia's view, obtaining information about the earth by means of a space vehicle did not per se involve any breach of international law. The United Kingdom held that observation from points outside the territory of any State was not contrary to international law; since such observations involved neither the use nor threat of force, they did not offend against Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter. (Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter states: "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.")

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Romania and the USSR contended that using outer space for espionage purposes was inadmissible. Espionage from space represented interference in the internal affairs of other countries, encroachment on their legitimate rights and interests and violation of the United Nations Charter, which obliged the nations to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. The USSR representative pointed out that gathering intelligence information should not be confused with gathering scientific data, the prohibition of which was not intended by the draft declaration.

ASSISTANCE TO AND RETURN OF ASTRONAUTS AND SPACE-SHIPS

Also discussed during 1962 were two proposals dealing with assistance and rescue operations for astronauts and space-ships in distress, meeting with accidents or making emergency landings.

One was submitted by the USSR on 6 June in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as a Draft International Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts and Space-ships Making Emergency Landings. The other was submitted by the United States on 8 June, also in the Legal Sub-Committee, as a Draft Proposal on Assistance to and Return of Space Vehicles and Personnel.

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

(1) Governments party to the agreement (known as Contracting States) should render assistance to the crews of space-ships meeting with an accident and take steps to rescue astronauts making an emergency landing.

(2) A Contracting State discovering that the crew of another Contracting State's space-ship had met with an accident should do its utmost to notify the launching State without delay.

(3) If astronauts of one Contracting State were to make an emergency landing on the territory of another Contracting State, the latter should immediately inform the launching State and take all possible steps to rescue and assist these astronauts.

(4) The assistance to be furnished by one Con-

trading State to another should in no way differ from that which could be given to its own astronauts.

(5) Each Contracting State would do its utmost to facilitate the return to their own country of astronauts from another Contracting State who might make an emergency landing on the territory of the former State or who might be rescued on the high seas.

(6) Foreign space-ships, satellites and capsules found by a Contracting State on its territory or salvaged on the high seas should be returned without delay to the launching State if they had identification marks showing their national origin and if the launching State had officially announced the launching of the devices found; space vehicles aboard which devices for the collection of intelligence information in the territory of another State had been discovered should not be returned.

(7) The expenses incurred by a State in fulfilling the obligation to return astronauts or objects of another State should be reimbursed by the launching State.

By the United States proposal, the General Assembly would, in brief, commend the following principles to States for their guidance:

(1) All possible assistance should be rendered to the personnel of space vehicles who might land by reason of accident, distress or mistake, or otherwise than as planned.

(2) Space vehicles and their personnel that so landed should be safely and promptly returned to the State or international organization responsible for launching.

(3) Any expenses incurred in providing assistance to or in the return of space vehicles and their personnel should be borne by the State or international organization responsible for launching.

During the various discussions, it was generally recognized that it was practicable and desirable to draw up regulations for the rescue and return of space vehicles and astronauts. Opinions differed, however, on the form which such regulations should take.

Some, including France and Italy, expressed the view that the preparation of a General Assembly resolution on the rescue and return of space vehicles and astronauts should be undertaken immediately, and work should subsequently be started on drafting an international agreement on this subject.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR favoured a binding international instrument and noted that it was in accordance with the established international practice that the questions of assistance to persons in distress were

regulated by treaties. The same approach should therefore be used in the case of assistance to astronauts in distress. It was moreover necessary to define—by way of binding treaty provisions—the limits of rights and obligations of States with respect to the rescue of astronauts in distress, since the flights in outer space would raise many legal problems that did not arise in respect of the régime governing the air or the sea.

Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States preferred that the rescue and return of space vehicles and astronauts should be regulated by way of a General Assembly resolution. They maintained that States would willingly comply with such a resolution; the principles involved were so clear and simple that they did not require elaboration in a formal legal instrument. Preparing a treaty and obtaining the required number of ratifications would be a time-consuming process, whereas the Legal Sub-Committee was in a position to act immediately by preparing a draft resolution for action by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

The representative of France suggested, however, that a General Assembly resolution might not be a legally operative instrument for ensuring that the astronaut should not be treated as a criminal or be arrested and that the space vehicle making an emergency landing should not be impounded.

Australia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States could not accept the provisions in the USSR proposal whereby: (1) space vehicles would be returned without delay only in cases where they had identification marks and their launchings had been officially announced; and (2) there would be no obligation to return space vehicles if they contained devices for the collection of intelligence information. Thus, as the United Kingdom representative pointed out, if the decision as to what constituted a device for the collection of intelligence information was left to the States in which the space vehicle had fallen, that State might refuse to return it, whatever its true purpose.

Others considered these objections unfounded. The representative of Poland, for instance, pointed out that if a State had no way of ascertaining to whom the vehicle in question

belonged, it might evade the return of the vehicle on the ground that its origin could not be established.

LIABILITY FOR SPACE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Yet another proposal discussed in 1962 was one dealing with the liability for space vehicle accidents. This was introduced by the United States on 8 June in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee in the form of a draft resolution for final approval by the Outer Space Committee.

By this text, the Committee would ask the Secretary-General to constitute a small advisory panel of legal experts drawn from various geographic areas to prepare a draft of an international agreement dealing with the liability for damage caused by space vehicles.

The following principles, among others, were commended for the guidance of the advisory panel:

(a) States or international organizations responsible for the launching of space vehicles should be liable internationally for personal injury, loss of life, or damage caused thereby.

(b) A claim based on personal injury, loss of life or property damaged, and caused by a space vehicle, did not require proof of fault on the part of the State or States or international organization responsible for launching the space vehicles in question.

(c) A claim might be presented within a reasonable time after the occurrence of damage to the State or States or international organization responsible for launching a space vehicle causing injury, loss of life or damage without regard to the prior exhaustion of local remedies.

(d) The International Court of Justice should have jurisdiction to adjudicate any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the agreement on liability in the absence of agreement between the States concerned upon another means of settlement.

The draft agreement worked out by the advisory panel was to be transmitted to the Legal Sub-Committee.

There was general agreement in the course of the debate with the principle that States should be liable on the international level for injuries, loss of life or property damage caused by objects launched by them into outer space.

With respect to the basis of liability, the United Kingdom, which was in favour of absolute liability, maintained that it would be difficult to prove fault or negligence in the case

of space vehicles as contrasted with aircraft. Italy, however, suggested that the principle of absolute liability could not be applied in all instances, as, for example, in the case where two space vehicles collided.

Brazil proposed that provision should also be made for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. Austria and Japan suggested a study of the advisability of providing for a special arbitral tribunal to settle disputes concerning the amount of compensation payable by the launching State or international organization for damage caused. Argentina and Romania felt that the jurisdiction of the International Court should only be extended to disputes arising out of accidents caused by space vehicles when both parties to a dispute consented thereto.

The following were among the other questions suggested for consideration within the context of liability: whether compensation should be limited in amount; whether the test of liability should be jurisdiction over, rather than ownership of, the vehicle in cases of joint projects where a vehicle owned by one State was launched by another State; whether liability should be joint or several when jurisdiction over a vehicle was shared by more than one State; and to whom a claim for compensation should be presented if there was no indication of the origin of a vehicle which had caused the damage.

Czechoslovakia and Poland thought that the working group that had been proposed to prepare a draft agreement on liability should either be chosen by the Legal Sub-Committee from among its members on a fair geographical basis or else consist of experts appointed by the members of the Sub-Committee.

The United States contended that it would be practical to undertake studies on liability for space vehicle accidents, as a subject of immediate concern. In support of this view, the United States representative in the Outer Space Committee displayed a satellite fragment on 14 September 1962, stating that it had landed on United States territory and was a part of Sputnik IV, launched by the USSR. He said this was tangible evidence of the practical need to work out agreed rules for dealing with injury or damage caused by objects launched into outer space.

OTHER LEGAL PROBLEMS

During the debates in the Legal Sub-Committee, the following were among the other legal problems arising from the exploration and use of outer space which, it was suggested, should be examined by the Sub-Committee at a later stage: (1) demarcation between outer space and atmospheric space; (2) jurisdiction and law applicable to men in outer space and manned stations on celestial bodies; (3) measures to prevent interference with space projects due to scientific experiments or other space activities; (4) prevention of contamination of, or from, outer space and celestial bodies; (5) control over the launching and orbits of spacecraft and artificial satellites; (6) United Nations control of radio and television programmes through outer space instrumentalities.

QUESTION OF HIGH-ALTITUDE
NUCLEAR TESTS

On 4 June 1962, the representative of the USSR brought to the Legal Sub-Committee's attention a statement by the USSR Government

dated 3 June 1962 on the high-altitude nuclear explosions conducted by the United States. The statement described these tests as a gross violation of elementary rules of international law which required States to act in international affairs with respect for the legitimate interests of all other States. Such explosions, it was pointed out, affected the interests of all States and put considerable difficulties in the way of the further conquest of outer space. Further, the United States Government could have no justification or right in carrying out these tests.

In reply, the representative of the United States said that the scheduled high-altitude nuclear tests were necessary for the defence and security of the United States. He also read a statement issued by the United States Government on 28 May 1962 which described the possible effects of the tests as negligible, involving no hazard to health. These tests would provide an opportunity to obtain important scientific data about the physics of the upper atmosphere.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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First Committee, meetings 1283, 1284, 1289-1298.
Fifth Committee, meeting 974.
Plenary Meeting 1192.

A/5114. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of decision by Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to convene two sub-committees in Geneva.

A/5181. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, incorporating material contained in previous report of Committee, A/5109 and Corr.1.

A/C.1/879. Letter of 4 December 1962 from United Kingdom transmitting draft declaration of basic principles governing activities of States pertaining to exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

A/C.1/881. Letter of 8 December 1962 from United States transmitting draft declaration of principles relating to exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

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A/C.5/961, A/5345, A/5350. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution proposed by First Committee.

A/5341. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1802 (XVII), as submitted by First Committee, A/5341, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1192.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

"Believing that the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out in conformity with international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of friendly relations among nations,

"Stressing the necessity of the progressive development of international law pertaining to the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and liability for space vehicle accidents and to assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and to other legal problems,

"Bearing in mind that the application of scientific and technological advances in outer space, particularly in the fields of meteorology and communications, can bring great advantages to mankind and con-

tribute to the economic and social progress of the developing countries as envisaged in the United Nations Development Decade programme,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in response to resolution 1721 (XVI),

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"1. Notes with regret that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has not yet made recommendations on legal questions connected with the peaceful uses of outer space;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to co-operate in the further development of law for outer space;

"3. Requests the 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 and on liability for space vehicle accidents and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on other legal problems;

"4. Refers to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as a basis for this work, all proposals which have been made thus far, including the draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and spaceships making emergency landings submitted by the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, the draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel submitted by the United States of America, the draft proposal on liability for space vehicle accidents submitted by the United States of America, the draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space submitted by the United Arab Republic, the draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the United States of America, and all other proposals and documents presented to the General Assembly during its debates on this item and the records of those debates"

(For Parts II-IV of resolution, see pp. 54-55.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.105/C.1/1 (A/AC.105/C.2/1). Statement by USSR Government dated 3 June 1962 on United States high-altitude nuclear explosions.

A/AC.105/C.2/2. Conventions and international agreements on rescue of and assistance to aircraft and vessels in distress and their personnel. Memorandum by Secretariat.

A/AC.105/6. Report of Legal Sub-Committee on Work of its first session, 28 May-20 June 1962.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space were considered during 1962 by the Economic and Social Council, by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and by the General Assembly. Also examined by these bodies were two reports, one prepared by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the other by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Both were prepared in accordance with a General Assembly request of 20 December 1961.⁵

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS AND BILATERAL TALKS BETWEEN USSR AND UNITED STATES

In the opening phases of its first session (19 to 29 March 1962), the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was informed about the contents of letters exchanged between President John F. Kennedy of the United States and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the

Council of Ministers of the USSR, outlining possible areas where their two countries could co-operate in developing the peaceful uses of outer space.

In a letter to Mr. Khrushchev dated 7 March 1962, Mr. Kennedy put forward proposals for the following projects on which there could be common action: (1) establishing a joint operational weather satellite system to provide global weather data for prompt use by any nation; (2) establishing a global system of communications by satellite; (3) mapping the earth's magnetic field in space by satellite; (4) pooling efforts and knowledge in the field of space medicine; (5) establishing a radio tracking system whereby the USSR and the United States would each set up and operate a radio tracking station on their respective territories, manned by their own nationals, the equipment for the USSR station being provided by the United States, and that for the United States

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 35-36.

station being provided by the USSR. Each country would use the station on its soil to provide tracking services for the other.

In addition, Mr. Kennedy indicated that the United States was willing now to discuss broader co-operation in still more challenging projects for exploring outer space, such as planning for the unmanned exploration of the moon's surface or planning steps for a scientific study of Mars and Venus (including a study of the possible utility of manned flights).

In a message to Mr. Kennedy, dated 20 March, Mr. Khrushchev listed projects on the following matters on which efforts could be pooled: (1) organizing a world-wide weather observation service with the aid of artificial satellites; (2) setting up an international long-distance communications system using artificial satellites; (3) mapping the earth's magnetic field in space by satellite; (4) exchanging knowledge about space biology; (5) organizing a joint programme for radio and optical observation of objects launched towards the moon, Mars, Venus and other planets, and speeding progress in the study of the physics of interplanetary space and celestial bodies; (6) working out an agreement for search and rescue operations for space-ships, satellites and capsules which descended to earth by accident.

During the first session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, there was also a series of meetings between scientific representatives of the USSR and the United States on possible joint projects in space research. These meetings were continued during the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee's session held at Geneva, Switzerland, in May and June 1962. As a result of these talks, an agreement was concluded between the USSR and the United States on co-operation on projects in the use of outer space. They announced the agreement jointly on 5 December 1962 during the discussions in the General Assembly's First Committee on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The two countries agreed, among other things, that it was important that they should contribute their capabilities towards the establishment of a global weather satellite system for the benefit of other nations. They also agreed that the compilation of a map of the magnetic field of the earth with the aid of satellites was

extremely important for the further successful exploration of space and for advancing the science of earth magnetism.

Further, telecommunications by means of satellites was expected to lead to a considerable improvement of communications facilities and could be a most important contribution to the extension of contacts and friendship among nations. Communication satellites also could be used for domestic needs.

A joint working group of technical experts was to be set up to decide on suitable communication links for the exchange of meteorological data and to decide on the co-ordinated launching of weather satellites in 1964-65.

As to the World Magnetic Survey, the USSR and the United States agreed on co-ordinating the launching of two artificial satellites during the International Year of the Quiet Sun.

On the matter of satellites communications, they also agreed to co-operate in 1962-63 in communications experiments by means of the United States satellite Echo-A-12.

REPORT OF WMO

The report prepared by WMO dealt with the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space. Outlining the developments in space research and technology and the meteorological possibilities thus opened up for the science of meteorology, it proposed the establishment of a WMO Advisory Committee to recommend measures required to fill the gaps in knowledge of the atmosphere and its basic physical forces. This, the report added, would in turn facilitate a solution of many urgent problems associated with weather prediction, climatic changes, water resources and large-scale weather modification. Pending the establishment of this Committee, it was reported, a WMO Panel of Experts on Research had been set up.

WMO, the report added, also believed that the full exploitation of the new meteorological data which would be provided by artificial satellites necessitated an expansion and rearrangement of the current system whereby conventional meteorological observations were made and exchanged under procedures laid down by WMO. Proposed by WMO was the

establishment of a new system, to be called the World Weather Watch, which would combine satellite and conventional observations, make it possible to keep a constant watch on the weather over the entire globe and make available to each country that combination of processed information and observations best suited to meet its needs. The first steps in this direction would involve setting up World and Regional Centres and filling the main gaps in the world network of conventional meteorological observing stations.

The WMO report also contained tentative proposals to ensure that the maximum possible benefit was derived for research purposes.

As to financial arrangements, it suggested that, since external assistance might in some cases be necessary to supplement what could be done within national programmes, requests for aid from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or the United Nations Special Fund should be considered sympathetically. Since that in turn might not suffice, it was also suggested that the United Nations consider the establishment of some special financial arrangements, including the possibility of setting up a United Nations world weather fund. (For further information about WMO activities with regard to the peaceful uses of outer space, see **PART TWO, CHAPTER XIII.**)

REPORT OF ITU

The ITU report dealt with telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space. Describing the measures already taken by ITU in the space telecommunication field, it stated that the Administrative Council of ITU would review the position in all its aspects at its session due to open in April 1963. The Council, it reported, had also recommended that an Extraordinary Radio Administrative Conference was to be convened in October 1963 to take up such matters as: an examination of technical progress in the case of radio communication for space research; the allocation of radio frequency bands for operational earth satellite systems, together with bands for the telemetry, command and control facilities needed; and the question whether there was a continuing need for allocating certain frequencies for space research purposes.

In the meantime, studies on space transmis-

sion would be carried on in ITU member countries by their own specialists, as well as in the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). (For further information about ITU activities with regard to the peaceful uses of outer space, see **PART TWO, CHAPTER xi.**)

DECISION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The reports presented by WMO and ITU were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session.

On 2 August, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (913 (XXXIV)) expressing appreciation to the two agencies for their reports. Noting with approval that both organizations would continue to consider and keep under close review future activities in their respective fields pertaining to outer space, the Council resolution asked them, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), to take steps to develop and plan such educational and training programmes in space meteorology and telecommunications as might be necessary. It also urged all United Nations Member States to give all possible assistance to these organizations on these matters.

The resolution was adopted on the basis of a proposal by the United Kingdom and the United States, as amended by the USSR and the United States. (For full text, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES** below.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

On 14 September 1962, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space approved a number of recommendations, on the basis of proposals worked out by its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, concerning the exchange of information on: the peaceful uses of outer space; the encouragement of various international programmes; and international equatorial sounding rocket launching facilities.

These recommendations were embodied in the Committee's report to the General Assem-

bly, for the latter's consideration. On 14 December 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a four-part resolution (1802 (XVII)) dealing with these subjects and also with various legal questions. (For further details, see below. For the text of the relevant parts of the Assembly's resolution dealing with the scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly adopted the resolution on the recommendation of its First Committee, which approved it unanimously on 11 December 1962, on the proposal of the following 24 Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The sponsors, except Nigeria, were all members of the 28-Member Outer Space Committee. Their text was a revision of one presented originally by Canada and the United States.

The actions taken by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of recommendations by its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space decided to take the following action, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making full use of the Secretariat's functions and resources: (1) to compile and organize information, provided on a voluntary basis by Governments, relating to national, regional and international programmes of peaceful space research; (2) to invite the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions (COSPAR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other appropriate international bodies to make available documents on technical requirements for establishing small-scale facilities for satellite tracking, telemetry reception and other sources of useful technical information; (3) to arrange with COSPAR to make information available to United Nations Members on COSPAR's activities and on the activities of the World Data Centres for Rockets

and Satellites; and (4) to invite COSPAR to inform the Outer Space Committee about the organization, uses and functions of these World Data Centres and the SPACEWARN communications network. (The latter is a network for rapid communication of data on satellites, including announcements and orbital networks; this network was set up during the International Geophysical Year (IGY) and continued thereafter under COSPAR's sponsorship.)

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE EXPLORATION PROGRAMMES

The Outer Space Committee noted with approval the action taken by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in establishing new international programmes of scientific co-operation during 1964-65, the period of minimum solar activity (to be known as the International Year of the Quiet Sun (IQSY)) and the World Magnetic Survey (WMS) (to be conducted during IQSY). The Committee asked UNESCO, the other specialized agencies and United Nations Member States for support and participation in these programmes appropriate to their functions and capability. The Committee urged Member States to call the attention of their scientists to the activities of the COSPAR scientific working groups for synoptic rocket and polar-cap experiments.

In addition, the Committee drew to the attention of Member States the various programmes and suggestions contained in the report of ITU referred to above. It encouraged all Member States and specialized agencies to take appropriate steps to develop and extend communications systems so that all States, regardless of the level of their economic and scientific development, would be able to benefit from space communications systems.

The Committee also recommended: (a) that all United Nations Member States study carefully the various programmes and suggestions put forward in the report by WMO (referred to above) for the operational and research use of meteorological satellites; and (b) that all Members and the specialized agencies concerned take the necessary steps to support the improvement of the world-wide system for distribution of meteorological information, in anticipation of the imminent availability of mete-

orological data from satellites, and in anticipation of the need for the effective dissemination and interpretation of this information.

With a view to increasing educational and training facilities in the countries wishing to participate in international co-operative space research and exploration programmes, the Committee recommended that support be given to UNESCO's efforts to assist Member States in training scientists and technicians by means of fellowships at leading observatories and institutions, arrangements for visits of experts, and the exchange and loan of scientific equipment on an international basis.

INTERNATIONAL EQUATORIAL SOUNDING ROCKET LAUNCHING FACILITIES

The need for the creation and use of additional sounding rocket launching facilities (especially in the equatorial region and the southern hemisphere) was the subject of yet another set of measures advocated by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, based on proposals by its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The establishment and use of such facilities under United Nations sponsorship would, the Committee believed, contribute greatly to the achievement of the objectives, set out by the General Assembly on 20 December 1961, by furthering international collaboration on space research and by providing valuable practical training opportunities for interested users of these facilities.

The Committee asked United Nations Members to consider the possibility of setting up sounding rocket facilities on the geomagnetic equator in time for the International Year of the Quiet Sun as a first step in creating and using international sounding rocket facilities under United Nations sponsorship.

Fourteen basic principles for the creation and operation of such international facilities under United Nations sponsorship were suggested by the Committee in its report to the General Assembly. The Committee stated its readiness, should they be approved, to prepare a charter on the basis of these principles.

By these suggested principles, each sounding rocket launching facility would be the respon-

sibility of the country (known as the "host State") within whose territory it was located. A launching site would be recognized as an international facility of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space so recommended and if it conformed to the principles established. The sounding rocket launching facilities would only be used for peaceful scientific experiments.

The basic principles suggested by the Committee also provided, among other things, for the following:

The host State would be responsible: for making working agreements with user nations for providing, through voluntary agreements, funds or equipment or both; for reporting periodically to the Outer Space Committee on the operations and use of these sounding rocket launching facilities; and for the management and operation of the range. Data on the experiments, schedules and firings for launchings, at these facilities would be reported by host and user States both to the Outer Space Committee and to COSPAR.

Other principles dealt with such matters as: the allocation of operational costs; making information about the facilities and experiments at the launching site available to scientists and technicians of all Member States who would have the right to inspect them, subject to safety and operational requirements; the announcement in advance of the objectives and tentative-schedules of experiments to be conducted; the publication of data on the experiments; and the formation of a panel composed of scientific representatives of user States to advise on the implementation and scheduling of projects proposed by scientists and on training programmes.

Further, on being notified by a proposed host State that it had completed arrangements to set up a sounding rocket launching facility, the Outer Space Committee would review the arrangements to ensure that they complied with the basic principles, with a view to recommending to the General Assembly that the facility in question be given United Nations sponsorship. The host State would be free thereafter to ask all United Nations agencies for technical and other aid for the facility.

DECISIONS BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 14 December 1962, the General Assembly, in unanimously adopting a four-part resolution (1802(XVII)), among other things, endorsed the recommendations set forth in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the exchange of information. Noting with appreciation that a number of Member States had already provided information voluntarily on their national space programmes, it urged other States and regional and international organizations to do so too.

It urged all Member States and appropriate specialized agencies to give support to the international programmes mentioned in the Outer Space Committee's report and already under way, including the International Year of the Quiet Sun and the World Magnetic Survey.

The creation and use of sounding rocket launching facilities under United Nations sponsorship, it noted, would contribute to the achievement of the Assembly's objectives with regard to peaceful uses of outer space by furthering international collaboration in space research and the advancement of human knowledge, and by providing valuable practical training opportunities for interested users. Noting the Outer Space Committee's recommendation that United Nations Member States should consider the establishment, under United Nations sponsorship, of a sounding rocket facility, or facilities, on the geomagnetic equator in time for the International Year of the Quiet Sun, the Assembly also endorsed the basic principles suggested by the Outer Space Committee for the operation of such facilities under United Nations sponsorship. These facilities, it affirmed, should, at the request of the host Member State, be eligible for the United Nations sponsorship when established and operated in accordance with these principles. (For further details, see Part II of resolution 1802(XVII) quoted in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

By Part III of the resolution (which dealt with matters arising out of the WMO report referred to above), the Assembly: (1) called

upon United Nations Member States to strengthen weather-forecasting services and to encourage their scientific communities to co-operate in atmospheric science research; (2) recommended that WMO should develop in greater detail its plan for an expanded programme to strengthen meteorological services and research, placing particular emphasis on the use of meteorological satellites and on the expansion of training and educational opportunities in these fields; (3) invited the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) through its member unions and national academies to develop an expanded programme of atmospheric science research which would complement the programmes fostered by WMO; (4) invited United Nations agencies concerned to give sympathetic consideration to requests from States for technical and financial assistance to supplement their own resources for these activities; and (5) asked WMO to report further to the Outer Space Committee and to the Economic and Social Council in 1963 on steps taken relating to these activities. (For further details about Part III of resolution 1802(XVII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

In Part IV of the resolution (which dealt with matters arising out of the ITU report referred to above), the Assembly stressed the importance of international co-operation in achieving effective satellite communications which would be available on a world-wide basis. Observing that the Secretary-General of ITU had invited members of the agency to submit information on a number of related matters, the Assembly considered it of the utmost importance that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (to be held in October 1963) should make allocations of radio frequency bands sufficient to meet expected outer space needs. ITU was also asked to report to the Outer Space Committee and to the Economic and Social Council in 1963 on progress made relating to the agency's outer space activities. (For further details about Part IV of resolution 1802(XVII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 229.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3645. Note transmitting first report of ITU.

E/3462. Note transmitting first report of WMO on advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in light of developments in outer space.

E/AC.4/L.210. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by USSR and United States, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 229.

E/3689. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 913(XXXIV), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3689, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the First 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,

"Noting that the report discloses the advances in the science of meteorology and its applications which would follow the development of a co-ordinated international meteorological satellite programme,

"Having considered also the First Report on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space prepared by the International Telecommunication Union in response to General Assembly resolution 1721 D (XVI),

"Noting that recent developments have shown the substantial possibilities in this field through the use of orbiting space vehicles,

"Noting that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is scheduled to meet in the near future, to consider and make recommendations on the reports of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the responsible organs of both organizations for their forward-looking approaches to the advancement of atmospheric sciences and to the possibilities of the utilization of space for communications purposes;

"2. Considers that the various suggestions for further action contained in these reports merit careful and sympathetic study;

"3. Requests with approval that both organizations will continue to consider and keep under close review future activities in their respective fields pertaining to outer space;

"4. Requests the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions, to take steps to develop and plan such educational and training programmes on space meteorological and telecommunication techniques as may be necessary, in

response to General Assembly resolutions 1721 C (XVI) and 1721 D (XVI);

"5. Urges all Member States to give all possible assistance to these organizations in these fields;

"6. Transmits the reports of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session in accordance with the terms of resolution 1721 C (XVI) and 1721 D (XVI)."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1283, 1284, 1289-1298.

Fifth Committee, meeting 974.

Plenary Meeting 1192.

A/5114. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of decision by Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to convene two sub-committees in Geneva.

A/5181. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, incorporating material contained in previous report of Committee, A/5109 and Corr.1.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section IV.

A/5229. Note by Secretary-General transmitting first report of WMO on advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in light of developments in outer space, prepared by WMO pursuant to Assembly resolution 1721 C (XVI) of 20 December 1961.

A/5237. Note by Secretary-General transmitting first report of ITU on telecommunication and peaceful uses of outer space, prepared by ITU pursuant to Assembly resolution 1721 D (XVI) of 20 December 1961.

A/C.1/880. Letter of 5 December 1962 from USSR and United States submitting documents relating to an agreement reached on co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space as result of meetings between Hugh Dryden of National Aeronautics and Space Administration and A. A. Blagonravov of USSR Academy of Science.

A/C.1/L.320 and Add.1. Canada and United States: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.320/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, 2. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by First Committee on 11 December 1962, meeting 1298.

A/C.5/961, A/5345, A/5350. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on Financial implications of draft resolution proposed by First Committee.

A/5341. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1802(XVII), as submitted by First Committee, A/5341, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1192.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

"Believing that the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out in conformity with international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of friendly relations among nations,

"Stressing the necessity of the progressive development of international law pertaining to the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and to liability for space vehicle accidents and to assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and to other legal problems,

"Bearing in mind that the application of scientific and technological advances in outer space, particularly in the fields of meteorology and communications, can bring great advantages to mankind and contribute to the economic and social progress of the developing countries as envisaged in the United Nations Development Decade programme,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in response to resolution 1721 (XVI) . . .

II

"1. Endorses the recommendations set forth in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the exchange of information;

"2. Notes with appreciation that a number of Member States have already, on a voluntary basis, provided information on their national space programmes, and urges other States and regional and international organizations to do so;

"3. Urges all Member States and appropriate specialized agencies to give whole-hearted and effective support to the international programmes mentioned in the report and already under way, including the International Year of the Quiet Sun and the World Magnetic Survey;

"4. Notes that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considers that the creation and use of sounding rocket launching facilities under United Nations sponsorship would contribute to the achievement of the objectives of resolution 1721 (XVI) by furthering international collaboration in space research and the advancement of human knowledge, and by providing opportunity for valuable practical training for interested users;

"5. Notes the recommendation that Member States should consider the establishment under United Nations sponsorship of a sounding rocket facility, or facilities, on the geomagnetic equator, in time for the International Year of the Quiet Sun;

"6. Endorses the basic principles suggested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the operation of such facilities under United Nations sponsorship;

"7. Affirms that such facilities, when established and operated in accordance with these principles,

shall, at the request of the host Member State, be eligible for United Nations sponsorship;

III

"1. Notes with appreciation the prompt initial response of the World Meteorological Organization to the request of the General Assembly, as embodied in resolution 1721 C (XVI), that it report on a programme to advance atmospheric science research and to develop improved weather forecasting capabilities in the light of developments in outer space;

"2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen weather forecasting services and to encourage their scientific communities to co-operate in the expansion of atmospheric science research;

"3. Recommends that the World Meteorological Organization, in consultation with other United Nations agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, should develop in greater detail its plan for an expanded programme to strengthen meteorological services and research, placing particular emphasis on the use of meteorological satellites and on the expansion of training and educational opportunities in these fields;

"4. Invites the International Council of Scientific Unions through its member unions and national academies to develop an expanded programme of atmospheric science research which will complement the programmes fostered by the World Meteorological Organization;

"5. Invites United Nations agencies concerned with the granting of technical and financial assistance, in consultation with the World Meteorological Organization, to give sympathetic consideration to requests from Member States for technical and financial assistance to supplement their own resources for these activities, including the improvement of meteorological networks;

"6. Requests the World Meteorological Organization, following its Congress in April 1963, to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, on steps taken relating to these activities;

IV

"1. Notes with appreciation the prompt initial response of the International Telecommunication Union to the request of the General Assembly, as embodied in resolution 1721 D (XVI), that it report on those aspects of space communications in which international co-operation will be required;

"2. Believes that communication by satellite offers great benefits to mankind, as it will permit the expansion of radio, telephone and television transmissions, including the broadcast of United Nations activities, thus facilitating contact among the peoples of the world;

"3. Emphasizes the importance of international co-operation to achieve effective satellite communications which will be available on a world-wide basis;

"4. Observes that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union has invited member States to submit information on:

"(a) Technical progress and developments in space telecommunications;

"(6) Subjects which they regard as appropriate for international co-operation in order to achieve the objectives set forth in resolution 1721 D (XVI);

"(c) Which of those subjects, if any, should be included in the agenda of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to be held in October 1963;

"5. Notes that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, in the light of the replies, will report on these questions to the next meeting of its Administrative Council in March 1963 in order that the Council may complete the agenda for this Conference;

"6. Considers it of the utmost importance that this Conference make allocations of radio frequency bands sufficient to meet expected outer space needs;

"7. Requests the International Telecommunication Union to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to the Economic and Social

Council at its thirty-sixth session, on progress made relating to its outer space activities."

(For Part I of resolution, see p. 47. See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES On pp. 46-47.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.105/1. Letter dated 19 March 1962 from Deputy Permanent Representative of United States, transmitting text of letter of 7 March from President Kennedy to Chairman Khrushchev.

A/AC.105/2. Letter dated 21 March 1962 from Deputy Permanent Representative of USSR, transmitting text of message of 20 March 1962 from Mr. N. S. Khrushchev to Mr. Kennedy.

A/AC.105/5. Report of Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on work of its first session, 28 May-13 June 1962.

A/AC.105/7 and Addenda. Information relating to outer space activities supplied by Governments on a voluntary basis in accordance with Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI).

CHAPTER IV

THE UNITED NATIONS YEAR FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

At its sixteenth (1961) session, the General Assembly decided to include in its agenda an item proposed by India entitled "United Nations Year for International Co-operation." The Assembly, however, because of the limited time at its disposal, decided that the question should be left open for consideration at the seventeenth (1962) session.¹ The item was accordingly included in the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session.

On 24 September 1962, the Assembly, on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to place the item on its agenda and to consider the matter in plenary meetings. The item was subsequently discussed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 19 December 1962.

On 17 December 1962, a draft resolution on the subject was submitted by the following 20 Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. New Zealand subsequently joined as a co-sponsor.

The preamble to the draft would have the Assembly, among other things, express the belief that the world would be well served by both an increased awareness of the existing level of international co-operation and by a marked increase in the number of projects jointly undertaken on an international basis. The Assembly would also state that increased international co-operation could most readily be brought about by building upon existing organizations, particularly the United Nations, and that a designated period might serve both to direct attention to the common interests of mankind and to accelerate the joint efforts being undertaken to serve them.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly would: (1) ask the President of the General Assembly to nominate a Preparatory Committee of up to 12 Member States to meet at United Nations Headquarters; (2) ask the Committee to consider the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as "International Co-operation Year" and to re-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 42-43.

port to the Assembly's eighteenth session as to the feasibility and financial implications of this proposal; (3) ask the Committee to report to the Assembly on measures and activities that might be undertaken by Member States and by and through specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to further the objectives of the resolution; (4) invite non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and IAEA, and any other appropriate organizations in Member States to begin making plans for special efforts and projects for the "International Co-operation Year" and to render all assistance to the Preparatory Committee; and (5) ask the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Preparatory Committee for the accomplishment of its tasks.

Introducing the draft, the representative of India said that although mankind had succeeded during the last seventeen years in avoiding world-wide conflict it had not been possible to avoid local wars altogether. He recalled that the Prime Minister of India, at the Assembly's sixteenth (1961) session, had stressed that the element of co-operation among nations was admittedly larger than the element of conflict, and that the General Assembly might resolve to call upon countries of the world to devote a year to the furtherance of co-operative international activities. As the problem required calm and careful consideration, the Indian Prime Minister had suggested that the General Assembly might like to appoint a committee to consider the matter further and to make suggestions as to how the objective might be achieved.

Accordingly, he went on, the 21-power draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly designate one specific year as the United Nations Year for International Co-operation so that the

co-operation daily practiced in many different fields by the peoples and nations of the world could be focused upon and emphasis shifted from conflict to co-operation. As the consideration of this question had been postponed to the Assembly's seventeenth session, the sponsors of the draft resolution had thus been able to consult not only with the other delegations but also with personalities and organizations outside the United Nations. The different views that had emerged had been crystallized and a larger number of delegations representing various regions of the world had come together in presenting a draft resolution in an amended form.

Canada's spokesman observed that many of the more constructive activities of the Organization were carried out without international notice and without international acclaim; to designate a year for international co-operation would provide an opportunity to focus world attention on these activities and encourage the search by peoples throughout the world for ways of increasing international understanding. It was appropriate, he felt, that on the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations special efforts of a positive character be made within and through the Organization to stimulate international co-operation and so reduce tensions which, on a number of occasions, had brought the world close to war.

The General Assembly then unanimously adopted the 21-power draft resolution as resolution 1844(XVII).

It was subsequently announced that the following Members had accepted the Assembly President's invitation to serve on the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year: Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand and the United Arab Republic.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1198, 1202.

A/L.419 and Add.I. Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.422. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications.

A/5399. Note by Secretary-General (membership of Preparatory Committee on International Co-operation Year).

RESOLUTION 1844(XVII), as submitted by 21 powers, A/L.419 and Add.I, adopted unanimously (87-0) by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply convinced that wider and more intensive international co-operation would provide one of the most effective means of dispersing international tensions,

"Noting that there exists a large measure of international co-operation in various fields among peoples and nations of the world,

"Believing that the world would be well served both by an increased awareness of the existing level of international co-operation and by a marked increase in the number of projects in diverse fields jointly undertaken on an international basis,

"Realizing that increased international co-operation can most readily be brought about by expanding and building upon the activities of existing organizations and institutions, particularly the United Nations,

"Confident that an appropriate way of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations is through a year of increased international co-operation and joint efforts and undertakings,

"Convinced that a designated period may serve both to direct attention to the common interests of mankind and to accelerate the joint efforts being undertaken to further them,

"1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to nominate a Preparatory Committee of up to

twelve Member States to meet at United Nations Headquarters;

"2. Requests the Preparatory Committee to consider the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year, and to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the feasibility and financial implications of this proposal;

"3. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on measures and activities that might be undertaken by Member States and by and through specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in pursuance of the present resolution and in furtherance of its objectives;

"4. Invites non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and any other appropriate organizations in Member States, to begin making plans for special efforts and projects for the International Co-operation Year, and to render all assistance to the Preparatory Committee;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with all the necessary facilities for the accomplishment of its tasks."

CHAPTER V

SITUATION WITH REGARD TO IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

On 27 November 1961, the General Assembly established a 17-member Special Committee¹ on the situation with regard to the Assembly's Declaration of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.² This Committee, which held its first meeting on 20 February 1962, was composed of Australia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee was asked by the Assembly to examine the application of the 1960 Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session,

due to open in September 1962. It was directed to carry out its task "by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions." It was also authorized to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters in New York as required.

In its report to the Assembly's seventeenth session, covering its work between 20 February and 19 September 1962, the Special Committee described the methods and procedures it had adopted in discharging its functions. The report also contained findings and recommendations on 11 territories in central and southern Africa,

¹ See Y.U.N. 1961, pp. 44-56.

² See Y.U.N. 1960, pp. 44-50.

to which it had decided to give priority consideration in the following order: Southern Rhodesia; Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Swaziland; Mozambique and all other Portuguese territories in Africa, except Angola; Angola; Kenya; Zanzibar; and South West Africa. The Committee subsequently decided to add the question of British Guiana to its list of priority subjects.

The Special Committee also decided to set up two sub-committees—one, to draft a questionnaire to be addressed to administering powers, the other, to deal with petitions.

In 1962, the Committee held 117 meetings, including 19 in Africa—in Tangier (Morocco), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika).

The territories considered by the Committee during the course of its work in 1962 included all those in the priority list, with the exception of the Portuguese territories in Africa other than Mozambique and Angola, which the Committee was not able to consider because of lack of time.

The Special Committee also heard petitioners concerning territories in southern Africa in general, and concerning Singapore and Aden. It considered a written petition concerning Malta and circulated written petitions concerning Aden, Jamaica, Bermuda, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

In the pages that follow, an account is given of the Committee's evaluation of its future work and the General Assembly's consideration, at its seventeenth session, of the Committee's report in general and the Assembly's decision to expand the Committee's membership from 17 to 24. Following that, details are given of the Special Committee's consideration of, and recommendations on, individual territories, as well as the Assembly's resolutions and decisions on those territories. However, with respect to Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, details of the action taken in 1962 by the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other bodies will be found under separate sections below, namely, THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA (pp. 88-93), THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA (pp. 419-28), and THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA (pp. 438-47). See also

below, the section on TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION (pp. 409-19).

In its report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee stated that on the basis of its experience it was satisfied that the methods and procedures it had followed were most appropriate and effective in the discharge of its functions. The report also stated that, in deciding to give priority consideration to the African territories, the Special Committee had in mind that it was in Africa where the largest number of peoples were still living under colonialism, where the largest territories still existed, and where some of the most difficult problems were encountered. It believed that emphasis on Africa at the outset of its work was in keeping with the urgent demands of the problems existing in the African colonies and with the need for taking appropriate and urgent measures to avoid greater difficulties in the future.

By thoroughly examining the situation in each of the territories, the Committee felt it had been able to focus world public opinion on the state of affairs in those territories and thus to hasten implementation of the Declaration. Through its observations and recommendations, the Committee felt it had provided the administering powers with specific lines of action, based on the Declaration itself and the basic objectives of the United Nations Charter, which would materially assist in hastening the end of colonial rule in the territories concerned.

The Special Committee recognized that it had by no means completed the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly and that there were many more territories concerning which the implementation of the Declaration remained to be considered. It also pointed out that other United Nations bodies were concerned with territories coming within the scope of its work and drew attention to the problem of co-ordination and to the danger of duplication and consequently of a wastage of effort and funds.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the report of the Special Committee at plenary meetings held between 7 November and 18 December 1962. In addition to taking action on the Committee's recommendations on specific territories,

the Assembly also adopted an amended 34-power draft resolution concerning the Committee's future work and terms of reference in which, among other things, it was decided to enlarge the Committee's membership from 17 to 24. (For details about this resolution, see p. 60.)

FUTURE WORK ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

During the debate, many Members emphasized the importance they attached to the 1960 Declaration and paid tribute to the principles and ideals it represented. They considered the Declaration—and the Special Committee established to examine its application—a marked victory for the United Nations.

A number of delegations commented on the extent to which the various administering powers had responded to the Declaration and co-operated with the Special Committee. Although measures taken in some British territories considered by the Committee were thought to be far from adequate, a number of Members commented favourably on the co-operative attitude of the United Kingdom as compared to that of Portugal and South Africa which, they said, had refused to co-operate and had paid no heed to the United Nations Charter or to resolutions of the General Assembly.

Speakers welcomed the progress that had been made in recent years towards decolonization, but many felt that it had been too slow and condemned the continuing obstruction, on various pretexts, of the implementation of the Declaration. Some Members pressed for immediate independence for all territories. Others, however, considered this impossible and believed that the particular circumstances of each territory would have to be taken into account; each territory, they believed, should become independent under conditions assuring its stability and viability as an independent State.

In order to speed the process of decolonization, it was suggested by Guinea, Jordan, Mongolia, Syria and the USSR, among others, that the Assembly should fix the final date for the accession of all colonies to independence. Others, however—including Algeria, Ceylon, China and

Nepal—did not think that a single target date should be set for all territories but that a target date for each territory should be set. The representatives of Australia and India were among those who did not consider it practical to specify a target date or dates, or that it would be advisable for the General Assembly or the Special Committee to do so. In their view, the people and their leaders should be permitted to decide for themselves as to the earliest appropriate date for independence.

Some Members considered that the Special Committee should increase its visiting missions and its visits to colonial territories and to the capitals of the administering powers. The Committee, it was felt, could not continue to assume its responsibilities without being able to collect as much information as possible, on the spot, regarding the evolution of certain territories towards independence.

The Special Committee was warmly commended by various delegations for having decided to give priority to the consideration of territories in Africa, where explosive situations existed which called for urgent solutions.

A number of speakers called attention to the suggestion by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his Annual Report that all work in the field of Non-Self-Governing Territories might be concentrated under the Special Committee. In view of the multiplicity of committees dealing with colonial problems, it was felt that the Assembly should find ways and means of avoiding duplication and waste and of ensuring that its work in this field was properly co-ordinated. It was noted, however, that the Trusteeship Council, as a principal organ of the United Nations, would have to continue as long as the Charter was not amended.

In view of the Special Committee's already heavy workload, and the additional responsibilities which the abolition of other committees would place upon it, many delegations felt that its membership should be increased. This would enable the Committee to undertake consideration of all territories not yet independent and report on them to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, due to open in September 1963. It was felt, however, that it would be unwise to enlarge the Committee to the point

where it might become unwieldy and less efficient or to have the present balance in its political composition destroyed.

On 17 December, the General Assembly voted on the 34-power draft resolution which was before it. By this proposed text, the Assembly would, among other things: deplore the refusal of certain administering powers to co-operate in the implementation of the Declaration on colonialism in territories under their administration; call upon the administering powers to "cease forthwith all armed action and repressive measures directed against peoples who have not yet attained their independence, and particularly against the political activities of their rightful leaders"; and urge all administering powers to take immediate steps so that all colonial territories and peoples could accede to independence without delay.

The Assembly would also decide to enlarge the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members, to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly.

The expanded Committee would be asked, among other things: to continue to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories not yet independent; to propose specific measures for the complete application of the Declaration, including recommendations concerning the fixing of an appropriate time-limit; and to apprise the Security Council of any developments in these territories which might threaten international peace and security.

This text was sponsored by the following Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

In separate roll-call votes, the Assembly deleted from the draft a preambular paragraph by which it would have stated its conviction that "an appropriate time limit" should be fixed for the full implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial

countries and peoples and a phrase in the operative part inviting the expanded Committee to make "recommendations concerning the fixing of an appropriate time limit."

The preambular paragraph in question received 54 votes to 40 against, with 12 abstentions. The relevant phrase in the operative part received 55 votes to 38 against, with 13 abstentions. The provisions were thus not adopted, having failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

The 34-power draft, as a whole, as thus amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 101 in favour to 0 against, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 1810 (XVII). (For voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Subsequently, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following seven countries had accepted his nomination to serve on the expanded 24-member Special Committee: Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Special Committee considered the situation in Northern Rhodesia at meetings in April, May and June 1962, during which it heard statements by the following petitioners: Kenneth Kaunda, President of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, T. L. Desai, A. N. L. Wina, the Reverend Michael Scott and Jaiprahash Narayan, representing the World Peace Brigade, and Robert Nakasa, representing the UNIP.

The Committee paid particular attention to the participation of Northern Rhodesia in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and to the new constitution announced in February 1962 by the United Kingdom Government.

In its recommendations to the General Assembly, the Committee proposed the adoption of a resolution by which the Assembly would, among other things, conclude: that the proposed new constitution did not conform to principles embodied in the Declaration, particularly with respect to franchise qualifications; that the situation in Northern Rhodesia was such that governmental powers were wielded by a small minority to the detriment of the rights and interests of the overwhelming indigenous majority; that the inclusion of Northern Rhodesia

in the Federation had been imposed contrary to the wishes of the indigenous people; and that the question as to whether Northern Rhodesia was to enter into any federation or any relationship of any kind with any other countries could be decided only by the people and representative bodies of Northern Rhodesia.

The Special Committee's proposed resolution would also have had the Assembly ask the United Kingdom to take immediate steps to apply the provisions of the Declaration in Northern Rhodesia for the transfer of power to the people of Northern Rhodesia in accordance with universal suffrage and to repeal all laws, ordinances and regulations which directly or indirectly sanctioned any policy or practice based on racial discrimination.

By the Committee's proposal, the Assembly would also have urged the United Kingdom Government to comply with the following conditions as a prerequisite for the forthcoming legislative elections: release of all political prisoners and detainees; complete freedom of movement and political activity of political parties; delimitation of constituencies by an impartial commission; guarantees that elections would be held in an atmosphere free of any intimidation or pressure and, to that end, withdrawal of federal armed forces from Northern Rhodesia; and, finally, no nomination of members to any "national seats" in the Legislative Council which might be left vacant.

In addition, the Assembly would have affirmed that the territorial integrity of Northern Rhodesia should be respected in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration.

By December 1962, when the General Assembly at its seventeenth session began its consideration of the Special Committee's recommendations about Northern Rhodesia, the proposed constitution had come into force and elections had already taken place. Accordingly, on 17 December 1962, following the general debate on the report of the Special Committee, a revised draft resolution was put forward by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Among other things, this revised text would have had the General Assembly ask the Special Committee to review the situation in Northern Rhodesia in the light of

the recent elections and any other political developments following those elections, and to report with its recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its eighteenth session, due to open in September 1963.

On 18 December 1962, the United Kingdom representative said that, in the judgement of his delegation, it would be better not to put the draft resolution to the vote at present, since a coalition Government had been formed in Northern Rhodesia, Ministers had been appointed and the resolution itself was out of date. He therefore suggested that the Assembly should not proceed at that stage to vote on the draft resolution. This suggestion was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 26 to 4, with 25 abstentions.

NYASALAND

The Special Committee considered Nyasaland at meetings in May and June 1962. Discussion was concerned with the constitution of 1960 under which the Malawi Congress Party, led by Dr. Hastings Banda, had won a majority of seats in the elections of August 1961. In its conclusions and recommendations on Nyasaland, the Special Committee noted that the basic demand of the political parties in Nyasaland had been, and still was, immediate accession to independence and that they had accepted the present constitution—in the absence of a better alternative—only as a purely interim and compromise measure.

The Committee supported the demands of the overwhelming majority of the population for dissolution of the Federation with Rhodesia and for granting complete independence to Nyasaland; it noted with regret that the administering power had failed to implement the provision of the Declaration calling for immediate steps to transfer all powers to the people without conditions or reservations; it welcomed the decision by Dr. Banda and the Government of the United Kingdom to hold talks in June or July 1962 on constitutional advancement and hoped that these talks would lead to the establishment of a date for independence.

At the conclusion of the general debate on the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly at its seventeenth session had before it a draft resolution on Nyasaland sub-

mitted by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. By this, the General Assembly would take note of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Nyasaland which had been adopted by the Special Committee on 7 June 1962 and transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 June 1962; would note with satisfaction that, at the constitutional talks held in London in November 1962, agreement had been reached on a new constitution for Nyasaland; and would express the hope that the agreement would lead to the achievement of independence by Nyasaland without delay in conformity with the wishes of its people.

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted the draft as resolution 1818(XVII) by a vote of 54 to 0, with 6 abstentions.

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND AND SWAZILAND

The Special Committee considered Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland at meetings in May and June 1962, in the course of which it heard statements by the following petitioners: Ntsu Mokhele, National President of the Basutoland Congress Party, J. N. Nquku, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party and P. Matante, Vice-Président of the Bechuanaland Peoples Party.

On 7 June 1962, the Special Committee adopted a draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly. By this, the Assembly, after noting that the constitutional provisions contemplated for these territories and the electoral legislation in force were discriminatory, did not meet the wishes of the people and were not consistent with the Declaration, would invite the Government of the United Kingdom immediately to suspend the present constitutional provisions and to proceed without further delay to hold elections in the three territories on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage. It would request the United Kingdom to convene immediately a constitutional conference with the participation of the democratically elected political leaders of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland with a view to setting, in accordance with their wishes, the date on which each of the three territories concerned

would attain its independence. It would also urge the administering power to take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them, whatever the form of, or pretext for, such alienation. The Assembly would also provide economic, financial and technical assistance through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in order to remedy the deplorable economic and social situation in the territories. Finally, the Assembly would declare solemnly that any attempt to annex Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland or to encroach upon their territorial integrity in any way would be regarded as an act of aggression violating the United Nations Charter.

Following the general debate in the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee, the Special Committee's proposed resolution was submitted to the Assembly by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and on 18 December 1962 was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1817(XVII), by a vote of 42 to 2, with 12 abstentions.

The United Kingdom representative stated after the vote that his delegation had opposed the resolution because it took no account of the realities of the situation in the three territories or of the steps being taken to proceed with constitutional advance. He emphasized that there was no question of those territories being absorbed into South Africa.

ZANZIBAR

The Special Committee considered Zanzibar at meetings in May, June, July and September 1962, in the course of which it heard statements by the following petitioners: Ali Muhsin, Minister for Education and Welfare of Zanzibar and Leader of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party; K. A. Amer, General Secretary of the Zanzibar Federation of Progressive Trade Unions; Abdulla Kassim Hanga, representing the Afro-Shirazi Party; Mohamed Shamte, Chief Minister and Representative of the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party; Juma Alley, Minister for Agriculture, representing the Zanzibar Nationalist Party; Muhamed Mfaume and Abdulla Kassim Hanga, representing the Zanzibar and Pemba

Federation of Labour; and Othman Shariff, Leader of the Opposition and Deputy Leader of the Afro-Shirazi Party.

The Committee considered the situation in the territory following the introduction of a new constitution in 1961, and elections held in January and June 1961, and of demands for electoral reforms before any further constitutional advance.

On 8 June 1962, the Special Committee adopted, by a roll-call vote of 11 to 1, with 3 members not participating, an urgent appeal to the United Kingdom Government to release all political prisoners arbitrarily held in Zanzibar and to end the state of emergency in the territory. This appeal was made notwithstanding any subsequent recommendations and decisions the Committee might make with regard to Zanzibar. The Committee's appeal was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the administering power on 18 June 1962.

At the end of the Committee's general discussion on Zanzibar, it was proposed that further consideration be postponed to enable the leaders of the political parties of Zanzibar to reconcile their differences and arrive at an agreed solution. It was also proposed that if they did not succeed, the Special Committee should resume consideration of Zanzibar at its next series of meetings in September. This proposal was agreed to by the Committee.

On 11 September 1962, at the conclusion of its consideration of the situation in Zanzibar, the Special Committee adopted, without a vote, a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly sponsored by Ethiopia, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

By this, the General Assembly would, among other things, request all concerned to make every effort, including the promotion of harmony and unity among the political elements of Zanzibar, to bring the territory into independence at the earliest date in accordance with the Declaration.

On 17 December 1962, following its general debate on the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly adopted the Special Committee's recommendation by a vote of 84 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 1811 (XVII).

BRITISH GUIANA

The Special Committee considered the situation in British Guiana during meetings held in July 1962, during which it heard statements by Felix Cummings, representing the People's Progressive Party, and Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Premier of British Guiana.

Discussion in the Committee concerned the postponement of a constitutional conference to discuss the date and arrangements to be made for the achievement of independence by British Guiana. (For previous United Nations consideration of the territory, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 430-33.)

The Special Committee adopted no specific recommendation to the General Assembly with regard to British Guiana. However, on 30 July 1962, it adopted, without objection, a draft resolution sponsored by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. By this, among other things, the Special Committee asked the United Kingdom and British Guiana to resume negotiations immediately with a view to reaching agreement on the date of independence for British Guiana, in accordance with the wishes of the people of British Guiana as expressed by their Parliament.

The Secretary-General on 1 August 1962 transmitted the Special Committee's resolution to the United Kingdom Government.

In a letter dated 26 November 1962, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom transmitted to the Secretary-General a copy of the report of the British Guiana Independence Conference which concluded on 6 November 1962. The report stated that no agreement could be reached between the parties, nor were the parties willing to agree to arbitration by the British Government, and that the Conference had adjourned to allow further discussions between the parties in British Guiana.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Special Committee considered Mozambique at meetings in June, July and August 1962, in the course of which it heard statements by the following petitioners: D. M. Kunnumbara and G. S. Zandemela, represent-

ing the Mozambique African National Union (MANU); Mr. Baltazar, President of the União Nacional Africana de Mogambique Independents; U. Simango, representing the Mozambique National Democratic Union (UDENAMO); and E. C. Mondlane.

On 10 August 1962, the Special Committee, by a roll-call vote of 12 to 4, with one abstention, adopted a draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly sponsored by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

By the preambular paragraphs of this draft, the General Assembly would: note that the indigenous population of Mozambique was denied all fundamental rights and freedoms, that racial discrimination was widely practised and that economic life was based on forced labour; deplore the armed action being taken by Portugal for the suppression of the people of Mozambique and the use in this process of arms supplied to Portugal by certain Member States; and state its conviction that the continued refusal of Portugal to implement the provisions of the Declaration, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, was a challenge to the United Nations and a serious threat to peace and security in Africa.

The operative paragraphs of this draft resolution would have the General Assembly call upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from armed action and repressive measures against the people of Mozambique; urge the Government of Portugal to: (a) release all political prisoners immediately; (b) lift immediately the ban on political parties; and (c) undertake without further delay extensive political, economic and social measures that would ensure the creation of freely elected and representative political institutions and transfer of power to the people of Mozambique.

The draft would have the General Assembly ask Member States to use their influence to secure the compliance of Portugal with the present resolution and to deny Portugal any support or assistance which might be used for the suppression of the people of Mozambique and, in particular, terminate the supply of arms to Portugal. It would also have the General

Assembly remind Portugal that its continued non-implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly was inconsistent with her membership in the United Nations.

Finally, it would have the General Assembly request the Security Council, in the event of Portugal's refusal to implement this and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to take appropriate measures, including sanctions if necessary, to secure Portugal's compliance with this resolution.

On 17 December 1962, at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, it was agreed that, in view of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1807(XVII) on 14 December 1962 covering all the territories under Portuguese administration, a separate resolution on Mozambique was not necessary. Therefore, the draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee was not acted upon. (For details of resolution 1807(XVII), see pp. 414-16.)

KENYA

The Special Committee considered the situation in Kenya during its meetings in May, June, August and September 1962, in the course of which it heard statements by the following petitioners: Sammy Maina, E. O. Agar, National Assistant Secretary of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Mr. Sereney, representing the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU).

The Special Committee was informed of the agreement reached at the constitutional conference of February 1962 and of the formation of a coalition government in preparation for the introduction of a new constitution and for the holding of elections. On 18 September 1962, the Special Committee adopted, without a vote, a draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly sponsored by Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Tanganyika and Tunisia.

This text would, among other things, have the General Assembly: urge the United Kingdom Government to make all efforts for the holding of national elections without further delay on the basis of universal adult suffrage; and request the administering power and all concerned to make all efforts—including the promotion of harmony and unity among the

people of Kenya—to bring that territory into independence at the earliest date in accordance with the Declaration.

The General Assembly on 17 December 1962, at the conclusion of its general debates on the

report of the Special Committee, adopted the draft resolution on Kenya recommended by the Special Committee by a vote of 88 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 1812 (XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

FUTURE WORK ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

Special Committee, meetings 1-117.

Sub-Committee on Petitions, meetings 1-25.

A/AC.109/6. Questionnaire as approved by Special Committee on 29 March 1962, meeting 27.

A/AC.109/18. Letter of 19 June 1962 from Chairman of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Letter of 20 July 1962 from President of Trusteeship Council.

A/AC.109/L.1-L.3, L.7, L.10, L.15-L.26, L.29, L.30, L.32, L.33, L.35, L.36. First to twenty-third reports of Sub-Committee on Petitions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1167-1178, 1180, 1181, 1192, 1194-1196, 1198, 1202.

Fifth Committee, meeting 974.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples covering period 20 February-19 September 1962, meetings 1-117.

A/L.410 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.5/962, A/5348, A/5351. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee on Financial implications of draft resolution A/L.410.

RESOLUTION 1810(XVII) as submitted by 34 powers A/L.410 and Add.1, and as amended by Assembly, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1962, meeting 1195, by roll-call vote of 101 to 0, with 4 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 (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czecho-

slovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, 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 States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom.

[Portugal did not participate in the voting.]

"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, and its resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the Declaration,

"Conscious of the fact that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the subsequent establishment of the Special Committee have raised great hopes everywhere, in particular among peoples which have not yet attained independence, for the elimination of all forms of colonialism and foreign domination without delay,

"Having considered the report of the Special Committee,

"Noting with profound regret that, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations, the provisions of the Declaration have not been fully implemented in a large number of territories and that, in certain cases, even preliminary measures have not yet been taken to realize its objectives,

"Deeply concerned by the negative attitude and the deliberate refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee,

"Reaffirming its conviction that any delay in the implementation of the Declaration constitutes a continuing source of international conflict, seriously impeding international co-operation and creating in many regions of the world increasingly dangerous

situations likely to threaten international peace and security,

"1. Expresses its appreciation 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 for the work it has accomplished;

"2. Takes note with approval of the methods and procedures which the Special Committee has adopted for the discharge of its functions;

"3. Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms the objectives and principles enshrined both in the Declaration contained in resolution 1514(XV) and in resolution 1654(XVI);

"4. Deplores the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate in the implementation of the Declaration in territories under their administration;

"5. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to cease forthwith all armed action and repressive measures directed against peoples who have not yet attained independence, particularly against the political activities of their rightful leaders;

"6. Urges all administering Powers to take immediate steps in order that all colonial territories and peoples may accede to independence without delay in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

"7. Decides to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee established by resolution 1654(XVI) by the addition of seven new members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly;

"8. Invites the enlarged Special Committee:

"(a) To continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence;

"(b) To propose specific measures for the complete application of the Declaration;

"(c) To submit to the General Assembly in due course, and not later than its eighteenth session, a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

"(d) To apprise the Security Council of any developments in these territories which may threaten international peace and security;

"9. Requests all Member States, especially the administering Powers, to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation;

"10. 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."

A/5397. Note by Secretary-General (membership of Special Committee of 24).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Special Committee, meetings 28-43, 52, 53, 65, 66, 71.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1196.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter III.

A/L.413. Draft resolution on Northern Rhodesia submitted by Special Committee in its report (A/5238, Chapter III, para. 205).

A/L.418. Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

NYASALAND

Special Committee, meetings 61-64, 70.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1196.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter IV.

A/L.417. Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1818(XVII), as submitted by 11 powers, A/L.417, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196, by a vote of 54 to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 embodying the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and its resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it established a Special Committee to examine the implementation of the Declaration,

"Having considered chapter IV 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 question of Nyasaland,

"1. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Nyasaland which were adopted by the Special Committee on 7 June 1962 and transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 18 June 1962;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that, at the constitutional talks held in London in November 1962, agreement was reached on a new constitution for Nyasaland;

"3. Expresses the hope that this agreement will lead to the achievement of independence by Nyasaland without delay in conformity with the wishes of its people."

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND AND SWAZILAND

Special Committee, meetings 49-51, 57-60, 64, 69, 70.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1196.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1406, 1409-1413.

A/C.4/563, A/C.4/567 and Corr.1. Requests for hearings.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter V.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee (on Non-Self-Governing Territories), paras. 3 and 5.

A/L.416. Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1817(XVII) as submitted by 11 powers, A/L.416, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196, by 42 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 embodying the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and its resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it established a Special Committee to examine the implementation of the Declaration,

"Having considered chapter V 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 question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has not yet implemented the Declaration in these Territories and has not yet taken steps to transfer all powers to the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

"Noting that the constitutional provisions now contemplated for these Territories and the electoral legislation in force are discriminatory, do not meet the wishes of the peoples and are not consistent with the Declaration,

"Deploping the particularly alarming economic and social situation prevailing in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland after several decades of colonial rule,

"Expressing its profound concern at the declared intention of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to annex these Territories, and condemning any attempt to jeopardize the right of the peoples of these Territories to establish their own independent States,

"Taking note of the statement made by the administering Power to the effect that these Territories are politically completely independent of South Africa and that the United Kingdom Government adheres to this policy, and that there is no question of that Government agreeing at this stage to the transfer of these Territories to the Republic of South Africa,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to self-determination and independence;

"2. Invites the administering Power immediately to suspend the present constitutional provisions and

to proceed without further delay to hold elections in the three Territories on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage;

"3. Invites further the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to abrogate the present constitutional provisions and to convene immediately a constitutional conference with the participation of the democratically elected political leaders of the three Territories, with a view to setting, in accordance with their wishes, the date on which each of the Territories will attain its independence;

"4. Considers that a serious effort should be made to provide economic, financial and technical assistance, through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies, in order to remedy the deplorable economic and social situation of the three Territories;

"5. Urges the administering Power to take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them, whatever the form of, or pretext for, such alienation;

"6. Declares solemnly 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."

ZANZIBAR

Special Committee, meetings 55, 56, 67, 69-78, 104-106.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1195.

A/5238. 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.413. Draft resolution submitted by Special Committee in its report (A/5238, Chapter VI, para. 154).

RESOLUTION 1811(xvii), as submitted by Special Committee, A/L.413, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1962, meeting 1195, by 84 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered chapter VI 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, concerning the situation in Zanzibar,

"Having considered the views of the petitioners submitted to the Special Committee,

"Taking note of the statements made by the representatives of the administering Power before the Special Committee,

"Guided by the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and by resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the political achievements of the people of Zanzibar;

"2. Takes note further of the declared policy of the administering Power with respect to the independence of Zanzibar;

"3. Requests the administering Power to take immediate steps for the implementation in Zanzibar of the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and requests all concerned to make arrangements for the holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage ;

"4. Appeals to all the people of Zanzibar to achieve national unity, having in view the independence of Zanzibar at the earliest date;

"5. Requests the administering Power to make every effort, including the promotion of harmony and unity among the political elements of Zanzibar, to bring that Territory to independence at the earliest date in accordance with the Declaration contained in resolution 1514(XV)."

BRITISH GUIANA

Special Committee, meetings 81, 83-85, 89, 90.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter VII.

A/5315. Letter of 26 November 1962 from United Kingdom.

MOZAMBIQUE

Special Committee, meetings 66, 68, 69, 71, 85, 88, 91-99.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter VIII.

A/L.413. Draft resolution on Mozambique submitted by Special Committee in its report (A/5238, Chapter VIII, para. 109).

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 416-17.)

KENYA

Special Committee, meetings 61, 68, 71, 99, 106-110, 115.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1195.

A/5238. 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.413. Draft resolution on Kenya submitted by Special Committee in its report (A/5238, Chapter X, para. 88).

RESOLUTION 1812(xvii), as submitted by Special Committee, A/L.413, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1962, meeting 1195, by 88 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the situation in Kenya,

"Bearing in mind the principles embodied in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Having taken note of the statement made by the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 10 August 1962 at the 99th meeting 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,

"Bearing in mind the declared policy of the United Kingdom Government to lead the people of Kenya to full independence,

"Having studied the evidence of the petitioners,

"Noting further the negotiations which have taken place between the political parties concerned and the administering Power,

"1. Affirms the validity, with respect to Kenya, of the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514(XV) ;

"2. Affirms further the inalienable right of the people of Kenya to freedom and independence, and urges the administering Power to make every effort to organize national elections without further delay on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

"3. Requests the administering Power and all concerned to make every effort, including the promotion of harmony and unity among the people of Kenya, to bring the territory to independence at the earliest date in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

"4. Expresses the hope that Kenya will become an independent and sovereign State and join the community of nations in the shortest possible time."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL- 29TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter V.

CHAPTER VI

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE CONGO
(LEOPOLDVILLE)

POLITICAL AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

ADOULA-TSHOMBE TALKS
(15 MARCH-25 JUNE 1962)

After an exchange of letters with Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), Moise Tshombe, president of Katanga province, arrived in Leopoldville on 15 March 1962 to negotiate a settlement of the outstanding problems with the Central Government of the Congo¹. The negotiations, it will be recalled, were to be based on the Kitona Declaration of 21 December 1961, by which Mr. Tshombe accepted the application of the *Loi fondamentale* and recognized the unity of the Congo as well as the Central Government's authority over all parts of the Republic. On 15 February 1962, the Provincial Assembly of Katanga had accepted the "draft Declaration of Kitona" as a possible basis of discussion. The Assembly had also authorized the provincial government of Katanga to join with the Central Government in seeking a solution in the spirit of the "draft Declaration" and to ratify the final agreements which might be worked out.

The two delegations held 15 meetings during the period 15 March-16 April. During that stage of the negotiations, the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) extended his general assistance to both delegations, but he did not attend any of the meetings as they had indicated a preference to negotiate among themselves. The negotiations, however, were inconclusive, and Mr. Tshombe left for Elisabethville on 18 April, while proclaiming his intention to return to Leopoldville.

From 1 to 6 May, the Officer-in-Charge met the Katangese representatives in Elisabethville, presenting them with revised proposals by the Central Government and a memorandum comparing those proposals with Mr. Tshombe's demands. Mr. Tshombe submitted counter-proposals in which the powers to be assigned

to the Federal Government were very strictly limited.

The Katangese delegation returned to Leopoldville on 16 May, and a further 41 meetings were held in which, at the request of both delegations, United Nations representatives participated. The discussions took place on the basis of a working paper prepared by ONUC.

Agreement was reached on the terms of reference of four proposed commissions (the Military, the Monetary, the Economic and Fiscal, and the Transport and Communications Commissions), although none of the proposed commissions would begin to function "until a final joint communiqué had been signed." The two delegations then began to discuss general constitutional matters, including the respective powers of the different entities composing the proposed Federal State, the organization of the National Council of Ministers, the meeting of provincial assemblies, the integration of the Katangese gendarmerie into the Congolese armed forces, and a general amnesty.

As at 25 June, however, no agreement had been reached on these points.

The delegations then proceeded to the last item of the agenda entitled "Acceptance and signature of the final joint communiqué." Each delegation submitted a draft, which proved unacceptable to the other.

Nor could agreement be reached on a text prepared by the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC at the request of the two delegations. This was mainly owing to the insistence of the Katangese representatives on inserting a clause stating that the Commissions would not begin their work until certain prior conditions had been met.

The two delegations parted on 26 June with-

¹ For a detailed account of political and related developments in the Congo (Leopoldville) during the period 1 January-15 March 1962, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 75-79.

out reaching agreement even on a purely routine communique, and Mr. Tshombe returned to Elisabethville. He subsequently informed the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC that the Katangese authorities had decided to transfer an amount of \$2 million to the Central Government through the United Nations and that they were ready to resume the talks. Nevertheless, it was clear that the talks had finally broken down.

INCIDENTS AT ELISABETHVILLE DURING JULY

On 1 July, the Officer-in-Charge sent Mr. Tshombe a letter expressing his concern at the celebration of the so-called Katangese independence day, planned for 11 July. He asked for assurance that there would be no movement of troops to Elisabethville from outside. The following day, Mr. Tshombe replied to the effect that participation of "symbolic" forces would in no way justify the deployment of ONUC forces and affirmed that the demonstrations would take place "in complete order and discipline on the part of everyone." Mr. Tshombe's Chief of Staff and Katangese officers also assured the ONUC-Katanga Command that a maximum of two companies of the gendarmerie (that is, 310 men) would participate in the scheduled parade.

In spite of these assurances, 2,000 military personnel of the gendarmerie, in addition to 800 police, took part in the parade on 11 July. The gendarmes arrived and departed via Avenue Tombeur, a road where there was no United Nations check-post. The United Nations representative in Elisabethville immediately protested to Mr. Tshombe about the violation of the arrangements made previously. He also informed him that ONUC had decided to set up a road-block on Avenue Tombeur, the road which the gendarmes had used the day before, and that the United Nations troops would be placed on a state of alert, in view of the possibility of incidents.

On 16 July, Radio Katanga transmitted the text of a cable addressed by the Union of Katangese Women to a number of world political personalities protesting against "the diabolic plan conceived by the United Nations in

order to massacre women and children and Katangese people" The following day, a demonstration was staged by a large crowd, composed mainly of women, at the United Nations road-block position on Avenue Tombeur. Even before the United Nations troops had fired a few shots above the heads of the demonstrators to disperse them, the Katangese authorities informed ONUC that a Katangese woman had been killed. An investigation was immediately ordered by the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC, who meantime protested to Mr. Tshombe that the demonstration had been organized by the Katangese authorities who had done nothing to prevent or stop the disorders. An internal ONUC commission reported subsequently that: (i) the demonstration had been carefully planned and fully supported by the Katangese authorities; (ii) despite extreme provocation, the United Nations soldiers had conducted themselves with exemplary discipline and restraint; and (iii) the charges that a Katangese woman and a boy had been killed as a result of fire from ONUC troops were completely unfounded.

CONSULTATIONS OF ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL WITH ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE CONGO

While these developments were taking place, the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations was in Europe consulting with various Governments on problems encountered by the United Nations in the Congo.

When the Advisory Committee on the Congo resumed its meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 24 July, he stated that the recent incidents had tended to increase tension and also to strengthen the impression that the will of the Katangese authorities to find an agreed solution by conciliation had grown weaker. Vigorous and effective action to fulfil the United Nations mandate was therefore imperative if chaos was to be averted in the Congo. Both from the political and financial point of view, he added, all efforts should be concerted to obtain an early solution which would achieve the objectives of the United Nations in the Congo—for example, safeguarding the country's unity and integrity, clearing the way for an early reorientation of the United

Nations operation there towards a substantial scaling-down of its military aspects in favour of increased technical assistance.

The Acting Secretary-General also raised the question of the possibility of United Nations Member States applying economic pressure on Katanga to achieve the objectives of the United Nations. He pointed out that the situation had evolved in such a way that one might wonder to what extent the United Nations was still in a position to help the Central Government establish its authority in Katanga with a view to preventing civil war, and what the correct course was for the United Nations to follow in the event of a clash between the armed forces of the Central Government and the Katangese gendarmerie. He recalled that, although the ONUC forces had twice been involved in serious fighting in Katanga (in September and December 1961), that fighting had been only in self-defence, as the United Nations had no mandate to end the secession in Katanga by force of arms. As regards mercenaries, he added, it had become very difficult to apprehend most of them as they had taken civilian jobs and were indistinguishable from the European population at large. The provisions of the Security Council resolutions, therefore, no longer afforded ONUC a good basis for effective action in that regard. The question thus arose whether the Council should meet with a view to formulating a new mandate for ONUC or to clarify and strengthen the existing mandate. The consensus of the Advisory Committee was, however, that the present mandate was adequate and that there seemed to be no necessity at that juncture for further Security Council action.

The Acting Secretary-General also informed the Advisory Committee that the Congolese Government had decided on 28 July to go ahead with the drafting of a federal constitution and had requested technical assistance from the United Nations in that regard. The Acting Secretary-General had arranged with the Governments of India, Nigeria and Switzerland to provide constitutional experts.

On 31 July, the Acting Secretary-General sent a communication to all United Nations Members, drawing their attention to the very serious problem of the Congo; he appealed to

all Member Governments to use their influence to persuade the principal parties concerned that a peaceful solution was in their own long-term interests, as well as in the interests of the Congolese people. He added that, if such persuasion should finally prove ineffective, he would ask them to consider what further measures might be taken. He suggested economic pressure of a kind that would bring home to the Katangese authorities the realities of their situation and the fact that Katanga was not a sovereign State and was not recognized by any Government in the world as such.

ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PLAN OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

Pursuant to his appeal of 31 July, the Acting Secretary-General discussed with several delegations, particularly those of States which had given major support to ONUC or which were in a position to bring some influence to bear on Mr. Tshombe, the possible next step, short of resort to force, which might usefully be taken in the event of failure of the Adoula-Tshombe talks.

As a result of those consultations and further study, a "Plan of National Reconciliation" emerged, which was presented to Prime Minister Adoula by the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC on 20 August and, with his agreement, to the Katangese authorities on 24 August.

The main elements covered by the Plan were: the elaboration of the above-mentioned Federal Constitution; the division of revenue and foreign exchange earnings between the Central and Provincial Governments; the unification of the currency; the integration and unification of all military, para-military and gendarmerie units into a national army and gendarmerie structure; the withdrawal of all provincial representatives and diplomatic or consular missions abroad not serving under the authority of the Central Government; the proclamation of a general amnesty; the reconstitution of a Central Government to provide representation for all political and provincial groups; and co-operation by all Congolese authorities in the execution of United Nations resolutions.

Attached to the Plan was a scheme for a four-phase "course of action." Measures for the first phase provided for immediate action

to be taken by the Central and Katanga authorities, with United Nations assistance. Those for the second phase provided that, during the 10 days following the presentation of the Plan, other Governments would urge the Katanga authorities to accept that proposal and would plan specific pressures to induce them to do so. By the measures for the third phase, the Government of the Congo would, if Katanga failed to accept the Plan within this 10-day period, ask all interested Governments to prohibit the import of copper and cobalt from Katanga into their respective territories; these Governments would in turn take action to comply with this request and to assist in achieving the intended results. Measures for the fourth phase left the possibility open for consultations between Governments in order to determine other applicable measures if those prescribed above did not succeed.

In submitting the Plan to the Central and Katanga authorities, the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC made it clear that the Plan was to be accepted or rejected in its entirety and was not negotiable. On 23 August, Prime Minister Adoula accepted the Plan as "a token of good will to which we cannot remain indifferent." Mr. Tshombe accepted it on 3 September. The government of Katanga "received with enthusiasm the decision to endow the Congo with a Federal Constitution" he stated, and "it adhered wholeheartedly to the Plan as a whole, believing that it set out the general principles upon which definite solutions should be based."

On 10 September, on acceptance of the Plan, the Officer-in-Charge transmitted a programme for its immediate implementation to Prime Minister Adoula and Mr. Tshombe. The programme, among other things, called for: (a) completion of the draft of a Federal Constitution by the end of September and its subsequent submission to Parliament; (b) the drafting of a financial law on the division of revenue and foreign exchange earnings to be integrated in the Constitution and submitted to Parliament; (c) the immediate taking of an oath of allegiance to the President of the Republic by the commanders of all military, para-military or gendarmerie units; (d) the proclamation of an amnesty by the Central Government authorities; (e) the dissolution of the Katangese "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" and the with-

drawal forthwith of all Katangese missions and representatives abroad; and (f) an offer on the part of the Central Government to assign to members of the Conakat Party of Katanga certain Ministries in a reconstituted Central Government. The programme of implementation also called for the creation of mixed commissions to work out the practical details embodied in the military and financial provisions of the Plan.

A draft Federal Constitution, prepared in consultation with a panel of constitutional experts provided by the United Nations, was submitted to Prime Minister Adoula on 27 September and transmitted by him to the Bureaux of the two chambers of Parliament on 13 October. This draft Constitution was submitted to a conference of provincial presidents held at Leopoldville from 16 to 23 October 1962. The Katangese authorities, though invited, did not attend and the conference adopted a resolution inviting Mr. Tshombe to co-operate constructively and sincerely with the Central Government and the other provinces.

Meanwhile, meetings were begun in Elisabethville by three commissions set up to establish administrative modalities for implementing military provisions in the Plan for National Reconciliation as well as the provisions concerning revenue and foreign exchange. As called for by the programme of implementation, these commissions were composed of representatives of the Central and Katangese authorities, assisted by United Nations experts. The first meeting of the military commission took place on 22 September; the Foreign Exchange and the Revenue Commissions met on 24 September.

The discussions which followed did not, however, yield any positive results. The Officer-in-Charge of ONUC then drew the attention of the two parties to the commitments which they had made in accepting the Plan. He also sent them a note listing the actions that were to be carried out by both of them, together with an assessment of what had actually been accomplished and what remained to be done by them.

On 9 November, Prime Minister Adoula reaffirmed his support for the Plan and pointed out that everything possible had been done by his Government to apply its relevant provisions,

often in the face of great provocation on the part of Katangese authorities. He also wrote to Mr. Tshombe reiterating his offer of ministerial posts for members of the Conakat Party.

On 12 November, Mr. Tshombe, replying in detail to the points raised in the Acting Secretary-General's assessment of the requirements of the Plan, insisted that he was as determined as ever to apply the Plan and denied that Katanga was adopting a separatist attitude. He recalled, in that connexion, that \$2 million in foreign exchange had been allocated to the Central Government, that rail traffic over the Lubilash Bridge had been re-opened, and that telecommunications with Leopoldville had been resumed. The work of the commissions in Elisabethville, he said, had been sabotaged by Prime Minister Adoula. Stating that his instructions to the Central Government representatives had not been properly received or carried out, Prime Minister Adoula had refused to endorse the terms of the cease-fire agreement which had been signed by the two delegations on 16 October, Mr. Tshombe said, adding that Prime Minister Adoula had also recalled to Leopoldville the head of the Congolese delegation and had refrained from replacing him.

The cease-fire accord initialled on 16 October, Mr. Tshombe also said, had been rejected by Prime Minister Adoula mainly because he considered that it was drafted as a cease-fire, whereas such a type of agreement was suitable only in a case of hostilities between two States and Katanga was not a foreign power; moreover, the draft called for the institution of observation groups only in North Katanga, whereas they should also have operated in South Katanga.

In addition, Mr. Tshombe observed that the Central Government had not fulfilled its undertaking to submit a Federal Constitution to Parliament in September, that the reconvening of Parliament had been successively postponed until 5 November, and that in any case the draft Constitution prepared was not truly federal in character as required by the Plan. Furthermore, he denied that Katanga had ever maintained missions abroad, since it was not recognized as a State by any country.

On the same day, 12 November, Mr. Tshombe issued a press communiqué in which he blamed

the Central Government for failure in the implementation of the Plan of National Reconciliation and further charged that the United Nations was looking for a pretext to justify its use of force.

Replying by letter on 16 November, the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC noted that: the Katangese "allocation" of foreign exchange had not been made as an advance against contributions due under the Plan; Katanga continued to maintain a Foreign Minister and representatives abroad; ONUC was still denied its freedom of movement in Katanga; and Katangese representatives persisted in treating the Plan as the basis of discussion instead of taking steps to carry it out.

The Officer-in-Charge stressed that the only way to convince the Acting Secretary-General and world opinion that Katanga had decided to renounce secession would be to adopt the following measures: (a) to send Katanga's senior military officers to Leopoldville without delay to take the oath of allegiance to the President of the Republic; (b) to announce immediate measures for applying the provisions of the Plan concerning revenue, finances and foreign exchange; (c) to authorize the Central Government's customs and immigration officials to carry out their functions in Katanga as elsewhere in the Congo; (d) to allow complete freedom of movement to all ONUC personnel in Katanga, including Jadotville, Kipushi and Kolwezi; and (e) to co-operate with ONUC in order to eliminate all mercenaries from the gendarmerie.

In Leopoldville, on 26 November, the President of the Republic of the Congo issued a proclamation renewing the offer of general amnesty for political offenders which had already been made in July-August 1961.

Although discussions went on in Elisabethville between the provincial and Central Government representatives on the foreign exchange and customs commission, no actual steps were taken to achieve the re-integration of Katanga. On 10 December, the Officer-in-Charge therefore sent a letter to Mr. Tshombe informing him of the Secretary-General's deep disappointment at his failure to implement the Plan; since Mr. Tshombe had not renounced his secessionist designs, the second, third and fourth

phases of the course of action for the Plan would henceforth be applied. The Officer-in-Charge demanded also that: bombing and destruction in North Katanga should cease forthwith; the blockade on United Nations supplies at Sakania and Dilolo should be lifted; Tunisian soldiers who had been abducted by Katangese authorities should be released; and gendarmerie road-blocks in the Elisabethville area should be promptly dismantled since they served only to increase tension and foster incidents. The Officer-in-Charge stressed the Secretary-General's position that the United Nations Force would take no offensive military action but would vigorously use its weapons if attacked and take such protective measures as might be necessary to prevent a recurrence of attacks.

The Secretary-General then appealed to the Belgian Government, as one of the original supporters of the Plan, to exert every possible influence on the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga to cause it to desist forthwith from paying to Katanga revenues which were due to the Central Government. The Secretary-General also asked the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom to take necessary measures temporarily to prohibit shipments of Katangese copper ore through the territories under their jurisdiction. Prime Minister Adoula addressed similar requests to 17 interested Governments. The texts of the letters were transmitted to the Secretary-General, who expressed full support for the steps taken.

Replying to the letter of 10 December sent to him by the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC, Mr. Tshombe professed ignorance about the four phases of the Plan. A copy of the document containing the text of the Plan, already published on 26 November, was thereupon sent to him.

On 12 December, Mr. Tshombe communicated to the Secretary-General an "offer" under the Plan of National Reconciliation. He stated that he would authorize the Union Minière to transfer to the Monetary Council of the Republic of the Congo all the foreign exchange earned by Katangese exports. Under the joint guarantee of the United Nations, the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium, and after deduction of the sum required to cover the needs of the Union Minière, the Monetary

Council would then return to Katanga 50 per cent of these revenues, but no less than 250 million Belgian francs monthly.

The Officer-in-Charge of ONUC replied that Mr. Tshombe's proposals raised questions which could best be clarified by the Central Government and the Union Minière.

The next day, Mr. Tshombe indicated that the contacts with the Monetary Council would have to be effected not by the Union Minière but by officials whom he would appoint, accompanied by a Union Minière expert.

On 21 December, the Union Minière was reported to have denied that its representatives were proceeding to Leopoldville to discuss the matter.

With regard to the Katangese authorities, the principal figure involved was the Director of the "National Bank of Katanga," who informed ONUC that he could not go to Leopoldville because Mr. Tshombe had denied him authorization to do so. When an attempt was made by the Office of the United Nations Representative in Elisabethville to deliver a letter to Mr. Tshombe, whereby ONUC assured the safe transfer of the Katangese representative to Leopoldville, it seemed that Mr. Tshombe had left town and could no longer be found.

MILITARY BUILD-UP OF KATANGA, AND DISORDERS

While these discussions were taking place, clashes were reported to have taken place in North Katanga between the Congolese National Army (ANC) and the Katanga gendarmerie. In August 1962, the village of Kiambi had been captured by the gendarmerie; later on, two ANC companies were reportedly destroyed near Mukato, and a battle took place for the occupation of the village of Kitenge.

In that connexion, the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC drew the Acting Secretary-General's attention to the information that he had received from various sources about a build-up in the strength of the Katanga armed forces, including the continued presence and additional influx of foreign mercenaries. The joint commissions set up in February 1962 had been unable to operate effectively in this connexion because of lack of co-operation, including

deliberate concealment, on the part of Katangese authorities. Nevertheless, more precise and reliable evidence had come into the possession of the United Nations, including documentary evidence, of the presence and activities of mercenaries in Katanga as from the beginning of 1962 and of an actual increase from then on. This was in flagrant contradiction of declarations of Katangese spokesmen who had challenged the United Nations to prove that mercenaries continued to be present in Katanga. Although the United Nations had documentary evidence of their presence, the fact that, in general, mercenaries in Katanga wore civilian garb and had taken civilian employment made it difficult to distinguish them from the local population of European origin.

Replying on 27 September to various requests to submit statements concerning the situation as regards mercenaries in the gendarmerie, Mr. Tshombe stated that he would only be willing to give information on the military equipment of the gendarmerie within the framework of an agreement to ensure national reconciliation in a decentralized federation. He requested that all available evidence be turned over to the joint United Nations-Katangese commission on mercenaries which had been established in February.

The Officer-in-Charge answered on 29 September that the evidence in possession of ONUC would be transmitted to the Military Commission (set up under the Plan for National Reconciliation) which had superseded the former joint military commission.

At the same time, Katanga's provincial authorities were engaged in an increasingly intensive campaign of harassment against ONUC Forces and civilian personnel in the Elisabethville area. The Officer-in-Charge of ONUC, in a report to the Secretary-General, considered that these tactics were in part deliberately designed to make ONUC's position in Elisabethville untenable and, on the other hand, also demonstrated Mr. Tshombe's diminishing control over the gendarmerie.

Between September and November, five Tunisian soldiers were abducted by the Katangese gendarmerie. Despite several promises from Mr. Tshombe that the men would soon be released unconditionally, Mr. Tshombe in-

formed the United Nations representative on 18 December that the return of the five men would take place only 10 days before the repatriation of the Tunisian contingent.

In November and early December, two locally recruited ONUC employees were also arrested, the Katangese authorities attempting, by beatings and other forms of mistreatment, to extract information from them about ONUC. One of them eventually managed to escape from custody; the other was shot and was left to bleed to death without medical care. On 7 December, seven ONUC officers who were travelling in a jeep were arrested. Taken to a police station, they were beaten by the policemen and by General Moke, commander of the gendarmerie, before being released to ONUC military authorities. On 14 December, four representatives of the Central Government, who were in Elisabethville for the purpose of co-operating with the Katangese authorities in the implementation of the Secretary-General's Plan of National Reconciliation, were arrested while shopping in town.

Simultaneously, the campaign for Katanga's so-called "right of self-determination" was intensified, notably in a speech on 20 December by Mr. Kimba, described as Katanga's "Foreign Minister." Other Katangese declarations referred to the possibility of redrawing the map so as to join Katanga with Northern Rhodesia and perhaps to other neighbouring territories. They also returned to the theme of the Tananarive Conference recommendations of March 1961, the chief provision of which called for "the abolition of the Central Government of the Congo." Katangese propaganda also referred with increasing frequency to alleged ONUC plans to "conquer" the province.

Meanwhile, military movements were continuing in North Katanga. Faced with the fact that ANC forces were gradually gaining the upper hand in the fighting, especially in the area around Kongolo, the Katangese resorted to bombing attacks and demolition tactics carried out by mercenaries experienced in that type of activity.

Accordingly, the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC warned that ONUC would not remain inactive in the face of the bombing of civilians. Mr. Tshombe's charge that ONUC was helping

ANC's advance was expressly denied by the ONUC representative in Elisabethville. After it had been reported that ANC troops had entered Kongolo, ONUC aerial observation verified the fact that, before fleeing, the gendarmes had blown up two spans of the bridge over the Lualaba River. This instance of wanton destruction of the country's vital infrastructure was protested by the Officer-in-Charge, who informed Mr. Tshombe that an ONUC military detachment had been dispatched to Kongolo to maintain law and order and prevent civil war. On 14 December 1962, United Nations troops entered Kongolo and remained there.

INCIDENTS OF 24-28 DECEMBER 1962

The state of tension fostered by the Katangese authorities came to a head on 24 December, when gendarmes facing some of the United Nations positions in Elisabethville engaged in sustained small-arms fire at ONUC Ethiopian troops. Shooting continued sporadically for about five hours. Meanwhile, Katangese troops fired at and brought down an unarmed ONUC helicopter. One of the six men aboard was wounded by Katangese bullets and denied medical care for several hours after his capture. He eventually died of his wounds. The five others were savagely beaten. ONUC demanded the immediate return of the helicopter and crew, failing which they would be recovered by force. This demand was reluctantly complied with.

On 25 December, the Katangese gendarmerie resumed intermittent firing. A member of the provincial government, Evariste Kimba, promised that the firing would stop. In the evening, however, intermittent firing at ONUC positions occurred again. To ensure that persons in authority would be available for the purpose of stopping the incident, the United Nations Representative in Elisabethville ordered all United Nations road-blocks to turn back Mr. Tshombe or his ministers if they tried to leave town.

In a letter of 27 December to the United Nations Representative, Mr. Tshombe alleged that the restrictions were part of a plan to arrest him and his cabinet members. In the course of a press conference on the same day, Mr. Tshombe again asserted that a meeting of high United Nations officials had been held in

Elisabethville with United States officials to plan for an ONUC military attack on Katanga and "impose American domination" on that territory. Mr. Tshombe's allegations were denied by the United Nations Representative.

There was more sporadic firing by the gendarmerie in and around Elisabethville on 27 December. At nightfall, the United Nations Representative invited Mr. Tshombe to proceed with him on a tour of the scenes of firing, and the party came repeatedly under gendarmerie fire. Mr. Tshombe could ascertain that the firing came from positions occupied by gendarmes, while the ONUC forces did not return the fire. Mr. Tshombe promised to take all necessary measures to have the gendarmerie stop the firing. Nevertheless, mortar bombs were dropped repeatedly on Ethiopian and Indian troops, and firing from automatic weapons continued throughout the night, and also on the following day, when Mr. Tshombe and one of his ministers arrived at the United Nations Representative's residence. After further discussions, Mr. Tshombe agreed to have the firing stopped. He also agreed, in principle, to the removal of the road-blocks and the withdrawal of the Katangese gendarmerie away from areas in the vicinity of Elisabethville from which they had been attacking United Nations troops. He refused, however, to sign a declaration incorporating those agreed points, on the ground that the cease-fire agreement would have to be approved first by his ministers. By then, the situation in Elisabethville had deteriorated considerably since the Katangese gendarmerie had intensified its firing. Up to that time, ONUC troops had not returned the fire.

As Mr. Tshombe's attitude made it clear that he did not wish to withdraw the road-blocks and siege positions, the United Nations decided that ONUC troops would have to take necessary measures to remove them. Consequently, on 28 December, for the first time since 24 December when the gendarmerie had begun firing, ONUC soldiers returned fire. On 29 December, several road-blocks were cleared and various ONUC battalions progressed in the face of a generally moderate resistance. In a statement issued the same day over Mr. Tshombe's name, the Katangese authorities accused the United Nations of having attacked Katanga

and stated that ONUC and its troops would be fought as Katanga's "worst enemy." The statement further warned that if ONUC troops did not stop clearing Katangese road-blocks within 24 hours, bridges, dams and other installations would be blown up. By 31 December, ONUC forces were in effective control of the area extending approximately 20 kilometres around the city, where life was gradually returning to normal.

ONUC ACTION TO SECURE
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT:
THE MOVE TO JADOTVILLE

Elsewhere in Katanga, ONUC troops from the Kamina base had just entered Kaminaville. But ONUC had yet to secure the full freedom of movement granted to it by the Central Government and accepted by Mr. Tshombe himself under the Plan of National Reconciliation—though in fact he never allowed ONUC to exercise that freedom. Accordingly, ONUC troops proceeded to move into other strongholds in Katanga, and especially into Jadotville, a major mining city in which mercenaries were concentrated. This operation was carried out more rapidly than had been expected because ONUC troops had met considerably less resistance and encountered fewer mines than expected and, by engineering ingenuity, obstacles presented by two blown bridges were quickly surmounted. The entry into Jadotville was unopposed and orderly, and the reception by the local population was friendly.

The rapidity of the move had certainly saved many lives. While under gendarmerie fire from 24 to 28 December 1962 and in the course of their operations from the latter date to 4 January 1963, ONUC forces sustained total casualties of 9 dead and 72 wounded. No reliable estimate of gendarmerie casualties was given. Civilian casualties were estimated at between 40 and 50.

RELATIONS WITH KATANGESE
AUTHORITIES: THE MOVE TO KOLWEZI

It was the hope of the United Nations that Mr. Tshombe and his colleagues would at this stage take positive steps for the immediate implementation of the Plan of National Reconciliation. After leaving Elisabethville on 28

December 1962 and paying a visit to Salisbury, the capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Tshombe proceeded to Kolwezi, the last important mining centre still occupied by the Katangese gendarmerie. He had shown some interest in returning to Elisabethville for discussions. However, the Secretary-General made it known that he did not feel that further formal discussion with Mr. Tshombe was called for at that time, since the only discussions required were at the technical level in implementing certain provisions of the Plan. The Secretary-General stated, however, that the United Nations would not interfere with Mr. Tshombe's freedom in Elisabethville unless he incited acts of violence against the United Nations operation and its personnel. In the next few days, Mr. Tshombe was reported to have made a number of inconsistent statements, some indicating an interest in renewing discussions, others threatening the United Nations with the carrying out of a "scorched earth" policy, including the destruction of valuable mining installations, power plants and bridges, especially at Kolwezi.

The threat of a "scorched earth" policy was becoming increasingly serious in view of the extensive and wanton destruction of bridges and various buildings which had been effected, even in areas where active military operations were not being conducted.

On 8 January, Mr. Tshombe returned to Elisabethville, apparently for the purpose of working for peace and calm. At a press conference on 9 January 1963, however, Mr. Tshombe stated: "We have decided on a scorched earth policy. We shall apply it thoroughly." The question of freedom of movement for ONUC troops, he added, was still "open for discussion."

The Secretary-General then issued a statement in which he reiterated that, if there was to be contact with him on other matters, four points, as a preliminary, required assurances from Mr. Tshombe, namely, (1) that he would renounce the scorched earth and sabotage policy attributed to him; (2) that he would renounce his frequently repeated intention to fight to the last man; (3) that he would take immediate practical steps for implementing the Plan of National Reconciliation; and (4) that he would

give assurances of immediate recognition of the right of ONUC to freedom of movement through all Katanga. The Secretary-General announced also that he would hold Mr. Tshombe responsible for any acts of destruction.

On 10 February 1963, ONUC began to take the necessary measures to reopen the rail line to Sakania on the Rhodesian border. The fact that Mr. Tshombe had announced that he was preceding the ONUC troops for the asserted purpose of ensuring their freedom of movement gave reason to hope that he would lend his influence to facilitate the peaceful advance of these troops toward Kolwezi. However, on 12 January it was learned that Mr. Tshombe had gone precipitately to Kolwezi and that gendarmes and mercenaries had mined the large industrial and mining installations at Kolwezi and were intent on blowing them up if ONUC troops sought to approach that town.

Several United Nations Members made representations to Mr. Tshombe to persuade him to call a halt to destruction. On 14 January the Secretary-General received through Belgian governmental channels a copy of a message, without an addressee, purportedly emanating from "Mr. Tshombe and his Ministers meeting in Council in Kolwezi." In this message, they announced their readiness to end the cessation of Katanga, to grant United Nations troops freedom of movement throughout the province and to return to Elisabethville to arrange for the implementation of the Plan. They asked that the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo put into effect immediately the amnesty called for by the Secretary-General's Plan of National Reconciliation, in order to guarantee the freedom and safety of the Katangese government and all who had worked under its authority. They said, moreover, that they were determined to establish loyal co-operation with the United Nations. Mr. Tshombe also transmitted the text of his message to Prime Minister Adoula.

In response, the Secretary-General pledged the full assistance and support of the United Nations for the fulfilment of the promise implicit in Mr. Tshombe's statement. For their part, President Kasa-Vubu and Prime Minister Adoula confirmed that the amnesty proclamation of 26 November 1962 remained valid. The

Prime Minister further announced that Senator Joseph Ileo had been named Minister of State Resident in Elisabethville for the purpose of maintaining the necessary contacts with the provincial institutions of South Katanga and of facilitating the process of reintegration.

On 16 January 1963, the Secretary-General was informed that Mr. Tshombe was prepared to meet ONUC representatives in Elisabethville in order to discuss the modalities of ONUC's entry into Kolwezi. In the document which was signed on the following day, Mr. Tshombe pledged himself to facilitate ONUC's peaceful entry into Kolwezi, which was to take place by 21 January 1963. This entry was to be carried out in exercise of ONUC's freedom of movement throughout the Congo as granted to it by the Central Government, pending arrangements under the Secretary-General's plan for the reintegration of the gendarmerie. Members of the gendarmerie would not be treated as prisoners-of-war or arrested and would be allowed to continue to wear their uniforms. They would, however, gather their arms and ammunition in one central depot under ONUC control. The Katangese authorities would have mines and other explosives removed.

In accordance with this agreement, United Nations troops entered Kolwezi on 21 January 1963. United Nations representatives met Mr. Tshombe, who reiterated his determination to carry out the Secretary-General's Plan of National Reconciliation.

By that time, ONUC troops had gained control of all important centres hitherto held by the Katangese gendarmerie, which had ceased to exist as an organized fighting force. The mercenaries appeared disorganized and were reported to have departed by train for the Angolan border where, according to an announcement from the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, they were disarmed, interned and, after the necessary formalities, were to be sent to their countries of origin.

RESTORATION OF SERVICES AND STEPS TOWARDS REINTEGRATION

During the period described above, relations between ONUC officials and local authorities improved. In Elisabethville, joint patrols of Tunisian soldiers and Katangese police were

organized and were successful in bringing theft and looting under control. Good relations were maintained with the judicial authorities, notably with the Office of the Katangese Procurer d'Etat which—in spite of many allegations of misconduct by United Nations troops, freely echoed in certain quarters—received only two complaints allegedly involving United Nations troops.

During the first week of January, 22 officials and officers representing the Central Government were flown to Elisabethville. They made up an Administrative Commission which was to prepare the way for the integration of the provincial administration within the Central Government. Mr. Ileo arrived from Leopoldville on 23 January to assume his duties as Minister Resident.

ONUC experts took up the restoration of public services such as postal, customs and immigration services, and commercial air traffic, broadcasting and telecommunications. They also undertook a special and urgent survey of the problem of repair of the bridges, roads and railroads which had been damaged or destroyed.

The Monetary Council of the Congo designated a new administrator to deal with the question of the "National Bank of Katanga" and reunify the fiscal authority of the Congo. This decision was first opposed by the provincial Minister of Finance as not provided for in the Reconciliation Plan, and it was only on 29 January that it was possible to obtain access to the vaults of the Bank and to its records. These showed that some records had been destroyed, that others had been improperly kept and that large sums of money were unaccounted for.

The question of the transfer of foreign ex-

change earnings of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga—which, as reported above, had been taken up with Mr. Tshombe in December 1962, but without being solved—was the subject of a meeting which took place from 4 to 15 January 1963 in Leopoldville between a representative of the company from Brussels and representatives of the Congolese Government. The resulting agreement provided that the company should remit all its export proceeds to the Monetary Council which, in turn, should allocate to the company foreign exchange required for its activities under the supervision of the Monetary Council.

ONUC had also to look forward to assisting the Congolese Government in solving the problem of the permanent disposition of large numbers of gendarmes who had been put out of action by recent events. On 7 January, Prime Minister Adoula declared that gendarmes rejoining the ANC would retain their rank. Some took advantage of that offer, others dispersed.

During that period in January 1963, the former Kasai province also became another trouble spot. Since the break-up of that area into five provinces, tribal conflicts had taken place in the border areas. At Kakenge, violent fighting broke out, and the Luluabourg government reported that 370 Lulus had been killed; that figure, however, was never confirmed. Other conflicts were reported in South Kasai. ONUC joined the Congo Government in its appeal for calm, failing which ONUC would take the necessary measures to restore order. In other regions, civil strife had largely ended. On 20 January, the Officer-in-Charge visited Albertville, Goma and Stanleyville and reported that the situation there was quiet and normal.

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- resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. Report on Adoula-Tshombe talks and Annexes 1 to 46.
- S/5053/Add.11; Add.11/Add.1 and Corr.1; Annexes. I. Report of Officer-in-Charge of ONUC to Secretary-General on developments relating to application of Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961: (A) Report on developments relating to Katanga following Adoula-Tshombe talks; (B) Celebration of second anniversary of so-called independence of Katanga; (C) Incident of 17 July; (D) Harassment of ONUC

- personnel in Elisabethville; (E) Closing of Elisabethville refugee camp; (F) Incident involving Rhodesian aircraft; (G) Recent fighting in North Katanga; (H) Detention of Antoine Gizenga. II. Comments of Secretary-General: (A) On Congo problems in general; (B) On question of "proposals." Annexes I to XXX.
- S/5053/Add.12 and Corr.1. Report to Secretary-General from Officer-in-Charge of ONUC on developments relating to application of Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961: (A) Build-up of Katangese mercenary strength; (B) Case of H. F. Julian; (C) Build-up of Katangese air-power; (D) and (E) Incidents of 12 and 24 September 1962, respectively; (F) Shooting down of ONUC aircraft in Katanga. Annexes I to XXI.
- S/5053/Add.12/Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2. Addenda to Annexes I and II on foreign military personnel reliably reported to ONUC to have been at large in Katanga as from January 1962.
- S/5053/Add.13 and Corr.1; Add.13/Add.1. Report to Secretary-General from Officer-in-Charge of ONUC on developments relating to application of Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. Submission and implementation of Plan of National Reconciliation; Annexes I to XXI. Proclamation of a general amnesty by President of Republic of Congo, dated 26 November 1962.
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- S/5180. Letter of 11 October 1962 from Republic of South Africa.
- GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
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UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE) (As of 26 December 1962)

Country	Combat Troops	Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administration personnel)	Country	Combat Troops	Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administration personnel)
Argentina		52	Liberia	233	9
Austria		44	Netherlands		6
Brazil		2	Nigeria	1,835	17
Canada		310	Norway		146
Congo (Leopoldville)	615	2	Pakistan		687
Denmark		100	Sierra Leone	122	
Ethiopia	2,973	19	Sweden	692	352
Federation of Malaya	774	8	Tunisia	1,040	2
Ghana	702	4			
India	4,608	1,018	Total	16,040	2,878
Indonesia	1,626	1			
Ireland	820	47			
Italy		52			

In addition, Ceylon provided 13 staff personnel until April 1962.

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

During 1962, assistance in many fields continued to be provided under the Civilian Operations Programme of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC). The programme was set up with ONUC in 1960.²

MAIN SPHERES OF ACTIVITY

Two major modifications in the programme were brought about with the improvement in the general situation that followed the forma-

tion of a constitutional Government of the country in August 1961. The programme, which at first had been almost exclusively designed to meet emergency situations, was gradually geared to serve the country's basic requirements in the social, economic and administrative fields. A larger proportion of the funds available was

² For further information about activities in 1960 and 1961, see Y.U.N., 1960, p. 108, and Y.U.N., 1961, p. 82.

therefore allotted to long-range advisory and training projects, including 12 educational institutions. At the same time, the geographical area of the programme—which, during 1960 and 1961, had been mainly limited to the cities or towns where units of the United Nations Force in the Congo were present—was extended to include some 70 small towns and villages distributed throughout the country, and a system of air contact missions was initiated in March 1962 to assist other and even more isolated places in the interior of the provinces. These missions included specialists provided through the programme and provincial officials dealing with public health, pharmaceutical supplies, meteorology, telecommunications, postal services, education and inland transport.

The continuing massive needs of the Congo for the types of qualified personnel required for the operation and maintenance of essential national services, such as public health, air traffic and meteorological operations and postal and telecommunications facilities, made it necessary, however, to devote, as in the past, an important part of the programme to ensuring the proper functioning of these services.

FINANCING OF SCHEME

The sum of \$12,248,000 available for such activities in 1962 was derived from the following sources:

	(In US. Dollars)
Carry forward of unobligated balances in the Congo Fund as at 31 December	2,510,000
Contributions made in 1962 by Cambodia, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria and United States	5,172,000
Local cost payments by the Congo (Leopoldville)	4,566,000

Approximately two-thirds of this sum were spent in operational projects. The remaining third was almost evenly divided between the programme of advisory services and the training programme.

OPERATIONS

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

The economic recession which had characterized the years immediately preceding the country's attainment of independence on 30 June 1960 was further aggravated after that date. Although there was a partial recovery during

1962 in agricultural production, in domestic industrial output and in certain types of domestic and border trade, the lack of an organized fiscal system, combined with the widespread smuggling arising from disparities between the external and internal value of the national currency, resulted in considerable losses to the Government of revenue and foreign exchange reserves. The Government's foreign reserves, which stood at the equivalent of \$24 million at the end of 1961, dropped to the equivalent of \$1.2 million in mid-1962 and reached a level of only \$17 million in December 1962. At that date, the Government's budgetary deficit amounted to more than 15,000 million Congolese francs.

Technical and other economic assistance on currency problems was given by the experts provided under the Civilian Operations Programme who were working in the Monetary Council, in the Bureau of Economic Co-ordination of the Office of the Prime Minister, and in the Offices of the Ministers of Finance and of Planning and Co-ordination. Technical advice and training was also provided in the fields of customs, taxation and budget-accounting by 24 Civilian Operations experts distributed among the country's various customs and fiscal offices.

TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

Training was the main type of assistance provided in all branches of the Civilian Operations Programme.

Sixty-nine Congolese farm mechanics graduated in 1962 from the Farm Mechanical Training Centre, 20 students completed their courses as agricultural assistants, and 64 students (expected to graduate at the end of 1963) received training at the Mikondo Poultry Training Centre. Three students graduated from the Butembo Veterinary School, and 19 entered their fourth year of training in animal husbandry. Short-term courses on home economics were given at Bakwanga, South Kasai. Twelve students entered the two-and-one-half-year diploma course on agriculture set up at Lovanium University with the assistance of the Civilian Operations Programme, and 40 fellowships were granted under the programme's auspices for further agricultural training abroad.

In the field of aeronautics, eight students completed their theoretical instruction as air

traffic controllers, and 12 as aeronautical radio operators. The programme's School of Meteorology turned out 10 forecasters, and 29 trainees received instruction in telecommunications.

The programme's Postal School provided three-month refresher courses for 16 officials and 58 clerks already employed in the postal services, in addition to training 180 new recruits. One hundred and sixty-six recruits completed their studies at the Police School set up under the programme, and 70 customs appraisers and 16 border policemen concluded courses given at Matadi and Leopoldville by experts provided under the programme. Eleven students received training in accounting and taxation, and seven in statistics.

Seven hundred and fifty primary school teachers and directors received on-the-job training. At the close of the year, 76 prospective teachers were studying at the National Pedagogical Institute, which had been inaugurated on 5 December 1961. Of these, 20 were taking a two-year course leading to an intermediate teaching diploma, slightly below the level of a university degree.

Courses at the National School of Law and Administration were attended by 293 students, all of them holding United Nations fellowships, and 54 assistant magistrates followed an intensive seven-month course.

At the National Institute of Building and Public Works, created in 1961 with the aid of the Civilian Operations Programme, 120 engineers and technicians entered their third year of study and were expected to graduate at the end of 1963.

Also conducted were three-year courses for health officers and shorter ones for nurse midwives and maternal and child health workers. A total of 157 Congolese students received fellowships under the Civilian Operations Programme for study abroad in medical fields for which training facilities were not available at Lovanium University in Leopoldville, where 65 Congolese medical students benefited from subsidies made available through the programme.

The staff of the Ministry of Labour was increased in 1962 by 32 inspectors who had completed a 16-month course given by labour experts provided under the programme. A

clerical trades training centre was also initiated, with an attendance of 170 students.

During 1962, some 500 fellowship holders left the country for enrolment in universities abroad (mainly in the fields of public administration, law and medicine) or to follow short advanced training courses on financial affairs, agriculture, communications, education, health, labour, public administration and social affairs. Fellowship holders were generally drawn from among Congolese already employed in these fields or with some experience in their chosen field of study. The trainees who followed courses of short duration returned to their former places of work.

AGRICULTURE

An opportunity for greater action was given to the 14 agricultural and veterinary experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) working under the Civilian Operations Programme, with the improvement of security conditions in the country, with the lifting of the economic blockade that had been imposed at Bumba on the Congo river (at the beginning of 1961) and with the reactivation of the plantations that had been previously abandoned or had been scaled down in activity. These experts acted as advisers to the central and provincial authorities in relation to the improvement, marketing and export of agricultural produce, the channelling of food grants, the operation of agricultural training centres and the control of animal disease.

Two scientifically important collections of plant and animal species (the Kisantu Botanical Garden and Albert National Park) also received aid under the programme. Vegetable seeds, insecticides and fertilizers provided by the FAO were distributed to market-gardeners by the Government. The training of Congolese agricultural personnel was given top priority (as indicated in the section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS).

COMMUNICATIONS

Assistance in the communications sphere was provided in four areas of activity under the responsibility of specialized agencies whose missions in the Congo functioned within the framework of the Civilian Operations Programme: aid in civil aviation, directed by the Interna-

tional Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) ; aid in meteorology, directed by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) ; aid in postal services, directed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) ; and aid in telecommunications, directed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Early in 1962, a fifth project was set up to advise the Congolese authorities on the development of transport.

CIVIL AVIATION

Assistance rendered by the 93 ICAO experts stationed in the Congo fell into three categories : (i) operational assistance, designed to ensure the continuity of ground services at all the main airports of the Congo; (ii) advisory services aimed at assisting the country's Directorate of Civil Aviation in the solution of administrative and institutional problems; and (iii) training programmes (as indicated in the section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS).

Air traffic advisory services to ONUC military and chartered aircraft, as well as to international and national carriers, were provided regularly. Air traffic services along the main national routes, airport traffic control services, air-to-ground radio communications, radio and electrical maintenance and general supervision of airport auxiliary services considered essential for the safety of aircraft operations were provided at the following eight airports: Leopoldville (N'Djili), Luluabourg, Kamina, Elisabethville, Albertville, Goma, Stanleyville and Coquilhatville. These services made possible the effective handling of a yearly total of 16,138 movements. Radio and electrical maintenance services were also supplied sporadically to 13 other airports.

Technical improvements were made in the air traffic display at the N'Djili Airport Information Centre and at other airport towers throughout the country. Flight progress and approach control boards were also furnished to the Centre at N'Djili and to all control towers, and a single sideband network was installed to promote direct communication between airports.

METEOROLOGY

Twenty-five meteorological experts provided the following types of aid: rendered advisory services to the Congolese Meteorological Serv-

ice; carried out operational duties in the various branches of the meteorological field; prepared plans for re-establishing a detailed and definitive control over the country's observation network; and conducted several training programmes (see also section above on TRAINING-AND-FELLOWSHIPS).

Meteorological stations at 20 airports were kept under inspection, and recommendations for their improvement were made to the Congolese authorities. A meteorological observation programme, involving the re-equipment and reorganization of 43 important observation stations, was launched in March 1962.

Flight protection services in the Congo were provided by the WMO operational team. Seven Congolese trainees—five at N'Djili and two at Stanleyville—also participated in these services as of May 1962.

WMO experts at the N'Djili forecasting bureau, in collaboration with the ONUC Canadian Signal Corps, issued forecasts for flights originating not only at Leopoldville and Stanleyville but also at the airports of Albertville, Elisabethville, Kamina and Luluabourg.

POSTAL SERVICES

Activities of the Civilian Operations Programme in the postal field were aimed at: ensuring the continuous operation of existing facilities; assisting in reactivating those which had lapsed; advising the Congolese authorities on the reorganization of the postal administration; and training the required number of Congolese personnel.

Twelve postal experts were working in the Congo in 1962. In addition to the Chief of Mission, who acted as adviser to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Leopoldville, three other advisers assisted the Director-General of postal services in the execution of his tasks. A postal expert advised on the organization of letter mail and parcel post, both domestic and international ; a financial specialist rendered advice on accounting and budgetary matters; and another postal expert gave advice on matters pertaining to postal cheques and money orders. Two expert instructors administered the courses given at the National Postal School, and six others were called upon to organize training for employees in the postal services of regional directorates at Leopoldville,

Coquilhatville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Albertville and Luluabourg. (For further details, see section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

Postal experts provided under the Civilian Operations Programme also continued working on the problem of adapting the country's postal organization to practical needs in the light of administrative and political realities. As a result of the experts' recommendations, the control of post office funds throughout the country was vested in the Central Government's postal directorate. Other administrative reforms, such as the centralized control of personnel in the postal services, were under study by the Congolese postal authorities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Whereas in 1960 and 1961 the main task of the ITU experts was to keep the existing services at a reasonable level of operation, their activities in 1962 were designed to assist the Congolese Government—particularly the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications—in the development and improvement of their telecommunications network and equipment, and in the establishment of training facilities and programmes to enable Congolese personnel to take over all duties of operating and maintaining the country's civilian telecommunications system. (For further details, see section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

The main long-distance telephone and telegraph circuits, internal and international, were kept in operation. The broadcasting transmissions continued without interruption throughout the year, thus permitting the Central Government to remain in touch with the Congolese people. The world's news agencies and newspapers were kept informed, directly from Leopoldville by means of the telex system and through direct broadcast reports, about the situation in the Congo, almost on an hour-to-hour basis, without interruption. The telephone exchanges in the main cities were also kept continuously in operation.

TRANSPORT

In 1962, the Civilian Operations Programme assisted the Congolese authorities in co-ordinated efforts to revive the country's transport system, whose deterioration and break-down had impeded economic recovery. The destruction

of bridges and roadways and the discontinuance of transport services as a consequence of political events had isolated certain regions in the hinterland and disrupted normal channels of trade. Floods at the end of 1961 and the beginning of 1962 caused a stoppage of transport by inland waterways and cut off river ports and railway lines. Repair and maintenance facilities for the means of transport, particularly road transport, were defunct, owing to a long-standing shortage of spare parts and the lack of technicians.

Emergency action was taken under the Civilian Operations Programme to restore the means of transport and transport routes vital to the Congo. Thirty tons of spare parts were flown to Orientale province early in 1962, and trucks were rented for use in regions which were almost without any means of transport. Aid under the programme was also given to the Congolese authorities in starting a scheme of reconstruction work on bridges considered especially important to the country's economic life.

Experts provided through the programme worked in close association with the Central Government departments concerned with road transport and set up a detailed programme of imports and repairs for the solution of major transport problems. The latter programme was initiated at the end of 1962.

EDUCATION

With the assistance of the experts provided through the Civilian Operations Programme by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Congolese authorities were able to concentrate their major efforts during 1962 on the strengthening and development of secondary education. It was considered necessary to deal with the problem at four levels; reforming the structure and programme of the secondary education system; increasing student enrolment; training teachers; and improving and simplifying educational administration.

With the commencement of the 1961-62 school year, in September 1961, efforts to increase student enrolment were intensified. An emergency programme was launched on a national scale which, by using as classrooms all the premises which were or could be made available and by calling for extra teachers of

various nationalities, including those recruited by UNESCO, resulted in 150 new classes being opened for students in the first year of secondary education. Thus, some 54,000 pupils were enrolled in the 1961-62 school year, compared with 28,000 in the school year 1959-60.

In order to train teachers, a National Pedagogical Institute was inaugurated on 5 December 1961. (For further information, see section above, on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

The number of pupils in primary schools had been increasing fairly steadily in the years preceding independence. However, several problems remained unsolved, among them the fact that many primary schools offered only one or two years of study and the fact that there was a dearth of qualified teachers. An over-all reform of primary education was considered by a commission, established in March 1962, composed of representatives from the various provinces and of experts from UNESCO. As an interim measure, training and refresher courses for teachers and inspectors of schools were organized with a view to preparing some 2,000 qualified primary school teachers and inspectors. (For further details, see section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

From October 1961 to June 1962, eight senior officials of the central and provincial administrative services for education followed a special training course, in Geneva and Paris, conducted under the auspices of UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education.

A preliminary survey of the possibility of organizing adult education was undertaken by a UNESCO expert, in conjunction with the Congolese government departments and the various units of the Civilian Operations Programme concerned.

HEALTH

In accordance with the pattern established at the beginning of the Civilian Operations Programme in 1960, the 195 experts provided by the World Health Organization (WHO)—to carry out the programme's medical projects—continued to be divided into three groups: advisory, teaching and operational. The WHO Advisory Team in Leopoldville worked in close collaboration with the Central Government's Ministry of Health, with some members of the team working as an integral part of the Min-

istry. Other members of this group were assigned to health ministries in the provinces, where they carried out the expert services usually provided under technical aid programmes, giving sustained assistance to their Congolese counterparts, and initiating action for the control of major communicable diseases and for the maintenance and improvement of health services. The WHO teaching staff participated in a number of continuing projects, including degree courses at Lovanium University. (For details, see section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

The operational group—the largest of the three groups of WHO experts—consisted of internationally recruited general practitioners, medical specialists and technicians, who ensured the uninterrupted operation of clinical and medical services in the country's various hospitals and dispensaries.

Medical establishments in 73 cities, towns, and villages were manned by medical staff recruited by WHO. While approximately half of the operational personnel (77 doctors and health engineers) ensured the functioning of hospitals in the main urban centres, the remainder (74 doctors) were running bush hospitals in remote areas of the interior of the provinces.

Courses were set up in 1962 to train hospital administrators. The first group consisted of Congolese administrative directors in service, who were to receive a certificate after one year's training.

In addition to the regular day-to-day advisory, training and operational functions, a number of crises had to be met, such as coping with a smallpox epidemic. The distribution of medical supplies was another problem coped with.

JUDICATURE

In response to a request of August 1961 from the Central Government's Minister of Justice for more assistance from the Civilian Operations Programme in the judicial field, a three-fold solution to existing problems was proposed, involving: the rapid training of Congolese jurists; the recruitment of qualified foreign personnel; and a general reform of the judicial system.

A long-term programme of training was already under way at the National School of Law

and Administration, and short courses of accelerated training had already provided the judiciary with some 90 auxiliary magistrates since February 1961. (See section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.) The auxiliary magistrates were assigned, on completing their course, to courts in Leopoldville, where they furthered their knowledge by undertaking judicial functions.

Action was also taken in connexion with the concern expressed by officials of the Central Government's Ministry of Justice about the need for a swift reconstitution of the magistracy with qualified foreign judges. The Congolese authorities required that the new corps of judges should be employees of the Congolese Government, deriving authority from the law of the country. The Congolese authorities also asked that candidates to the magistracy should be sought from among as many countries as was practicable.

Early in 1962, the Civilian Operations Programme initiated the recruitment of: an Attorney General and a Deputy Attorney General; three jurists to serve on the Court of Appeal at Leopoldville; 35 magistrates for the lower courts; and three legal advisers to the country's legislative assemblies. They arrived in the course of 1962 and were assigned to the cities of Leopoldville, Kikwit, Boma (Matadi), Lulua-bourg, Coquilhatville, Stanleyville, Paulis, Goma, Bukavu and Albertville.

LABOUR

As in previous years, the assistance rendered to the Congo by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1962 was mainly focused on labour administration, training labour officials, social security, vocational training, co-operative and workers' education.

ILO specialists assisted in bringing labour legislation and practice more into line with established concepts, and a guide for labour inspectors was drafted. A National Consultative Labour Commission, in consultation with the ILO specialists, completed a general occupational classification, based largely on ILO standards, and reviewed draft legislation on collective agreements. The experts also assisted in the enactment of new legislation concerning the establishment of a National Institute of Social Security.

MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Assistance to the Central Government's Ministry of Mining and Power Resources consisted of technical advice, inspection tours of mining districts and the preparation of background reports.

In December 1962, a National Mining School was created, at Bukavu, Kivu province, with aid under the Civilian Operations Programme, to enable Congolese students to become mine inspectors in private enterprise or to follow degree courses in mining schools abroad which would qualify them as mining engineers. All 47 students enrolled in the school received fellowships under the programme to cover travel, tuition and subsistence expenses.

Visits were made throughout the year to all the Congo's provinces, except South Katanga, and nearly all of the country's mineral exploitations were inspected at the request of the Ministry of Mines. Following these inspections, reports were presented to the Congolese authorities covering such details as rates of production, labour forces, sources of power, explosives stores and the safety and health conditions of workers. Background reports were also compiled, for information purposes, on such aspects of the mining industry as the organization of mining offices, mining personnel reserves and a proposed institute for mining research. These reports constituted the first systematic data collected on behalf of the Central Government since the country attained independence on 30 June 1960.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The activities of the public administration unit of the Civilian Operations Programme were directed towards advisory assistance to the Central Government in the regulation of basic questions relating to public administration and the training of Congolese civil servants. (See section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

The Congolese authorities were assisted in simplifying, systematizing and strengthening existing police procedures, and in training police officers already in service, as well as new recruits. In addition, the Programme's Senior Consultant for Public Administration served as legal adviser to the Prime Minister, dealing with a number of administrative and constitutional matters in this capacity.

The texts for two ordinances were prepared by experts under the programme, one dealing with the organization of the two branches—legal and administrative—of the National School of Law and Administration, the other determining the grades at which diploma graduates of the school might be hired upon entering public service. Experts under the programme also assisted in the development of the school in general. (See section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

Draft legislation providing for the reorganization of the country's administrative services was completed.

PUBLIC WORKS

Technical assistance to the central and provincial ministries of public works, to unemployment relief and to the provision of technical support for the National Institute of Building and Public Works comprised the main activities of the Civilian Operations Programme in the public works field during 1962. (See also section above on TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS.)

With the recruitment of new engineers, an increase in the allocation available from counterpart funds, and the improvement in security conditions, it was possible to start several projects in the interior under a programme involving an expenditure of 750 million Congolese francs.

Priority was given to the improvement of road communications in all provinces, particularly maintenance and major repair work on the main arteries. On 1 January 1962, the number of workers engaged in these programmes was about 2,000; it reached the figure of 4,000 on 30 June and rose to more than 9,000 by the end of the year.

In addition to the repair of roads and the reclaiming of agricultural land, the programme provided for drainage work in low-lying areas, the extension of drinking-water supply systems in several urban centres, the construction or completion of public buildings, the dredging of waterways and clearing of navigation channels, and the upkeep or development of port installations.

REFUGEE RELIEF

The liquidation of the refugee camp at Elizabethville where a large number of refugees,

most of them of the Luba tribe, had received food, shelter and protection since August 1961, was the major relief operation during 1962. The majority of them were repatriated to their tribal areas by rail and plane, at their request, after a mission had explored the areas and been assured by the tribal chiefs that the refugees would be welcome. By August 1962, the resettlement operation had been completed, approximately 85,000 refugees having by then been evacuated from the camp.

SOCIAL WELFARE

In order to provide a basis for the formulation of broad social policies and programmes and to facilitate the taking of day-to-day decisions by the Congolese authorities, much of the time of advisers, at the beginning of the Civilian Operations Programme, was devoted to field surveys and the assessment of needs. The knowledge thus gained made it possible later to shift the emphasis to stimulating welfare projects in the provinces through study tours, seminars and informal discussions on social welfare problems. A census of social institutions was taken during the latter part of 1962, and training needs were evaluated.

Among the training sessions conducted in 1962 were: three provincial community development workshops for officials of ministries, districts, territories and schools of social work, held respectively in Coquilhatville, Bukavu and Luluabourg; a two-week study conference at Leopoldville for directors of social welfare from all parts of the Congo; a training seminar for rural development organizers (*animateurs ruraux*) in Luna, province of Lac Leopold II, and a national seminar on community development held in Matadi and attended by representatives of national and provincial services, training institutions and rural development projects.

AID FROM UNICEF

During 1961 and 1962, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) spent \$1,370,000 in the Congo for: the execution or continuance of social operations; the restitution of health services; maternal and child care; social services; primary and secondary education; and training of medical personnel.

UNICEF's contributions to the programmes

in primary and secondary education and to the training of medical personnel consisted of providing: equipment for printing brochures and manuals, teaching and reference texts; type-

writers and vehicles; laboratory and demonstration material; and funds to cover the travel and subsistence expenses of trainees and the salaries of four domestic science specialists.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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CHAPTER VII

OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

During 1962, the situation in Angola was considered by various subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, as well as by the General Assembly itself at its seventeenth session, which opened in September 1962.

The Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola, established by the Assembly in April 1961, reported both to the Assembly and to the Security Council in 1962, and its report was considered in plenary meetings of the Assembly during the seventeenth session. (For details about the report and the action taken by the Assembly, see below.)

The Special Committee on the situation regarding the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples considered Angola in September 1962 and adopted a draft resolution which was later acted on by the Assembly. (For details, see below.)

In addition, the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, established by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session in 1961, considered Angola during the course of its work in 1962. Its report was referred by the Assembly at its seventeenth session to the Fourth Committee in connexion with the agenda item on the non-compliance of Portugal with Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1961, which, among other things, called on Portugal to transmit information on conditions prevailing in certain territories under its administration. (For further

details about the work of the Special Committee on Portuguese Territories and subsequent developments in the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly, see below, pp. 409-19.)

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE

On 13 November 1962, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola transmitted to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly and to the Security Council the report prepared by the Sub-Committee in accordance with an Assembly decision of 30 January 1962.¹

In this report, the Sub-Committee, among other things, reviewed the renewed efforts it had made to obtain the co-operation of the Government of Portugal in implementing resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council with respect to Angola. The negative attitude of Portugal, whether based on gratuitous charges regarding the Sub-Committee's integrity or on its interpretation of certain provisions of the Charter, was without foundation, said the report, and constituted an open challenge to the authority of the United Nations.

In its findings, the Sub-Committee said that, despite United Nations resolutions calling on Portugal to desist from repressive measures and armed action against the people of Angola, the Government of Portugal had continued to resort to military and other repressive means. Nevertheless, nationalist resistance was continuing in the form of guerrilla activity, and war

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 96.

by any definition of the term continued to be waged in Angola.

As to the problem of Angolan refugees in the Congo (Leopoldville), the report said that there had been no significant return of them to Angola, in spite of Portuguese efforts to that end, and the relatively small number who had returned had been far exceeded by new arrivals in the Congo. The great majority of refugees did not wish to return to Angola until it became independent, or at least until there were guarantees of their personal safety and political freedom.

In spite of Portugal's assertions to the contrary, the report went on, there was evidence that political arrests and detentions continued, and complaints had been received regarding the execution of Angolans without formal charges on the mere suspicion that they had been implicated in the independence movement. The reforms announced by the Portuguese Government, instead of helping to promote the self-government or self-determination of the Angolan people, were designed essentially to strengthen the political integration of Angola with Portugal. The Government so far had failed to undertake significant political reforms. The situation in Angola presented a serious challenge to the United Nations, and the continuance of the conflict, in spite of repeated efforts by the United Nations to promote a peaceful settlement, carried with it a serious danger of an extension of the conflict.

The Sub-Committee concluded with regret that its continued efforts to induce Portugal to move towards a peaceful solution of the problem in compliance with United Nations resolutions had been fruitless. The professed intention of building a multi-racial society could not serve to justify the denial of the right of self-determination. In that connexion, it noted that Angolan nationalist organizations had expressed support for racial co-operation based on equality. The proclaimed objectives of the Portuguese authorities must be considered as a rationalization for policies that resulted in the denial of equality and the continuance of colonial domination.

The Sub-Committee considered that in any further action concerning Angola the United Nations should call upon the Government of

Portugal to take immediate steps to implement the United Nations resolutions relating to Angola, in particular by: recognizing the right of self-determination for Angola; terminating the armed action and repressive measures against the Angolan people; releasing all political prisoners by a general amnesty; and entering into pourparlers with the Angolan groups concerned, aimed at reaching agreement on the implementation of measures required for the creation of freely elected and representative political institutions, with a view to the transfer of power to the people of Angola. In the Sub-Committee's view, these measures could, if speedily applied, constitute an effective means of securing a peaceful solution.

The possibility of a peaceful solution, the report concluded, would be greatly enhanced if Member States made intensive efforts to convince the Government of Portugal of the need to face political realities and to adjust its policies thereto in keeping with the United Nations Charter and the obligations which Portugal had assumed under its terms. If the Portuguese Government failed once again to heed the resolutions of the United Nations, the situation in Angola would inevitably continue to deteriorate and become a more serious threat to international peace and security. In that event, the Security Council and the General Assembly would have to consider further measures in conformity with the Charter to secure the compliance of Portugal with United Nations decisions relating to Angola.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly discussed the question of Angola in the course of eight plenary meetings held on 29 November and on 5, 6, 18 and 20 December 1962.

In addition to the report of the Sub-Committee on Angola, the Assembly also had before it a draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The Special Committee had considered Angola at two meetings in September 1962 and, by a roll-call vote of 13 to 3, with 1 abstention, had adopted a draft resolution sponsored by Cambodia, Ethio-

pia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

By the preambular paragraphs of this draft, the General Assembly would, among other things, condemn the severe repressive measures being pursued by the Portuguese colonial authorities against the people of Angola and deplore the armed action being taken for their suppression and the use in this process of arms supplied to Portugal by certain Member States. It would state its conviction that the colonial war being pursued by Portugal in Angola constituted a source of international conflict and tension, as well as a serious threat to world peace and security.

By the operative paragraphs of this draft, the Assembly would, among other things: condemn the colonial war pursued by Portugal and call upon it to desist forthwith from armed action and repressive measures against the people of Angola; urge Portugal to release all political prisoners immediately; lift the ban on political parties; and undertake extensive political, economic and social measures that would ensure the creation of freely elected and representative political institutions and transfer power to the people of Angola. It would have the General Assembly request Member States to use their influence to secure the compliance of Portugal with the present resolution and to deny Portugal any support or assistance which might be used for the suppression of the people of Angola and, in particular, terminate the supply of arms to Portugal. It would also have the Assembly remind Portugal that its continued non-implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council was inconsistent with its membership in the United Nations. Finally, it would have the Assembly ask the Security Council, in the event of Portugal's refusal to implement this and previous Assembly and Council resolutions, to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with this resolution.

Presenting the report of the Sub-Committee on Angola in the General Assembly, the Chairman expressed the Sub-Committee's regret at having failed to secure Portugal's co-operation or to convince that Government of its duty to

move towards a peaceful solution of the problem in compliance with United Nations resolutions. The Sub-Committee, he declared, found that the conflict in Angola was likely to continue so long as the desire of the Angolan people for self-determination and independence was opposed by force. The war in Angola could not be isolated from its political aspects and its international implications, and only a political settlement responsive to the aspirations of the Angolan people could meet the requirements of the situation.

The representative of Portugal regretted the unwarranted persistence in calling foreign-led and foreign-inspired terrorism a genuine rebellion. Nor could it be said that Angola presented a threat to international peace and security. But whereas Portugal threatened no one, there were countries which threatened Portugal with the use of force. And yet, he continued, the report of the Sub-Committee held that it was Portugal that posed a threat to international peace and security. Whatever the social or political system prevailing in any territory under a given sovereignty, nothing authorized other countries to interfere in a violent manner or even to aid violence to force a change of that social or political system. Given the provisions of the Charter on that matter, it was deeply to be regretted that the Sub-Committee did not refer to that aspect of the question, the only real aspect of the question of international peace and security which might have any bearing on Angola.

Reviewing the efforts made for the development and improvement of political, economic and social conditions in Angola, he stressed that there were no longer any distinctions between indigenous and other persons. All were full and equal citizens. The sincerity of these efforts was further demonstrated by the steps taken to reinvigorate municipal institutions and to reorganize village administrative offices, which were a valuable training ground for the local populations in the art of government.

The age-old relationships between the peoples of the mainland of Portugal and the peoples of the overseas territories, he added, should not be disturbed by outside interference. His Government could not consider foreign-maneuvred terrorists and voices coming from

abroad as expressions of the wishes of the Angolan people.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, speaking also as representative of Bolivia, observed in reply that no type of political activity had been allowed in Angola in the course of the last 30 to 40 years of Portuguese administration. That was why, with one exception, all parties had had to be founded outside the territory, which had given rise to a very peculiar problem. All these parties, which were located in the Congo (Leopoldville) or on the frontier, were on the periphery of the territory, yet they constituted the political centre of the territory.

Regardless of the name the Portuguese Government might wish to give to these elements—which, because of the very action of the Portuguese were being given a military nature—the fact was that they were ready to enter into discussions with Portugal. It was Portugal that refused to enter into discussions with them.

In the course of the general debate, the representatives of Algeria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, India, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal and the USSR expressed support for the report of the Sub-Committee and condemned the attitude taken by the Government of Portugal. They called for strong United Nations action with regard to the dangerous situation which would continue to confront the United Nations in Angola unless the Portuguese Government reversed its course and accepted Angolan independence. A number of these representatives noted, among other things, that Portugal was being enabled to follow its policies through the assistance given to it by other States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

On 17 December, a joint draft resolution, based on the recommendation of the Special Committee (see above), was circulated by Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Algeria and the United Arab Republic joined the list of sponsors on 18 December.

Among other things, this text would have the General Assembly: express its satisfaction to the Sub-Committee for the work it had accom-

plished; solemnly reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence and support their demand for immediate independence; condemn the colonial war pursued by Portugal against the Angolan people and demand that the Government of Portugal cease it immediately; and again call upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from armed action and repressive measures against the people of Angola.

The Assembly would also urge the Government of Portugal without any further delay to: (a) release all political prisoners; (b) lift the ban on political parties; and (c) undertake extensive political, economic and social measures that would ensure the creation of freely elected and representative political institutions and transfer of power to the people of Angola in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Member States would be requested to use their influence to secure the compliance of Portugal with the resolution, to deny Portugal any support or assistance which might be used by it for the suppression of the people of Angola and, in particular, to terminate the supply of arms to Portugal. The Government of Portugal would be reminded that its continued non-implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council was inconsistent with its membership in the United Nations.

Finally, the Assembly would request the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with the resolution and with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

When the General Assembly took up this draft resolution on 18 December, the representative of Portugal declared that it contained grossly unjust allegations and at the same time studiously ignored other matters which his delegation had emphasized; it followed the method of suppressing the truth and presenting false accusations as to the reality. It openly entered into matters involving the internal administration of Angola, which was the exclusive concern of Portugal. The request to the Security Council to employ sanctions should Portugal fail to implement the illegal provisions of the draft pertained to a domain which the Organiza-

tion could not enter without a full realization that it was touching upon the very fundamentals on which it was based. Even in cases of acts of aggression, not once had the Organization imposed sanctions.

On 18 December, a request for a separate vote on the operative paragraph concerning the supply of arms was rejected by a roll-call vote of 47 to 25, with 16 abstentions. The joint draft resolution was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 57 to 14, with 18 abstentions, as resolution 1819(XVII).

Also on 18 December, the United States circulated a draft resolution whereby the Assembly, among other things, would request the President of the seventeenth session of the Assembly to appoint two United Nations representatives, one for the purpose of gathering information on conditions in Angola, and the other in Mozambique, in both cases including information on political, economic and social conditions; request the Government of Portugal to extend to them such assistance as they might require; and request the representatives to draw up reports for the Assembly at its next session.

In introducing this draft resolution, the representative of the United States emphasized

that it was of the utmost importance that the draft, which was the result of an understanding between his Government and that of Portugal, reached at a very high level, should not be amended if it was to succeed in its purpose. The representative of Portugal said that, without prejudice to its position that Article 73 of the Charter² was not applicable to the Portuguese overseas provinces, his delegation was prepared to support the draft resolution in its present form.

Joint amendments to this draft were circulated on 19 December by Algeria, Burundi, the Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta. However, on 20 December, when the proposal was taken up by the General Assembly, the representative of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the African-Asian group, praised the efforts of the United States delegation but indicated that the group could not give the support hoped for because of important omissions. He asked the United States to withdraw its proposal.

The representative of the United States agreed not to press for a vote on the proposal.

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General Committee, meetings 148, 152.

Fifth Committee, meeting 982.

Plenary Meetings 1129, 1168, 1170, 1180, 1183-1188, 1196, 1200, 1201.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter XI.

A/5286. Report of Sub-Committee on Situation in Angola.

A/L.413. Draft resolution on Angola submitted by Special Committee in its report (A/5238, Chapter XI, para. 44).

A/L.415 and Add.1. Algeria, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.420. United States: draft resolution.

A/L.423. Algeria, Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: amendments to United States draft resolution, A/L.420.

A/C.4/556/Rev.1/Add.1 and 2. Letters of 9 and 20

November 1962 from President of Assembly to Chairman of Fourth Committee.

A/5298. Fourth report of General Committee.

A/C.5/971. Report by Secretary-General on financial implications of United States draft resolution, A/L.420.

RESOLUTION 1819(xvii), as submitted by 13 powers, A/L.415 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196, by roll-call vote of 57 to 14, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy,

² For text of Article 73, see APPENDIX II.

Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the critical situation in Angola,

"Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, established under General Assembly resolution 1699 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola, established under General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) of 20 April 1961,

"Resolutely condemning the mass extermination of the indigenous population of Angola and other severe repressive measures being used by the Portuguese colonial authorities against the people of Angola,

"Deploing the armed action being taken by Portugal for the suppression of the people of Angola and the use in this process of arms supplied to Portugal by certain Member States,

"Noting that in the Territory of Angola, as in other Portuguese colonies, the indigenous population is denied all fundamental rights and freedoms, that racial discrimination is in fact widely practised and that the economic life of Angola is to a large extent based on forced labour,

"Convinced that the colonial war being carried on by the Government of Portugal in Angola, the violation by that Government of the Security Council resolution of 9 June 1961, its refusal to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and its refusal to implement resolutions 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, 1603 (XV) of 20 April 1961, 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1742 (XVI) of 30 January 1962, constitute a source of international conflict and tension as well as a serious threat to world peace and security,

"Bearing in mind the principles embodied in resolution 1514 (XV),

"1. Expresses its satisfaction to the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola for the work it has accomplished;

"2. Solemnly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence, and supports their demand for immediate independence;

"3. Condemns the colonial war being carried on by Portugal against the people of Angola and demands that the Government of Portugal put an end to it immediately;

"4. Again calls upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from armed action and repressive measures against the people of Angola;

"5. Urges the Government of Portugal, without any further delay:

"(a) To release all political prisoners;

"(b) To lift the ban on political parties;

"(c) To undertake extensive political, economic and social measures that would ensure the creation of freely elected and representative political institutions and transfer of power to the people of Angola in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

"6. Requests Member States to use their influence to secure the compliance of Portugal with the present resolution;

"7. Requests all Member States to deny Portugal any support or assistance which may be used by it for the suppression of the people of Angola, and in particular to terminate the supply of arms to Portugal;

"8. Reminds the Government of Portugal that its continued non-implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council is inconsistent with its membership in the United Nations;

"9. Requests the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with the present resolution and with the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council."

S/5205. Letter of 13 November 1962 from Chairman of Sub-Committee on Situation in Angola to President of Security Council transmitting report of Sub-Committee (A/5286).

S/5239. Letter of 22 January 1963 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council transmitting text of Assembly resolution 1819 (XVII) and drawing attention in particular to operative paragraph 9.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 416, on Territories under Portuguese Administration.)

QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

In 1962, the questions of race conflict resulting from the South African Government's apartheid policies and the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in South Africa were considered jointly during the General Assembly's seventeenth session. In previous years, these two questions were considered by the Assembly as separate items.

On 6 November, on the recommendation of its Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution sponsored by 34 Asian and African delegations by which, among other things, it asked Member States to take a series of measures against South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

The question was originally brought up on

14 August, when 40 Members proposed that an item be included in the agenda of the Assembly's seventeenth session entitled "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: (a) Race conflict in South Africa; (b) Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa." The request was made by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Libya, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Niger, the Congo (Brazzaville), Lebanon, Nepal and the Philippines associated themselves with this request.

An attached explanatory memorandum stated that resolution 1663 (XVI), which the Assembly had adopted in 1961³ by an overwhelming majority, had brought out even more clearly than before the great concern felt by the United Nations and its determination to see the end of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the Government of South Africa. The resolution had, however, failed to bring about any change in the policies and action of that Government. Those policies continued with increasing ruthlessness and disregard of world opinion and of successive United Nations resolutions.

Recently, the memorandum went on, South Africa had passed a bill entitled "The General Law Amendment Bill"—popularly known as the "Anti-Sabotage Bill"—which had further added to existing bitterness and tension between the various racial groups in South Africa. At a time when the African people were emerging into freedom and independent nationhood, the racial conflict in South Africa was a continuing cause of international friction and seriously endangered peace and security.

The memorandum went on to say that the same considerations were equally applicable to the question of the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in South Africa. The Government of South Africa was neither willing

to implement the treaties which it had entered into on the subject, nor had it shown any desire to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan. In the circumstances, it was the General Assembly's responsibility to deal with those questions and take appropriate decisions with a view to securing South Africa's observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

In separate letters dated 17 August 1962, both India and Pakistan stated that, in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly on 28 November 1961 (resolution 1662 (XVI)),⁴ they had written to the South African Government expressing their readiness to enter into negotiations. Although South Africa had acknowledged their communications, it had not given any indication that it was prepared to comply with the United Nations resolution. India and Pakistan were also not aware if Member States had used their good offices to bring about the negotiations in accordance with another provision of the resolution. They were, therefore, asking that the question relating to the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa be included as part (b) of the item entitled "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa."

On 19 September, the Assembly's General Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the item. The representative of South Africa objected, on the ground that this contravened the terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter (which precludes United Nations intervention in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State). In addition, during the course of his statement on 24 September in the Assembly's general debate in the opening phases of the Assembly session, the South African Foreign Minister, referring to apartheid as South Africa's policy of separate development, recalled that at two previous Assembly sessions he had given full information about the application in practice of that policy, "but with little or no effect."⁵

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 114-15.,

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 117.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960 pp. 143-44 148; Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 109-10.

On 24 September, the General Assembly, over the objection of the representative of South Africa, decided to include the item in its agenda and referred it to the Special Political Committee, which considered the matter at meetings held between 8 October and 2 November 1962. South Africa did not participate in the debate.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, the majority of Members criticized South Africa's apartheid policies in general and the specific legislation on race relations in South Africa in particular. Many States, including Bulgaria, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia and the USSR, considered that apartheid was a threat to international peace and security. The Bantustan Independence Bill, which purported to give independence to the Transkei territory, was characterized as a sham and a move to deceive world public opinion, since foreign affairs, defence and justice would still be in the hands of the South African Government. The Anti-Sabotage Act was condemned as a serious limitation on civil liberties in the Republic of South Africa. Several delegations also strongly criticized the heavy military expenditure of the South African Government. The construction of ammunition factories for the manufacture of arms in South Africa was condemned, and countries giving assistance of this kind to the Republic of South Africa were asked to desist from such action. The build-up in arms of the South African Government was termed a threat not only to the security and safety of the non-white population in South Africa but to the whole continent.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government shared the repugnance expressed over the theories underlying the practice of racial discrimination in South Africa. The policy of apartheid entailed such international repercussions that discussion of it went far beyond the limitations otherwise imposed by Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. However, international repercussions were one thing, and "a threat to international peace and security" was quite another and should not be invoked lightly. It was by no means clear that the pressure of world opinion had not influenced developments in South Africa, and that influence might well prove decisive. The United

Nations should therefore continue to impress upon the Republic of South Africa the necessity of a change of heart and policy.

The representative of the United States declared that the stage had been reached when Members of the United Nations would have to consider how best to convince the South African Government both that apartheid was wrong and useless and must be abandoned and that its abandonment would benefit the entire continent of Africa. The General Assembly should begin by reaffirming its condemnation of apartheid and declaring that South Africa had a solemn duty to bring its racial policy into conformity with the Charter.

The Assembly, he went on, should also urge the South African Government to meet its obligations with respect to the treatment of peoples of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin. In addition, it should call on individual States to exert the utmost influence on the South African Government to abandon its regressive policies and to report back to the Assembly at its eighteenth (1963) session concerning the specific measures taken towards that end. The Security Council, he added, might be requested to maintain a close and continuing watch on the situation, as being one that might precipitate a serious threat to world peace and security. The United States, recognizing its duty to mankind and complying with the resolution adopted at the sixteenth Assembly session, had forbidden the sale to the South African Government of arms—whether from government or commercial sources—that might be used to enforce apartheid either in South Africa or in the administration of South West Africa.

The representative of the USSR said it was difficult to understand how a so-called modern Government could follow a policy based on slavery and racial doctrines similar to those of Nazi Germany and on deliberate disregard of the principles of the Charter. South Africa would not be able to carry out its policy of apartheid with impunity if it did not enjoy the support of the Western powers, which sometimes condemned that policy only in words while upholding it in practice. A substantial portion of NATO shipments to South Africa consisted of arms and ammunition and constituted a serious threat not only to the security of the indigenous population of South Africa but to that of the

other countries of the African continent. The direct support of the Western powers was an integral part of a plan to create in Africa south of the Equator a kind of sanctuary for colonialism and racialism.

The USSR, he went on, fully supported the demand of the African delegations that, because of the persistent violation of the principles of the Charter by the Republic of South Africa, Article 6 of the Charter should immediately be applied. (Article 6 provides that a United Nations Member which has persistently violated Charter principles may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.) The USSR representative maintained that the necessary prerequisites for energetic measures by the Assembly against South Africa were all there.

The representative of Colombia said that General Assembly resolutions on apartheid had given rise to what was obviously a legal question: the conflict of standards between the principle of sovereignty and that of respect for human rights. He suggested that it would be desirable to determine whether Article 2, paragraph 7, which prohibited the Organization from interfering in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States, took precedence over the obligation to comply with resolutions relating to Charter provisions concerning human rights. It would be useful, therefore, to refer the question to the International Court of Justice so that it could clarify certain points of law. Colombia, nevertheless, would reiterate its support for human rights and non-discrimination.

On 26 October, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. Subsequently, the Central African Republic, Libya and Niger joined as co-sponsors.

By this 34-power text, the General Assembly, after recalling, among other things, its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of

apartheid of the Government of South Africa and its resolutions on the question of the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin and the reports of the Governments of India and Pakistan on the subject, would: (1) deplore the failure of the South African Government to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and its flouting of world public opinion by refusing to abandon its racial policies; (2) strongly deprecate the continued and total disregard by that Government of its Charter obligations and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by enforcing measures of increasing ruthlessness involving violence and bloodshed; and (3) reaffirm that the continuance of those policies seriously endangered international peace and security.

By the fourth operative paragraph of the text, the Assembly would request Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations to bring about the abandonment of those policies: (a) breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa, or refraining from establishing such relations; (b) closing the ports of each State to all vessels flying the South African flag; (c) enacting legislation prohibiting the ships of each State from entering South African ports; (d) boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa; and (e) refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under laws of South Africa.

By the fifth operative paragraph, the Assembly would decide to establish a special committee consisting of representatives of Member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly with the following terms of reference: (a) to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly is not in session, and (ft) to report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or both as might be appropriate from time to time.

In its sixth operative paragraph, the 34-power text would have the Assembly request all Member States: (a) to do everything in their power to help the special committee to

accomplish its task, and (b) to refrain from any act likely to delay or hinder the implementation of the present resolution.

Finally, the Assembly would: (7) invite Member States to inform the General Assembly at its next session on actions taken separately or collectively in dissuading the Government of South Africa from pursuing its policies of apartheid; and (8) request the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the Assembly and of the Council on this subject and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter.

Several Members, including Australia, Finland, France and the United Kingdom, while condemning South Africa's apartheid policies, expressed strong reservations about the enforcement measures proposed in the 34-power draft resolution. In the view of the United States, a resolution recommending the application of sanctions to South Africa would not achieve the practical results desired. To call for measures that could easily be evaded would only serve to cast doubt on the efficacy of the sanction process. Furthermore, dissension might arise between various Member States as to the extent of their compliance with any such resolution, and, finally, the ineffectiveness of such a resolution could seriously weaken the authority of the United Nations—a consequence which all Members, and particularly the smaller nations, would wish to avoid.

Several Members, among them Argentina, Australia, Burma, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, also expressed doubts as to the wisdom of adopting a measure which would lead to the removal of South Africa from the United Nations. The United States spokesman, for example, thought that the practical result of such a course would be to remove the South African Government from the one place where the full weight of world opinion could be brought to bear on it. Apartheid could be ended not by diminishing South Africa's contacts with the rest of the world but by expanding them. The steady and repeated impact of the conscience of the world community would be of far more use than any dramatic action. The representatives of Guatemala and Mexico considered

that the question of expulsion was clearly the function not of the General Assembly but of the Security Council.

The sponsors of the draft resolution, as well as the representatives of Bulgaria, Poland and the USSR, expressed strong support for the 34-power text and urged that the time had come for the United Nations to take firm action to end South Africa's apartheid policies.

On 31 October, Guatemala submitted amendments to the 34-power text, one of which would have had the General Assembly, in the preambular part of the draft, recall that both the Assembly and the Security Council had called upon South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality with a view to ending the present situation and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. With regard to the fourth operative paragraph (see above), the Guatemalan representative felt that it would be better not to give the impression that the Assembly was already imposing sanctions on the South African Government, which it was not empowered to do. He therefore proposed that the Assembly should request Member States "to take all measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the United Nations Charter which they consider appropriate to bring about the abandonment of those policies, including" The paragraph would thus be simply a recommendation with a list of possible measures.

Guatemala also proposed the deletion of the reference to "all arms and ammunition" in subparagraph (d) and, instead, the insertion of a new operative paragraph by which the Assembly would urge Member States to refrain from furnishing South Africa with any arms, ammunition or military equipment whatsoever.

On 1 November, when the Committee voted on the 34-power text and the amendments to it, the Guatemalan amendments were put to the vote separately and rejected. The amendment to the preamble was defeated by a vote of 42 to 38, with 15 abstentions. The amendment to paragraph 4, to delete the references to all arms and ammunition, was rejected by 56 votes to 10, with 28 abstentions, and the amendment proposing the addition of a new operative paragraph was rejected by a vote of 44 to 18, with 30 abstentions.

The 34-power text was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 60 to 16, with 21 abstentions. It was put to the vote as a whole, after the representative of Ghana, speaking for the co-sponsors, opposed requests by Colombia, by Mexico and by the United Kingdom for separate votes on various parts of the draft. His proposal that no part of the draft should be voted on separately was upheld by a roll-call vote of 46 to 39, with 11 abstentions.

When the Special Political Committee's recommendation was considered at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 6 November, the South African Foreign Minister said that the sponsors of the draft resolution had in effect asked the permanent white population of South Africa, which knew no other home, to abdicate its position and hand over to the Bantu everything that had been accomplished within the last three centuries. The position of South Africa's permanent white population, he said, was in no way different from that of the descendants of the original immigrants who established their homes in North America and developed the United States and Canada.

He went on to say that the reason for South Africa's acknowledged policy of "separate and parallel development" was the elemental human urge to survive, an urge common to every nation represented in the Organization. That policy was also to allow the different racial groups to live peacefully side by side.

The requests for certain punitive measures against South Africa, asserted the South African Foreign Minister, were based on allegations which in many cases were either blatantly false or grossly distorted. Such allegations were actuated by enmity and even hatred, not only of South Africans, or of the South African Government, but of the white man as such. The General Assembly, by considering a resolution asking that punitive measures be taken against a Member State, assumed a character similar to that of a criminal court of law. The Assembly should above all be satisfied that convincing evidence had been produced before reaching a definite conclusion on the matter. He warned the Assembly that Member States supporting the resolution, which was based on unsubstantiated allegations and vague charges relating to the endangering of international peace and

security, would be helping to create a very dangerous precedent which, at some time in the future, might react on some of them.

As to the paragraph which envisaged the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations, he maintained that once the United Nations began expelling Member States that would be the beginning of the end of the United Nations. The position of the Organization was not so strong and its prestige not so high that it could afford to take such risks.

Amendments proposed by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago were withdrawn before the voting in the Assembly on the draft resolution. The first of these would have omitted the final preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would express regret that the actions of some Member States indirectly provided encouragement to South Africa to perpetuate its policy of racial segregation. The second amendment would have replaced the last four operative paragraphs of the draft by new paragraphs by which the Assembly would, among other things, have recommended that Member States stop exporting arms and ammunition to South Africa and stop importing certain South African goods, such as agricultural products, wines and other beverages, and tobacco products.

Another amendment would have had the Assembly establish a special committee which would, among other things, consider in detail what other effective measures might be taken by Member States either separately or collectively to bring to an end apartheid policies in South Africa. The Security Council would have been asked to take note of the resolution aimed at securing the compliance of the South African Government with previous resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on the subject.

The representative of Trinidad and Tobago said that his delegation was not in any sense in conflict with the sponsors of the 34-power draft resolution. If anything, the amendments went further than that proposal and sought to strengthen and make more realistic the enforcement measures which the United Nations should take. There might be a number of Governments which, because of their economic policies and in other respects, would find it difficult to go all the way with the joint draft resolution. However, if Members would generally support the

draft and give it full force and effect, his delegation had no desire to press its amendments.

Several Members, including Chad, Ghana, Iraq, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, opposed the amendments and, at the request of the Ivory Coast, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago later formally withdrew them.

Before the Assembly voted on the draft resolution, the representative of Colombia asked for a separate vote on the paragraphs dealing with punitive measures and expulsion.

Supporting this proposal were the representatives of Sweden and the United States, who felt, among other things, that it would be wrong to deprive a considerable part of the body of opinion in the Assembly of its right to vote in

accordance with its diversified views. The Assembly, said the United States representative, should not depart from the "fair and healthy" United Nations tradition of allowing delegations not only to be heard on separate points but also of permitting them to vote on separate points.

The Assembly then defeated, by a roll-call vote of 49 to 52, with 5 abstentions, a proposal to take separate votes on the paragraphs in question. It then adopted as a whole the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee by a roll-call vote of 67 to 16, with 23 abstentions, as resolution 1761 (XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 148.

Special Political Committee, meetings 327-342.

Plenary Meetings 1164, 1165, 1167.

A/5166. Letter of 17 August 1962 from India.

A/5167 and Add.1-6. Letter of 14 August 1963 from Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia requesting inclusion in agenda of following item: "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: (a) Race Conflict in South Africa; (b) Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa."

A/5173. Letter of 17 August 1962 from Pakistan.

A/SPC/L.83 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 1 November 1962, meeting 341, by roll-call vote of 60 to 16, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville),

Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

A/SPC/L.84. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of 34-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.83.

A/SPC/L.85. Guatemala: amendment to 34-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.83.

A/SPC/69. Text of resolution adopted by Special Political Committee.

A/5276. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/L.400. Trinidad and Tobago: amendments to draft resolution proposed by Special Political Committee, A/5276.

RESOLUTION 1761(xvii), as proposed by Special Political Committee, A/5276, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1962, meeting 1165, by roll-call vote of 67 to 16, with 23 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of

Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

"Further recalling its resolutions 44(I) of 8 December 1946, 395(V) of 2 December 1950, 615(VII) of 5 December 1952, 1179(XII) of 26 November 1957, 1302(XIII) of 10 December 1958, 1460(XIV) of 10 December 1959, 1597(XV) of 13 April 1961 and 1662(XVI) of 28 November 1961, on the question of the treatment of peoples of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin,

"Noting the reports of the Governments of India and Pakistan on that subject,

"Recalling that the Security Council in its resolution of 1 April 1960 recognized that the situation in South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security,

"Recalling further that the Security Council in its aforesaid resolution called upon the Government of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation does not continue or recur, and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination,

"Regretting that the actions of some Member States indirectly provide encouragement to the Government of South Africa to perpetuate its policy of racial segregation, which has been rejected by the majority of that country's population,

"1. Deplores the failure of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and its flouting of world public opinion by refusing to abandon its racial policies;

"2. Strongly deprecates the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its

obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and, furthermore, its determined aggravation of racial issues by enforcing measures of increasing ruthlessness involving violence and bloodshed;

"3. Reaffirms that the continuance of those policies seriously endangers international peace and security;

"4. Requests Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of those policies:

"(a) Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations;

"(b) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;

"(c) Enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports;

"(d) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

"(e) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

"5. Decides to establish a Special Committee consisting of representatives of Member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly, with the following terms of reference:

"(a) To keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly is not in session;

"(b) To report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as may be appropriate, from time to time;

"6. Requests all Member States:

"(a) To do everything in their power to help the Special Committee to accomplish its task;

"(b) To refrain from any act likely to delay or hinder the implementation of the present resolution;

"7. Invites Member States to inform the General Assembly at its eighteenth session regarding actions taken, separately or collectively, in dissuading the Government of South Africa from pursuing its policies of apartheid;

"8. Requests the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on this subject and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter."

A/5400. Note by Secretary-General (on membership of Special Committee on policies of apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa).

S/5235. Letter of 14 January 1963 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council transmitting text of Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) and drawing attention in particular to operative paragraph 8.

CHAPTER

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAS

MATTERS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA

CUBA'S COMPLAINT OF
22 FEBRUARY 1962

On 22 February 1962, Cuba asked that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be called to consider its complaint that the United States had promoted the adoption of enforcement action against Cuba at the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in January 1962.¹

The enforcement measures, Cuba maintained, were a prelude to an invasion of Cuba planned by the United States and were at variance with the Charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States (OAS) and with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of 1947 under which the meeting had been called. Furthermore, those measures had been implemented without the authorization of the Security Council, in violation of Article 53 of the United Nations Charter. (This Article states, in part, that "no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council. . .")

Accordingly, Cuba asked the Council to take appropriate measures to end the illegal action of the United States Government and to prevent the development of a situation which endangered international peace and security.

The item was placed on the provisional agenda of the Council's meeting on 27 February 1962. During the debate on the adoption of the agenda, several representatives held the view that the Cuban charges were essentially the same as those which had recently been considered by the General Assembly. The fact that the Assembly had not adopted any resolution was a clear indication that it had found the Cuban charges to be groundless, and, therefore, there was no justification for reopening the debate on the question. As for the relationship of the Security Council to action taken by regional organizations, they pointed out that a

precedent had been established by the Council's resolution of 9 September 1960, which it had adopted in connexion with the action taken by the OAS regarding the Dominican Republic.²

Other representatives favoured the adoption of the agenda on the ground that the present Cuban complaint was different from the one which the General Assembly had considered. Romania and the USSR further observed, among other things, that the meeting at Punta del Este had taken place subsequent to the submission of the complaint by Cuba to the General Assembly and that the OAS decision constituted enforcement action which required authorization by the Security Council.

In connexion with a request by the representative of Cuba that he be invited to participate in the discussion of the adoption of the agenda, some Council members observed that it had been the practice of the Council to invite non-members only after the agenda had been adopted and that that rule had been strictly adhered to by the Council. The USSR representative, among others, maintained that under the Council's provisional rules of procedure Cuba could participate in the consideration of the question as well as in the discussion on the adoption of the agenda, and he moved that the question be put to the vote. It was rejected by a vote of 4 in favour to 0 against, with 7 abstentions. The provisional agenda was then put to the vote and was not adopted, having received 4 votes in favour to 0 against, with 7 abstentions.

In a letter dated 2 March, referring to the Council's decision, Cuba said it had been deprived of its right, under the United Nations Charter, to bring before the Council a situation which created a serious threat to peace. Cuba considered it an infringement of the Council's authority, and a dangerous precedent, that a group of member States could prevent consideration of a matter which was clearly within the Council's competence.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 119-20.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 165.

CUBA'S REQUEST OF 8 MARCH 1962

On 8 March, Cuba again asked for a meeting of the Security Council to consider its request that the Council ask the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on certain legal questions related to the resolutions adopted by the Meeting of American Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Punta del Este.

Cuba also asked that the Security Council, as a provisional measure, call for the suspension of the agreements which had been adopted by the OAS at Punta del Este, and of such measures as might have been ordered in pursuance of those agreements, because the adoption and execution of those agreements constituted illegal acts and because they involved a threat to international peace and security.

On 14 March, the Security Council included the item in its agenda and discussed it at seven meetings held from 14 to 23 March 1962.

On 19 March, the representative of Cuba, who had been invited to participate in the discussion, submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would decide to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, as a matter of priority, on the following questions: (1) Was the OAS, under the terms of its Charter, a regional agency within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter (having to do with regional arrangements), and did its activities have to be compatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations? (2) Under the United Nations Charter, did the OAS have the right, as a regional agency, to take the enforcement action provided for in Article 53 of the United Nations Charter without the authorization of the Security Council? (3) Could the expression "enforcement action" in Article 53 of the United Nations Charter be considered to include the measures provided for in Article 41 of the United Nations Charter? Was the list of those measures in Article 41 exhaustive?³ (4) Did the OAS Charter provide

³Article 41 states: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force 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."

for any procedure for expelling a State member of the organization, in particular because of its social system? (5) Could the provisions of the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance be considered to take precedence over the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter? (6) Was one of the main principles of the United Nations Charter that membership in the Organization was open to States which met the requirements of Article 4 of the Charter, irrespective of their system?⁴ and (7) In the light of the replies to the foregoing questions, were, or were not, the resolutions adopted at Punta del Este relating to the expulsion of a State member of a regional agency because of its social system and the taking of other enforcement action against it, without the authorization of the Security Council, consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the OAS Charter and the Treaty of Rio?

In the debate, the Cuban representative said that the Meeting of Consultation held at Punta del Este had been unlawful because it had been convened not in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and the OAS Charter but to study hypothetical questions and situations which fell within the domestic jurisdiction of a State, such as the economic and social system which Cuba had chosen in full exercise of its sovereignty. In the absence of a legitimate reason, an attempt had been made to create a threat to peace by alleging that, because the Cuban revolution had proclaimed its affiliation to Marxism-Leninism, its Government had been imposed by the Soviet Union, and that Cuba had thus become a dependency- of the Sino-Soviet system which potentially could threaten the peace and security of America.

The exclusion of Cuba from the OAS because of its social system, he went on, was an arbitrary political act which had violated the principles of non-intervention and self-determination and other provisions of the OAS Charter, as well as those of the United Nations Charter. Furthermore, certain collective coercive measures of an economic nature had been, and were being, carried out against Cuba without the approval of the Security Council, in violation

⁴For text of Article 4, see APPENDIX II.

of Article 53 of the United Nations Charter. He expressed the hope that the Council would suspend those illegal measures and would request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the questions submitted by his Government.

The United States representative maintained that the Cuban complaint sought to extend the Soviet veto to all regional organizations by way of the Security Council. None of the resolutions adopted at the Punta del Este meeting contravened the United Nations Charter or required Security Council authorization. The exclusion of the present Cuban régime from the OAS was a defensive reaction to Cuba's subversive activities against the free institutions and security of the Americas.

He went on to say that the OAS, as an agency for collective defence for the hemisphere, within the meaning of Article 52 of the United Nations Charter (having to do with regional arrangements),⁵ ought to be able to determine who should participate in its proceedings without being subjected to a veto in the Security Council, for otherwise the independence and effectiveness of regional organizations would be wholly destroyed. The exclusion of the present Cuban régime from the OAS had been not because of its social system but for its violations of the OAS Charter. Moreover, no "enforcement action" within the meaning of Article 53 of the Charter was involved in the suspension of trade in arms with Cuba. It was a step that any State could legally take, independently or collectively, without authorization from anyone. In his view, he concluded, there was no question which merited submission to the International Court of Justice.

The USSR representative, in supporting the Cuban request, declared that the Punta del Este decisions were aimed at changing the social structure of Cuba; the use of a regional agency for aggressive purposes was contrary to the provisions of the OAS Charter, as well as of the United Nations Charter, and represented a new danger to peace. Enforcement measures had been taken by the OAS against Cuba despite the fact that that organization was not empowered to do so without special authorization from the Security Council.

Romania's spokesman, expressing similar views, felt that the Council should examine

the question fully, taking into consideration that international peace and security were threatened by resolutions taken by regional organizations which conflicted with provisions of the United Nations Charter. Support for the Cuban draft resolution was also expressed by the United Arab Republic and Ghana. In the latter's view, there was reasonable legal doubt as to the interpretation of the term "enforcement action" within the meaning of Article 53.

Chile and Venezuela opposed the Cuban request on the ground that it would cast doubt on the competence of a regional body to adopt measures falling within its jurisdiction. The Punta del Este resolutions, said the representative of Venezuela, were fully in keeping with the norms of law and absolutely necessary for the stability of peace and security of the continent and for the defence of the principles and institutions which formed the basis of the inter-American system.

Other Council Members observed that the questions submitted by Cuba in its draft resolution were essentially political and, consequently, outside the purview of Article 96 of the United Nations Charter. (Article 96 states in part that the General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.) They believed that there was no question as to the validity of the OAS resolutions. It was pointed out that the OAS resolutions did not involve the use of armed force, which alone required an authorization of the Security Council.

On 23 March, the USSR representative asked that the Cuban draft resolution be put to the vote. This was in accordance with rule 38 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, by which proposals may be submitted by non-members invited to participate in the Council's deliberations on a particular matter, but by which such proposals can be put to the vote only at the request of a Council member.

At the request of Ghana, paragraph 3 of the Cuban text was put to the vote separately. It was rejected by a vote of 4 in favour to 7 against. This paragraph would have had the Council ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion as to whether the ex-

⁵ For text of Article 52, see APPENDIX ii.

pression "enforcement action" in Article 53 of the United Nations Charter could be considered to include the measures provided for in Article 41.

After the rejection of paragraph 3, the representative of Cuba sought to withdraw the remainder of the draft resolution. The United States representative, however, objected to this, citing rule 35 of the provisional rules of procedure to the effect that a proposal could not be withdrawn once a vote had been taken on it. A ruling by the President of the Council to the effect that rule 35 was applicable in this case was challenged by the USSR representative but was upheld by the Council by a vote of 7 in favour to 2 against, with 2 abstentions.

The remainder of the draft resolution was then rejected by a vote of 2 in favour to 7 against, with 1 abstention. Ghana did not participate in the vote.

COUNCIL MEETINGS, 23-25 OCTOBER 1962

On 23 October, the Security Council met urgently to consider the crisis which had developed in the Caribbean area. The meeting was requested by the United States and Cuba in separate letters on 22 October and by the USSR on 23 October 1962.

The United States asked the Council "to deal with the dangerous threat to the peace and security of the world which had been caused by the secret establishment in Cuba by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of launching bases and the installation of long-range ballistic missiles capable of carrying thermo-nuclear warheads to most of North and South America." The letter added that the United States had incontrovertible evidence that the USSR had been installing in Cuba a whole series of facilities for launching offensive weapons and installing the weapons themselves. These steps, the letter maintained, were far in excess of any conceivable defence requirements of Cuba. The United States had, therefore, commenced a series of measures designed to halt this offensive build-up. It had called, among other things, for a meeting of the Organ of Consultation of the OAS under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of 1947, and it was initiating a strict quarantine of Cuba to prevent the shipping of offensive weapons

to that country.

The United States also submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would, among other things: (1) call for the immediate dismantling and withdrawal from Cuba of all missiles and other offensive weapons; (2) authorize and request the United Nations Secretary-General to dispatch to Cuba a United Nations observer corps to assure and report on compliance with the resolution; (3) call for the termination of measures of quarantine directed against military shipments to Cuba upon United Nations certification of compliance with paragraph 1 (above); and (4) urgently recommend that the United States and the USSR confer promptly on measures to remove the existing threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere and the peace of the world and report thereon to the Security Council.

The Cuban letter asked the Council to consider urgently "the act of war unilaterally committed by the Government of the United States in ordering the naval blockade of Cuba." It added that the United States action was in disregard of the international organizations, particularly of the Security Council, and was creating an imminent danger of war.

The USSR letter asked the Council to examine the question of "Violation of the Charter of the United Nations and threat to the peace on the part of the United States of America." An attached statement asserted that the United States was taking a step towards the unleashing of a world thermo-nuclear war and was violating international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter by assuming the right to commit "piracy" on the high seas.

The USSR regarded it as its duty to warn the United States that, in carrying out the measures announced, it was taking on itself "a heavy responsibility for the fate of the world, and recklessly playing with fire." Soviet assistance to Cuba, on the other hand, was designed exclusively to improve Cuba's defensive capacity and was made necessary by the continuous threats and acts of provocation of the United States. The USSR wished to emphasize once again that all its weapons would continue to serve the purpose of defence against aggressors.

On 23 October, the Security Council decided

to consider the three letters simultaneously, and invited the representative of Cuba to participate, without the right of vote, in the debate.

The United States representative declared that the transformation of Cuba into a base for offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction constituted a threat to the peace of the Western Hemisphere and to the peace of the world.

The issue of Cuba was not one of revolution, reform, socialism or dictatorship, he went on. The crucial fact was that Cuba had given the USSR a bridgehead and staging area in the Western Hemisphere, had invited an extra-continental, anti-democratic and expansionist power into the bosom of the American family, and had made itself an accomplice in the communist enterprise of world domination. Cuba, he asserted, was being armed with the deadliest, most far-reaching nuclear weapons, despite assurances given both by Cuba and the USSR that the weapons were defensive in character.

Noting that some had sought to equate the Soviet bases in Cuba with those of NATO in parts of the world near the USSR, he pointed out that missiles which introduced a nuclear threat into an area hitherto free of it, which were clandestinely installed and which resulted in the most formidable nuclear base in the world outside existing treaties had a different purpose from those which had been established in Europe years ago. Moreover, by setting up missiles in Cuba, the USSR was striking at the principle of the territorial integrity of the Western Hemisphere; to let that challenge go unanswered would be to undermine a basic and historic pillar of the hemisphere's security.

Urging the adoption of his delegation's draft resolution, the United States representative said that the Council's action might determine the very future of civilization. He informed the Council that the OAS had that afternoon adopted a resolution calling, among other things, for the immediate withdrawal of all missiles from Cuba and recommending to OAS members that they take all measures, individually or collectively, including the use of armed force, to prevent the receipt by Cuba of further military material.

The Cuban representative stated that the threat of war by American imperialism hung

heavily over Cuba. Cuba had been forced to arm in order to defend itself against the repeated aggressions of the United States. It had not only suffered from the economic boycott and from United States pressures to isolate it within the hemisphere but had been the object of armed attacks and sabotage by agents trained in the United States. All this was being done when no state of war existed between the two countries. The United States, which had accused Cuba of being a threatening base, held the only foreign base in Cuba, at Guantanamo, against the Cuban people's will. Obviously, he said, the United States had reserved for itself the right to decide which bases and rockets were good and which were bad and was pushing the world to the brink of war. It had first sent its ships and planes to and around Cuba and then had consulted its allies and the international organizations. It did not submit the case to the Security Council first because it had no moral or legal reason for its aggressive actions.

Emphasizing that his Government would not accept any observers in matters within its domestic jurisdiction, the Cuban representative said that United Nations observers should be sent instead to places in the United States from which piratical sorties against Cuba were being made. After describing what he called the United States naval blockade as an "act of war," and declaring that Cuba's response to the imminent armed attack by the United States had been general mobilization, he called on the Security Council to ask for the immediate withdrawal of the United States aggressive forces from the coast of Cuba, the ending of the illegal blockade unilaterally established by the United States, and the cessation of provocative acts at Guantanamo and of piratical attacks organized by agents in the service of the United States Government.

The USSR representative declared that the United States appeal to the Security Council was only an attempt to cover up its aggressive actions against Cuba. As a pretext for those actions, the United States had resorted to the false and slanderous argument that the Soviet Union had allegedly set up offensive armaments in Cuba. After declaring that the Soviet Government had not, and was not, directing any offensive armaments to Cuba, and after quoting

from official USSR statements to that effect, the USSR representative said that the United States delegation was using fabrications for "horrendous" purposes in an attempt to compel the Security Council to approve retroactively the illegal aggressive measures taken by the United States. What he termed the naval blockade of Cuba, imposed without a declaration of war, and the other measures announced by the United States President were a most flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and constituted "a step towards the unleashing of a thermo-nuclear war."

The Security Council, he said, would be failing in its direct duty as the principal organ responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security if it were to ignore those aggressive actions.

The USSR delegation then submitted a draft resolution by which the Council would: (1) condemn the actions of the United States Government aimed at violating the United Nations Charter and increasing the threat of war; (2) insist that the United States Government revoke its decision to inspect ships of other States going to Cuba; (3) propose to the United States that it cease any kind of interference in the internal affairs of Cuba and other States which created a threat to peace; and (4) call upon the United States, Cuba and the USSR to establish contact and enter into negotiations for the purpose of restoring the situation to normal and thus of removing the threat of an outbreak of war.

On 24 October, a joint draft resolution was submitted by Ghana and the United Arab Republic by which the Security Council would: (1) request the Acting Secretary-General to confer promptly with the parties directly concerned on the immediate steps to be taken to remove the existing threat to world peace, and to normalize the situation in the Caribbean; (2) call upon the parties concerned to comply forthwith with the resolution and provide every assistance to the Acting Secretary-General in performing his task; (3) request the Acting Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of paragraph 1 (above); and (4) call upon the parties concerned to refrain meanwhile from any action which might directly or indirectly further aggravate the situation.

The representative of Venezuela said that he spoke on behalf of all Latin American countries in voicing their serious concern over the installation of rocket bases and nuclear missiles in Cuba. The OAS had already adopted a resolution which reflected that concern, and he considered it imperative that the Security Council take measures to stop nuclear weapons from arriving in Cuba and to ensure the dismantling of the existing bases.

Expressing similar concern, the representative of Chile gave his delegation's support to the United States draft resolution which, he believed, contained positive elements that could contribute to finding a solution of the present conflict. He stressed the need for the establishment of the United Nations presence in Cuba and appealed to Cuba to accept that procedure or any other initiative which the Acting Secretary-General might take in seeking a peaceful solution of the crisis.

Other Council Members, including the United Kingdom, France, Ireland and China, also expressed support for the United States draft resolution, emphasizing the need to remove as promptly as possible the offensive missiles from Cuba. The representative of Ireland, noting that the two sides had indicated willingness to seek a peaceful solution of the problem, hoped that negotiations would begin while there was still time.

Expressing support for the USSR draft resolution, the representative of Romania said that military preparations for a new invasion of Cuba had been made long in advance of the alleged discovery of certain installations in Cuba. A threat to peace was created by the United States' aggressive actions against Cuba, he said.

The representative of the United Arab Republic, emphasizing his country's advocacy of the principle of non-intervention and self-determination, declared that the imposition of a quarantine in the Caribbean was not only contrary to international law and the accepted norms of freedom of navigation but would lead to a heightening of world tensions and threatened international peace and security. The action had been taken without the authority of the Security Council, which had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Expressing similar views, the spokesman for

Ghana held that any attempt to attribute an offensive character to military arrangements, such as those adopted in Cuba, must be supported by conclusive proof. His delegation could not apportion blame for the crisis. What was urgently needed was negotiation between the parties concerned to resolve the crisis on the basis of respect for each other's sovereign rights. The joint draft resolution which his delegation had co-sponsored was a "peace resolution," and he appealed for its adoption by the Council.

On the same day, the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, informed the Security Council that, at the request of a large number of Member States, he had sent identical messages to the President of the United States and to the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, urging the parties concerned to get together with a view to resolving the present crisis peacefully and normalizing the situation in the Caribbean. That involved, on the one hand, the voluntary suspension of all arms shipments to Cuba and, also, the voluntary suspension of the quarantine measures involving the searching of ships bound for Cuba. He believed that such voluntary suspension for a period of two or three weeks would give time to the parties to meet and discuss with a view to finding a peaceful solution of the problem.

In his statement before the Council, the Acting Secretary-General appealed to the Cuban Government to suspend the construction and development of military facilities and installations during the period of those negotiations. He offered to make himself available to all parties for whatever services he might be able to perform. He observed that during the 17 years that had passed since the end of the Second World War there had never been a more dangerous or closer confrontation of the major powers, and he stressed that the path of negotiation and compromise was the only course by which peace could be secured at that critical moment.

On 25 October, the representatives of the United States and the USSR made further statements in the Security Council, in the course of which they apprised the Council of the replies of their respective Heads of State to the Acting Secretary-General's appeal for negotiations. In his reply, President Kennedy reiterated that the existing threat had been created by the secret

introduction of offensive weapons into Cuba and that the solution lay in the removal of those weapons. He said that the United States Ambassador to the United Nations was ready to discuss promptly with the Acting Secretary-General the arrangements that might be made. Chairman Khrushchev, in his reply, welcomed the Acting Secretary-General's initiative and expressed agreement with the proposal made by the Acting Secretary-General which, he said, met the interests of peace.

In addition, the United States representative, replying to points raised during the debate, said that his Government had had to act promptly because of the manner and speed with which nuclear missiles had been installed in Cuba; a delay would have meant the nuclearization of Cuba, a risk which the hemisphere was not prepared to take. He showed aerial reconnaissance photographs of the missiles bases which he said afforded incontrovertible proof of the Soviet military build-up in Cuba. In addition to the missiles, he said, the Soviet Union had sent a number of bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, which were in the process of being assembled, and had sent a large number of military personnel to Cuba.

The USSR representative questioned the authenticity of the photographs and said that his Government had made it quite clear that the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons of such power that it had no need to seek launching sites for them outside the borders of the Soviet Union. The Government of the United States, he added, had deliberately intensified the crisis and had tried to cover up its aggressive action by means of a discussion in the Security Council.

The representatives of the United Arab Republic, Ghana and Chile welcomed the favourable response from both sides to the appeal by the Acting Secretary-General and felt that the time was propitious for the parties concerned to come together and begin negotiations with the assistance of the Acting Secretary-General.

On a motion by the United Arab Republic, supported by Ghana, the Council adjourned sine die.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MEMBER STATES

During and subsequent to the discussion in the Security Council, the following series of communications were received by the Acting

Secretary-General: (i) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mongolia, in separate communications dated between 24 and 26 October, denounced what they termed the naval blockade as a flagrant violation of international law and the principles of the Charter, expressed their solidarity with the Government and the people of Cuba, and asked the United Nations to take effective action to stop the aggressive actions of the United States; (ii) the Dominican Republic on 24 October pledged its support to any measures which might be adopted to remove the threat to the world created by the presence of missiles in Cuba; (iii) on 25 October, 12 African countries (the Union of African and Malagasy States) supported the Secretary-General's proposals on the Caribbean crisis and recommended that their implementation be supervised by the United Nations; (iv) Haiti informed the Secretary-General on 29 October that it had placed port and airport facilities at the disposal of the United States naval units involved in the quarantine operation; (v) on 30 October, the President of Yugoslavia praised the Acting Secretary-General for his initiative in finding a peaceful solution to the Caribbean crisis and hoped that an effective international guarantee of the security and independence of Cuba would be a part of the negotiations seeking to resolve the crisis.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

On 23 October, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the Security Council the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of the OAS which, in its operative part: (1) called for the immediate dismantling and withdrawal from Cuba of all missiles and other weapons with any offensive capability; (2) recommended that the members of the OAS, in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, take measures, individually and collectively, including the use of armed force, to ensure that the Cuban Government could not continue to receive military material from the Sino-Soviet Powers, which threatened the peace and security of the hemisphere, and to prevent the offensive missiles in Cuba from becoming an active threat to the peace and security of the continent; (3) ex-

pressed the hope that the Security Council would, in accordance with the draft resolution introduced by the United States, dispatch United Nations observers to Cuba as soon as possible; and (4) requested OAS members to keep the organization informed of measures taken by them in accordance with paragraph 2 (above).

On 29 October, the Secretary-General of the OAS further transmitted to the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations notes from the Governments of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama and the United States on the implementation of paragraph 2 of the OAS resolution of 23 October 1962. The United States note contained the text of the proclamation of the President of the United States on the "Interdiction of the Delivery of Offensive Weapons to Cuba." The notes from the other OAS members concerned offers of co-operation of air and naval forces, port and airport facilities, and other installations which, it was stated, were needed to carry out the collective action taken under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

On 8 November, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the Security Council the text of a resolution adopted on 5 November 1962, whereby the OAS Council took note of the offers made by the Governments of the OAS members and recommended that member States participating with military forces or with other facilities in the defence of the hemisphere should work out among themselves the technical measures for effective action of the "combined forces."

On 14 November, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the Security Council the following: reports from the Governments of Argentina, El Salvador and Venezuela concerning further offers of military and other assistance for the quarantine operations; a report from the United States which stated that the quarantine had been lifted for a period of 48 hours, beginning at daybreak on 30 October, and that it had been reinstituted beginning at daylight on 1 November; and a joint note from the United States, Argentina and the Dominican Republic stating that, in accordance with the OAS Council resolution of 5 November, the

three countries had established a "combined quarantine force" under United States command.

On 13 December, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the Security Council further documents relating to the implementation of the OAS resolution of 23 October. One of these contained a proclamation by the President of the United States of 21 November 1962 terminating the naval quarantine operations in the vicinity of Cuba.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO CUBA AFTER THE COUNCIL MEETINGS OF OCTOBER 1962

On 25 October, the Acting Secretary-General sent further messages to President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev proposing that, in order to permit discussions leading to a peaceful settlement of the problem, and for a limited time, Soviet ships on their way to Cuba might stay away from the quarantine area and that United States vessels in the Caribbean do everything possible to avoid direct confrontation with Soviet ships in the next few days to minimize the risk of any untoward incident.

In replies received on 25-26 October, both Governments accepted the Acting Secretary-General's proposal, for the limited time required for preliminary discussions. On 26 October, the Acting Secretary-General held private and separate meetings with representatives of the United States, Cuba and the USSR with a view to beginning negotiations. Meanwhile, the United States informed the Acting Secretary-General that work on the Soviet missile sites in Cuba was proceeding at a rapid pace, with the apparent objective of achieving full operational capacity. On the same day, the Acting Secretary-General sent a message to Prime Minister Fidel Castro reiterating his earlier appeal for a suspension of the construction and development of major military installations and facilities in Cuba during the period of negotiations.

Prime Minister Castro replied on 27 October that Cuba was prepared to accept the compromises that the Acting Secretary-General had suggested, provided that at the same time, while negotiations were in progress, the United States Government desisted from threats and aggressive actions against Cuba, including what he

termed the naval blockade of his country. The Prime Minister also invited the Acting Secretary-General to come to Cuba, with a view to having direct discussions. He stressed that unreserved respect for the sovereignty of Cuba was an essential prerequisite for any solution of the crisis.

In accepting Prime Minister Castro's invitation, the Acting Secretary-General, in a letter on 28 October, expressed the hope that as a result of the impending discussions a solution would be reached by which the principle of respect for the sovereignty of Cuba would be assured. It might also be possible, he added, for action to be taken which would reassure other countries which felt themselves threatened by recent developments in Cuba.

During this period, there had been an exchange of correspondence between President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev while, at the same time, consultations between the Acting Secretary-General and representatives of the three countries had continued.

On 28 October, the Acting Secretary-General received a further message from Prime Minister Castro. The message referred to a statement by President Kennedy in a letter to Chairman Khrushchev to the effect that the United States would agree, after suitable arrangements had been made through the United Nations, to lift the blockade and to give guarantees against an invasion of Cuba; and to a decision announced by Chairman Khrushchev to withdraw strategic defence weapons facilities from Cuban territory. The guarantees given by President Kennedy, Prime Minister Castro said, would be ineffective unless, in addition to the removal of the blockade, the following measures were adopted: (1) cessation of the economic blockade and of all the measures of commercial and economic pressure being carried out by the United States against Cuba; (2) cessation of all subversive activities, including the dropping and landing of weapons by air and sea, the organization of invasions by mercenaries and the infiltration of spies and saboteurs; (3) cessation of "piratical" attacks carried out from bases in the United States and Puerto Rico; (4) cessation of violations of Cuban airspace and territorial waters by United States aircraft and warships; (5) withdrawal of the United

States from its military base at Guantanamo.

In a letter on 28 October, the Acting Secretary-General expressed his satisfaction to Chairman Khrushchev that the USSR had agreed to stop the building of missile bases in Cuba and to dismantle and return them to the Soviet Union and that it was prepared to come to an agreement that representatives of the United Nations verify the dismantling of the bases.

On 30 and 31 October, the Acting Secretary-General, who had flown to Havana with a party of United Nations observers, conferred with the President of Cuba and Prime Minister Castro, and returned to New York on the evening of 31 October. Upon his return, the Acting Secretary-General declared that his discussions with the leaders of Cuba had been fruitful and that there had been agreement for continued United Nations participation in the peaceful settlement of the problem. While in Havana, the Acting Secretary-General said, he had been informed that the dismantling of the missiles and their installations was already in progress and should be completed by 2 November.

Consultations between the Acting Secretary-General and the representatives of the United States, Cuba and the USSR were resumed thereafter with the aim of solving the problem.

In a letter of 15 November to the Acting Secretary-General, Prime Minister Castro restated Cuba's position that it would not allow unilateral inspection, national or international, on Cuban territory and noted that the Soviet Government, carrying out its promise to Mr. Kennedy, had withdrawn its strategic missiles, an action which was verified by United States officials on the high seas. Asserting that the installation of the weapons had been an act of legitimate self-defence against the aggressive policy of the United States, the Prime Minister stated that, despite the removal of the missiles, the United States was continuing to violate Cuba's sovereignty, and he warned that any war plane which violated Cuban airspace would run the risk of being destroyed.

In a letter of 19 November to the Acting Secretary-General, Prime Minister Castro stated that the Cuban Government would not object to a decision by the Soviet Government to withdraw IL-28 medium bombers from Cuba.

On 26 November, in a further communication to the Acting Secretary-General, Cuba,

referring to a statement by President Kennedy in connexion with the lifting of the blockade in return for the withdrawal by the Soviet Union of the intermediate-range ballistic missiles and IL-28 bombers from Cuba, declared that the refusal of the United States to give assurances against an invasion of Cuba on the grounds that the latter had not agreed to international inspection was only a pretext for not carrying out its part of the agreement and for persisting in its policy of aggression against Cuba. At no time had Cuba agreed to inspection of its territory. It reiterated the five points mentioned by Prime Minister Castro on 28 October and said that, if the United States demanded inspection in Cuba, the Cuban Government demanded that the United Nations also inspect points in the United States, Puerto Rico and other places where "attacks on Cuba were in preparation."

On 5 December, Cuba said that members of counter-revolutionary organizations, operating from a base in the United States, had fired on 4 December from a vessel against a town on the Cuban coast.

On 7 January 1963, a joint letter to the Secretary-General from the United States and the USSR expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's efforts in assisting the two Governments to avert the serious threat to the peace which had recently arisen in the Caribbean area. It went on to say that, while not all of the related problems in the matter had been resolved, the two Governments believed that, in view of the degree of understanding reached between them on settlement of the crisis and the extent of progress in the implementation of the understanding, it was not necessary for the item to occupy further the attention of the Security Council at that time.

The two Governments hoped that the actions taken in connexion with the crisis would lead towards the adjustment of other differences between them and "the general easing of tensions that could cause a further threat of war."

In his replies to the two Governments on 9 January, the Secretary-General said he shared their hopes for further easing of tensions and was confident that all Governments concerned would refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation in the Caribbean in any way. He also thanked them for their ap-

preciation of his assistance in the matter.

On 7 January, the Secretary-General also received a letter from the representative of Cuba, which expressed the view that the negotiations carried out with the Secretary-General's assistance had not led to an effective agreement capable of guaranteeing, in a permanent way, the peace of the Caribbean and in liquidating existing tensions. The Cuban Government felt that the negotiations had not produced agreements acceptable to Cuba mainly because the United States had not renounced its aggressive and interventionist policy and was maintaining the position of force assumed in flagrant violation of international law.

Specifically, the letter said that Cuba did not consider as effective any agreement that did not take into account the five principles outlined by the Cuban Prime Minister on 28

October 1962 and added that Cuba would accept a system of multiple verification in the Caribbean countries, including the corresponding parts of the United States, provided that the United States, for its part, would agree to the adoption of the five principles. Cuba considered that the best way of solving the crisis was for the Governments concerned to engage in peaceful negotiations and discussion regarding the sovereign rights of each nation and the respect for the rules of international law which governed co-existence among nations.

In his reply of 9 January, the Secretary-General took note of the position of the Cuban Government and added that he would like to express his confidence that all Governments concerned would refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation in the Caribbean in any way.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 991-998.

S/5080, S/5083, S/5086, S/5088. Letters of 22 February, 2, 8 and 13 March 1962 from Cuba.

S/5081. Report by Secretary-General concerning credentials of representative of Cuba.

S/5085. Summary statement by Secretary-General on matters of which Council is seized and on stage reached in their consideration.

S/5095. Letter of 19 March 1962 from Cuba submitting draft resolution.

Draft resolution, as submitted by Cuba and as amended by Council, rejected by Council on 23 March 1962, meeting 998, by 2 votes to 7, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Romania, USSR.

Against: Chile, China, France, Ireland, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Abstaining: United Arab Republic.

[Ghana did not participate in the vote.]

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1022-1025.

S/5181. Letter of 22 October 1962 from United States.

S/5182. United States: draft resolution.

S/5183, S/5185. Letters of 22 and 23 October 1962 from Cuba.

S/5186. Letter of 23 October 1962 from USSR.

S/5187. USSR: draft resolution.

S/5189. Letter of 24 October 1962 from Bulgaria.

S/5190. Ghana and United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

S/5191. Letter of 24 October 1962 from Dominican Republic.

S/5192. Letter of 24 October 1962 from Czechoslovakia.

S/5193. Letter of 23 October 1962 from Secretary-General of Organization of American States (OAS) transmitting copy of resolution adopted by OAS Council on 23 October 1962.

S/5194. Letter of 25 October 1962 from Hungary.

S/5195. Letter of 25 October 1962 from Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

S/5196. Letter of 26 October 1962 from Mongolia.

S/5198. Letter of 25 October 1962 from Haiti.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

S/5197. Letter of 26 October 1962 from United States.

S/5199. Letter of 29 October 1962 from Haiti.

S/5200. Letter of 30 October 1962 from Yugoslavia.

S/5202, S/5206, S/5208, S/5217. Letters of 29 October, 8 and 14 November and 13 December 1962 from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5210, S/5214. Note verbale of 26 November and letter of 5 December 1962 from Cuba.

S/5227. Letter of 7 January 1963 from Permanent Representative of United States and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of USSR.

S/5228. Letter of 7 January 1963 from Permanent Representative of Cuba.

S/5229, S/5230. Letters of 8 January 1963 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representatives of United States and to First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of USSR.

S/5231. Letter of 9 January 1963 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of Cuba.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

A/5202. Report of Security Council to Assembly, Chapters 6 and 12.
A/5260. Letter of 10 October 1962 from Costa Rica.

A/5261. Letter of 11 October 1962 from United States.

A/5265, A/5266, A/5271. Letters of 18, 19 and 26 October 1962 from Cuba.

QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND BRITISH GUIANA

On 18 August 1962, Venezuela asked that an item entitled "Question of boundaries between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session. An explanatory memorandum said, among other things, that in the period following 1814, when the Netherlands had ceded to Great Britain the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice in the territory of Guiana, the British had embarked on a series of operations designed to extend the western boundary of their colony, British Guiana, into Venezuelan territory.

Despite protests by successive Venezuelan Governments, the memorandum went on, the British occupation had extended to the mouth of the Orinoco River. In 1897, a Treaty of Arbitration had been concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela, in circumstances unfavourable to the latter, and an award made in 1899 by an arbitral tribunal had failed to recognize Venezuela's right over territories which had historically been part of Venezuela.

According to the memorandum, a document left in 1949 by a legal adviser to the Venezuelan Government, published six months after his death, had revealed that the arbitral award had been the result of a political deal in which Venezuela's legitimate rights had been sacrificed and that the boundary of British Guiana had been drawn arbitrarily, without regard either to the rules of the Treaty of Arbitration or to the applicable principles of international law.

The Venezuelan Government, the memorandum said, had also approached the United Kingdom with a view to arriving at an amicable solution of the problem before the independence of British Guiana, in order to avoid future controversy with a newly independent State.

On the recommendation of its General Committee, the Assembly decided on 24 September 1962 to place the item on its agenda and referred it to its Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

The Special Committee considered the item at meetings on 12, 13 and 16 November.

The Foreign Minister of Venezuela, after reviewing the historical and legal background of the dispute, said that Venezuela had never recognized the validity of the arbitral award of 1899 since there had, in fact, been no arbitration, but rather a political compromise. This had been made clear by documents of those who had closely followed the proceedings of the arbitration tribunal, principally by a memorandum prepared by a legal adviser, Severo Mallet-Prevost, and published posthumously. The award established a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, by which Great Britain had received 45,000 square miles of the 50,000 square miles in dispute.

The Venezuelan Foreign Minister added that Venezuela was not seeking a decision of the Special Political Committee on the substance of the question, but it had brought the matter before the United Nations in order to inform the world of the powerful reasons which compelled it not to recognize the award as final. Venezuela supported independence for British Guiana and hoped that it would participate in the talks which Venezuela sought with the United Kingdom in the quest for a pacific settlement of the dispute.

The United Kingdom representative said his Government considered that the western boundary of British Guiana with Venezuela had been finally settled by the arbitral award of 1899, which both Governments had accepted. He stressed that the arbitral tribunal had been set up as a result of a treaty which had been freely entered into, and he emphatically rejected Venezuela's assertion that the tribunal had arrived at a decision without reference to the rules of international law and the terms of the Arbitration Treaty. He questioned the accuracy of the Mallet-Prevost memorandum, which had been introduced by Venezuela as the basis for reopening the case.

He reiterated that his Government did not accept the existence of any dispute between the two countries, and expressed the hope that the problem could be disposed of once and for all so that British Guiana could gain independence without any doubt about its frontiers. His Government, with the full concurrence of the Government of British Guiana, was prepared to discuss with the Venezuelan Government, through diplomatic channels, arrangements for a tripartite examination of the relevant documentary material. However, such an offer was in no sense an offer to engage in substantive talks about revision of the frontier.

The representative of Afghanistan said that any consideration of the dispute should be carried out with the participation of British Guiana. The present case showed how, in the past, the colonial powers had used the principles of international law for their own purposes as instruments for domination. He hoped that a just and peaceful solution would be found so that friendly relations could be established between Venezuela and British Guiana, whose speedy independence would be welcomed by all.

The representative of the United States noted the United Kingdom's offer with satisfaction and hoped that a way would be found to solve the dispute amicably. The action of Venezuela in

bringing the matter before the United Nations was in accordance with the Charter and was not intended to hamper the achievement of independence by British Guiana.

On 16 November, after a recess in the discussion, the Committee heard further statements from the representatives of Venezuela and the United Kingdom. The Chairman then informed the Committee that, as a result of conversations held by the United Kingdom and Venezuela—the former acting with the concurrence of the Government of British Guiana—they had agreed that the three Governments would examine the documentary material available to all parties on the question. For that purpose they would proceed to make the necessary arrangements through diplomatic channels. The Chairman added that, in view of the possibility of direct discussions among the parties concerned, the Committee need not proceed further in its discussion of the question and that it was his understanding that the United Nations would be informed of the results of the conversations.

Accordingly, the Special Political Committee adjourned consideration of the question without making any recommendation to the General Assembly. On 11 December, the General Assembly took note of the Committee's report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 148.

Special Political Committee, meetings 348-350.

Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/5168 and Add.I. Cablegram of 18 August 1962 from Venezuela requesting inclusion of following item in agenda: "Question of boundaries between

Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana," and explanatory memorandum transmitted by letter of 18 August 1962.

A/SPC/71. Statement by Foreign Minister of Venezuela on 12 November 1962, meeting 348.

A/SPC/72. Statement by United Kingdom representative on 13 November 1962, meeting 349.

A/5313. Report of Special Political Committee.

CHAPTER IX

QUESTIONS CONCERNING ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA**

On 17 September 1962, the USSR asked 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 seventeenth session.

An accompanying explanatory memorandum said that for almost 13 years the United Nations Charter principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples had been systematically violated because the rightful place in the United Nations of the People's Republic of China continued to be illegally occupied by the "Chiang Kai-shek clique." That situation caused irreparable damage to the United Nations as a whole, said the memorandum, by impeding the examination and solution of such major international problems as general and complete disarmament and the development of international economic co-operation. The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations would do much to bring about a general improvement in the international situation and help the Organization to discharge the functions entrusted to it by the Charter.

On 19 September, the Assembly's General Committee recommended that the item be included in the agenda, and on 24 September the General Assembly approved the Committee's recommendation and decided to consider the question in plenary meetings.

On 18 October, the USSR circulated a draft resolution on the question, whereby the General Assembly, considering it necessary to restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and bearing in mind that only representatives of the Government of the People's Republic were competent to occupy China's place in the United Nations and all its organs, would resolve "to remove the Chiang Kai-shek representatives from all United Nations organs" and to invite representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China to occupy China's place in the United Nations and all its organs.

The General Assembly discussed this question at seven plenary meetings held between 22 and 30 October 1962.

Opening the debate, the representative of the USSR said that the right to represent China in the United Nations had been entrusted to the Government of the People's Republic of China by the Chinese people as a result of their victorious revolution. Since China's rights were those of a founding Member of the United Nations and specifically provided for in the Charter, the denial of the recognition of those rights meant that the Charter was being trampled upon. The non-participation of the People's Republic had had an extremely negative effect on the international situation and had weakened the United Nations—as was evident, for example, in the case of disarmament, which would be impossible to attain without China.

Furthermore, he went on, it would be impossible to proceed with the reorganization of the United Nations, review of the Charter and improvement of geographical representation in the main organs of the Organization until the lawful rights of China had been restored. It was the actions of the imperialist countries, led by the United States, he said, which had for so long prevented the settlement of the problem. However, the hostile attitude of the United States towards the socialist system which had prevailed in China would never be able to stop the forward movement of history or make the past return.

In the view of the USSR, the question was a procedural one of approval of the credentials of a Member of the United Nations; consequently "studies" or the establishment of a committee were quite unnecessary. Moreover, the theory of "two Chinas" was contrary to common sense, as Taiwan was merely one of the provinces of China over which the sovereignty of the Chinese people would be restored sooner or later. For all those reasons, the USSR delegation felt certain that all delegations which were guided by common sense and sought to strengthen peace

would support the USSR draft resolution as providing the just solution of the question of the immediate restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

In reply, the representative of the Republic of China maintained that it was absurd to speak of "the restoration of the lawful rights" of the Chinese communist régime, which had come into being in 1949 as a result of Soviet aggression against his country. The 13-year record of that régime, he asserted, was splashed with the blood and tears of the Chinese people, a record of wholesale violation of human rights, and a record of genocide which, in brutality and terror, was unequalled in the annals of man. Not only could such a régime not represent the Chinese people but it was bitterly hated and would ultimately be overthrown by those oppressed people. Its record in international affairs was equally bad, he went on, including the war against the United Nations forces in Korea and acts of aggression against its neighbours in Asia, who could never be safe from armed incursions or sure that their territory would not sooner or later be used for the "establishment of the socialist system." To yield to the Soviet demand that such a régime be given the seat of China would be to betray the spirit, violate the letter and subvert the principles and purposes of the Charter,

The representative of China asserted that his Government, as the legally constituted Government of China, was dedicated to the task of restoring freedom to its people, who were being enslaved by the communist régime; it therefore represented the Chinese people everywhere, including the 600 million on the mainland. As a loyal Member of the United Nations, it looked to that Organization for help in resisting aggression and upholding international justice. If the United Nations was to survive as a meaningful and effective agency for peace and progress, it could not afford to strengthen the forces of evil by adding to its membership a régime which was the very negation of everything the United Nations stood for.

Others expressing opposition to the USSR draft resolution were Australia, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Gabon, Gua-

temala, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Thailand and the United States.

The United States representative stressed the aggressive concepts which governed the actions, and policies of the Chinese communist régime, citing the premeditated act of naked aggression against India that had been gathering momentum for some three years, the efforts to dismantle the United Nations peace-keeping mission in Korea, the continuing threats against Taiwan, the export of revolutionary tactics and subversion against South Viet-Nam, and the systematic violation of human rights in Tibet. He asserted also that Chinese communist leaders had boasted of their ability to export revolution, and noted the statement by the Foreign Minister of Cameroon regarding the training and arming on the Chinese mainland of terrorists promoting violent revolution thousands of miles from China in the heart of Africa.

The spokesman for the Philippines declared that his country, with one million Chinese in its midst, would have its security immediately threatened should the Assembly give its moral sanction to the communist régime. The representative of Thailand based his opposition to the USSR draft resolution on constitutional considerations, maintaining that the Republic of China, as a founding Member and a permanent member of the Security Council, could not be expelled without its own concurrence under Article 6 of the Charter or by amendment of the Charter, and that the People's Republic would have to comply with Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2. (For text of these Articles, see APPENDIX ii.) The representative of New Zealand, on the other hand, stressed that no solution of the question would have validity if it did not correspond to present-day realities. It was a matter of fact that there existed formidable military power both on the mainland and on Formosa and that each side had treaty guarantees of the military assistance of one of the two great opposing powers in the world. Almost inevitably a conflict between them would escalate far beyond the proportions seen in the Second World War.

The representative of Australia felt that the moment when headlines were full of news of the

latest evidence of Peking's attitude to the use of force was hardly the time for the Assembly to appear to give a mark of approval to those aggressive courses. The representative of the Central African Republic said that the States of the African and Malagasy Union would not oppose the candidature of the People's Republic of China for membership but were convinced that its eventual admission should in no way bring about the exclusion of the Republic of China.

Support for the USSR draft resolution was expressed by the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Arab Republic. The representative of Afghanistan, for example, considered the only relevant consideration before the Assembly to be that of the rightful representation of a Member State, and his country's recognition of the People's Republic of China had evolved from its knowledge, as a neighbouring country, that for many years it had been the only legitimate Government of China enjoying the support of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people.

The representative of Finland stressed the importance of having all nations, great and small, represented in the United Nations by their true and duly accredited representatives and felt that the Organization should faithfully and accurately reflect the true picture of the world. The representative of Ceylon noted with deep distress the clash then in progress between the armed forces of India and the People's Republic of China. Both parties, he said, had repeatedly declared their willingness to try to reach an understanding through direct negotiations, but they had failed. They had also found that the most important channel for peaceful negotiations—the United Nations—also remained closed to them because of the absence from that world community of the delegation of the People's Republic. The adjustment of the position of China in the United Nations involved the issue of war and peace, and no single Asian problem had been or was likely to be solved without the participation of

the People's Republic of China.

Several speakers, including the representative of Mongolia, pointed out that the People's Republic of China, because of its peaceful foreign policy, had helped initiate the Bandung Conference, had proposed the establishment of an atom-free zone in the Far East, and had actively participated in the Geneva Conferences of 1954, 1961 and 1962, where it had made important contributions to the re-establishment of peace in South-East Asia.

The representative of India asserted that the People's Republic of China had committed flagrant, massive and premeditated aggression on the eastern and western sectors of India's territory, while glibly talking of peaceful negotiations. His delegation believed that the only effective way to check Chinese military adventurism was to make it accept its responsibilities as a Member of the Organization and thereby be subject to the views and disciplines of the United Nations.

The representative of Albania, on the other hand, stressed the unprecedented success in the economic and cultural development of China under the People's Republic and the principles of peaceful co-existence which it had formulated and to which it resolutely adhered. It had been the massive Indian forces, which began a general offensive on 20 October on the east and west of the Sino-Indian frontier, which had obliged the Chinese forces to take counter-measures, but the Chinese Government had once again proposed that negotiations be undertaken.

Some representatives said that their delegations would abstain in the vote on the USSR draft resolution. The representative of Cyprus, for example, expressed the view that the people of the mainland of China should have their place in the United Nations. He indicated the need for a clear and categorical statement by the Peking Government of its stand towards the United Nations and its Charter and towards world peace, with due regard to its actual conduct in world affairs. But he felt that its eventual participation in the United Nations would prove a constructive influence. The issue, he said, was complicated by the existence of two authorities, both of which refused to consider the separation of Taiwan from the mainland or to recognize the present *de facto* state of a

divided territory. Therefore, the existing reality of two separate entities could not be reflected in the United Nations. In order to find a practical way to move forward towards achieving representation of the People's Republic of China, he reiterated his suggestion for the establishment of a committee to report to the next session with concrete proposals for a solution of the question.

Before the Assembly voted on the USSR 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 after the representative of the USSR expressed objection. The USSR draft resolution was then voted upon as a whole by roll call and was rejected by a vote of 42 in favour to 56 against, with 12 abstentions.

The question of the representation of China also came up in the Credentials Committee of the Assembly on 20 December 1962. The USSR introduced a draft resolution by which the Credentials Committee, having considered the credentials of "the group of persons calling themselves the representatives of China," would resolve to consider those credentials invalid in view of their contradiction with 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 5 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was also raised in other United Nations organs in 1962 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
General Committee, meeting 148.
Plenary Meetings 1129, 1156-1162.

A/5218. Letter of 17 September 1962 from USSR, requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations."

A/L.395. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by Assembly on 30 October 1962, meeting 1162, by roll-call vote of 42 to 56, with 12 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Laos, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pan-

ama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen. Abstaining: Austria, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Iceland, Israel, Lebanon, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago.

CREDENTIALS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1201, 1202.

A/5395. Report of Credentials Committee.
RESOLUTION 1871 (xvii), as submitted by Credentials Committee, A/5395, approving Committee's report, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1202, by 73 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions.

OTHER ORGANS OF UNITED NATIONS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—28TH AND 29TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 1179, 1193.

Committee on arrangements for Conference for Purpose of Reviewing Charter, meeting 6.
Commission on Human Rights, meeting 702.
Statistical Commission, meeting 190.
Social Commission, meeting 329.
Commission on Status of Women, meeting 365.
Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting 478.

THE KOREAN QUESTION

Two aspects of the Korean question were considered by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session in 1962. One concerned matters covered by the annual report of the United

Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK); the other concerned the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Republic of Korea.

Procedurally, the two aspects were originally submitted as separate items, but the Assembly decided to include them as sub-items of one agenda item entitled "The Korean Question." This was assigned to the First Committee, where it was discussed between 11 and 18 December.

The first sub-item (sub-item (a)) dealt with the annual report of UNCURK. The second sub-item (sub-item (b)) was "The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea."

"The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea" was proposed for the Assembly's agenda by the USSR on 23 June. An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request stated, among other things, that the presence of foreign troops in South Korea had created a disturbed and tense situation in the region and caused the peace-loving States in the Far East to have legitimate fears for their security. So long as there were foreign troops in South Korea, the country could not be unified by peaceful means. Since the troops were under the United Nations flag, their actions did serious harm to the authority and prestige of the Organization, and the United Nations could not remain indifferent to their presence.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

The annual report of UNCURK—the twelfth of its kind—covered, together with a supplement to the report, the period from 4 December 1961 to 19 November 1962.

On the question of unification, the Commission reported that radio broadcasts from North Korea in June 1962, demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Republic of Korea as a prerequisite to negotiations with the Republic on unification, had confirmed that the North Korean régime appeared to remain opposed to established United Nations objectives in Korea. In view of the continued absence of any indication of readiness on the part of the communist authorities to respond to the latest General Assembly resolution and to accept the established United Nations objectives, no progress had been made towards a solution of the question of unification.

The Commission also reported that on various occasions the Republic of Korea had reiterated its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and its respect for the competence and authority of the Organization to deal with the

Korean question.

On the question of representative government in the Republic of Korea, the Commission reported that the military government had continued in power, in accordance with previously stated policies whereby civilian government would be restored around the middle of 1963 through a general election. The Commission noted that since 16 May 1961, the development of representative government had been interrupted, political parties had not functioned, and there had been no elections; spokesmen for the military government had affirmed that this was a suspension only, and had described the revolution of May 1961 as a necessary "surgical operation." As in previous years, the Commission had received every co-operation from government authorities in making its observations; this year, however, it had observed developments and preparations for the return to civilian representative government instead of the direct functioning of such a government.

The Commission also reported that the central feature in the economic field had been the systematic effort made by the Government to reform economic institutions in order to deal with the chronic problems in the economy.

OTHER DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE FIRST COMMITTEE

The First Committee also had before it communications, memoranda and various other documents from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (dated 2 and 11 July, 28 November and 2 December 1962) and from the Republic of Korea (dated 20 and 21 November 1962.)

In its memoranda, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated, among other things, that the occupation of South Korea by the United States was the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, and, as long as that occupation continued, Korea could not be unified by peaceful means.

UNCURK, it was added, continued to serve as a tool of the United States, and its annual report was, as usual, full of fallacies and fabrications and had completely distorted the realities in Korea. The discussion of the report at the General Assembly was an affront to the United Nations Charter and a plot to continue the abuse of the United Nations flag as a tool of

imperialist aggression. For that reason, the United States had endeavoured to prevent the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from participating in the discussion of the question. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would never recognize any resolution which might be adopted arbitrarily, against the will and interests of the Korean people, without the participation of its representative in the Assembly's discussion.

The memoranda from the Democratic People's Republic further stated that the question of unification of Korea was an internal affair which should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves, without outside interference, through free and democratic elections throughout North and South Korea. If the United Nations wished to perform its original mission in accordance with its Charter, it must, among other things, make the United States withdraw the "United Nations forces" from South Korea immediately, and dissolve UNCURK.

The Republic of Korea, in its memoranda, stated, among other things, that, in contrast to North Korea, it had unequivocally accepted, and would continue to accept, all the United Nations resolutions on Korea and the competence and authority of the Organization to deal with the Korean question. The United Nations forces in Korea had been authorized by the United Nations to remain in the country until the achievement of a unified and independent Korea. These forces, which constituted a vital defence against the threat of renewed Communist aggression, should continue their mission in the country until the United Nations objectives had been accomplished.

The purpose of the USSR proposal of 23 June 1962 (to place the question of "the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea" on the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session) was in reality to take over the Republic through force and subversion, by eliminating the United Nations defenders. The various proposals which had been put forward by North Korea for the unification of the country were fraudulent, and contrary to the established principles and objectives of the United Nations. The Republic requested that the Commission should continue its work until Korea was unified.

QUESTION OF INVITATIONS TO TAKE PART IN DEBATE

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

In this connexion, the First Committee had before it two draft resolutions. One was submitted by the USSR under sub-item (b) and the other by the United States under the agenda item as a whole.

By the operative part of the USSR draft resolution, the First Committee would decide to invite the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Korea to take part in the debate, without the right to vote. By the operative part of the United States draft resolution, the First Committee: (1) would note that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in messages of 17 April and 19 December 1961, and in the memorandum of 24 November 1962, had rejected the competence and authority of the United Nations to take action on the Korean question, and that, on 23 October 1962, Premier Kim Il Song had declared that the United Nations had no right to discuss the question; and (2) would decide to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion.

The United States representative recalled that the General Assembly had in the past decided by an enormous majority that only Korean spokesmen who had accepted the competence and authority of the United Nations to act on the question should be heard. Notwithstanding the different positions which the Republic of Korea and North Korea had adopted with respect to the competence and authority of the United Nations on the question, the USSR draft resolution proposed to place the two countries on the same footing. The United States considered that North Korea could not participate in the debates of the First Committee unless it were prepared to recognize the competence and authority of the United Nations. The question of the participation of the North Korean régime was not merely a procedural issue; it touched the very heart of the purposes of the United Nations and its effectiveness as an instrument for international peace and security.

Those who spoke in support of the United States draft resolution were Cameroon, China, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Mauritania, New Zealand, Thailand and the United Kingdom. The representative of New Zealand added that the USSR, in introducing its draft resolution under sub-item (b) of the Korean question, ("the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea") had apparently taken the position that North Korean representatives should not participate in the First Committee's discussion on the core of the Korean question: the issue of reunification. Thus, the United States draft resolution was the only one before the Committee which related to the entire item. He noted that the USSR seemed to view sub-item (b) less in relation to the problem of Korea than in relation to the question of foreign military bases. If that were so, North Korea was obviously not entitled to participate in the discussion since it was not a Member of the United Nations and there were no United Nations forces in its territory. In his view, the United States draft resolution had left the door open for an invitation to be extended to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if the latter would change its position on the matter.

The representative of the USSR declared that his draft resolution, as distinct from the United States proposal, was not inspired by political motivations but was based on an objective appraisal of the actual situation in the Korean peninsula. The so-called Korean question actually involved two problems: that of reunifying the country and that of bringing about the withdrawal of the United States troops from Korea. The first problem was a domestic concern of the Korean people in which the United Nations had no right to interfere, while the second problem posed a threat to international peace and security and was clearly within the competence of the United Nations. The purpose of the USSR draft resolution, he said, was to invite representatives of North and South Korea to participate in the discussion of the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. The settlement of that question would remove a dangerous source of tension in the Far East and would help the creation of conditions in which the Korean people would be able to solve the problem of the unification

of Korea by peaceful means and without foreign interference.

Those who spoke in support of the USSR draft resolution included Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Syria and Tanganyika.

The representative of Ghana added that the Korean problem would be settled by means of a general election held under the auspices of the United Nations. He, as well as the representatives of Algeria and Syria, maintained that it was essential to hear the views of both sides directly involved. He recalled that in the past the United Nations had given a hearing to delegations even though they had disputed the right of the Organization to deal with their problems. Whatever the attitude of the Democratic People's Republic, the Korean question could not be solved meaningfully if the United Nations were prepared to listen to one side to the exclusion of the other.

On 11 December, the United States representative, maintaining that the USSR draft resolution was inadequate because it was restricted to only one part of the Korean question, proposed that the United States draft resolution be given priority in the voting. This proposal was adopted by a roll-call vote of 42 to 18, with 39 abstentions, and the United States draft resolution was then adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 65 to 9, with 26 abstentions. The USSR draft resolution was rejected by a roll-call vote of 29 to 56, with 14 abstentions.

PROPOSALS ON THE KOREAN QUESTION

On 12 December, when discussion started on the substance of the question, the Committee had before it two draft resolutions, one sponsored by 15 powers, the other by the USSR.

The first of these was submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

By the operative part of the 15-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.

By the operative part of the second draft resolution, submitted by the USSR, the General Assembly would: (1) urge the States which had troops in South Korea to withdraw them from Korean territory; and (2) call upon the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to make every possible effort to bring about a rapprochement through the establishment and development of economic, cultural and other ties between the North and the South.

The representative of the USSR stated, among other things, that the United States, in violation of the Armistice Agreement of 1953, had transformed South Korea into a strategic base, as a bridgehead on the frontiers of the socialist States of Asia. The United States forces of over 60,000 men had been equipped with the most modern weapons, including nuclear rockets and guided missiles. The question of unification, he stated, was an internal affair of the Korean people, who would have solved the problem long ago had it not been for foreign interference.

In his view, the annual report of UNCURK had been designed, as in the past, to justify United States interference in Korea. Nothing better could be expected from a body six of whose members belonged to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). If the United Nations really wanted to contribute to a peaceful settlement in Korea, it must first terminate foreign interference in Korean affairs and ensure that the Koreans would be able to decide their future without outside pressure.

The 15-power draft resolution, the USSR representative maintained, was merely a repetition of previous resolutions from the same source. Nothing could be gained by adoption of resolutions which demanded the reunification

of Korea on terms advocated by the United States rather than by the Koreans. The United States was fully aware that reunification could not be achieved prior to the withdrawal of foreign troops. The USSR draft resolution, he stated, had been submitted in the firm conviction that the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea was linked not only with the cause of Korean unification but also with the struggle for peace and against colonial oppression.

Those supporting the USSR draft resolution included Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR.

Speaking in favour of the 15-power draft resolution and against the USSR text, the United States representative observed that the aim of the United Nations was to restore peace and security in the area and to achieve by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government. The USSR and North Korea, while paying lip service to the desirability of reunification, had constantly insisted upon conditions that would prevent the reunification of Korea except as a communist-dominated country.

The United States maintained that the withdrawal of troops was an integral part of the Korean question as a whole; if the United Nations withdrew its forces before a general settlement, South Korea would be left exposed to aggression of the kind it had already experienced. The argument that the United Nations was not competent in the Korean question could not be accepted, and no distortion could conceal the fact that the "foreign" forces were the United Nations forces which had been sent to assist the Republic of Korea against communist aggression. The non-Korean forces in Korea had been reduced to a little more than two divisions, so that they could not be called a threat to the security of the area. However, they did constitute a significant deterrent to aggression, and their presence was necessary until reunification was achieved. In 1954, the General Assembly had approved the report of the countries represented in the United Nations Command, to the effect that the United Nations forces should be withdrawn as soon as peace

and security had been restored and Korea had been reunified. The Soviet Union, the United States representative observed, could easily bring about the withdrawal of those forces by permitting a settlement of the Korean question through the exercise of the right of self-determination by the Korean people.

Those who spoke in favour of the 15-power draft resolution included Australia, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Greece, Japan, Madagascar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

The representative of the Republic of Korea, who had been invited by the Chairman to be seated at the Committee table, stated that the people and Government of the republic were committed to the peaceful unification of the country through free elections supervised by the United Nations. The Communists had consistently refused to accept the competence and authority of the United Nations because they were prepared to agree to unification only on terms which would permit them to gain control over the entire country. What the Communists called "foreign troops" were in fact United Nations forces which had come at the request of the Republic of Korea in order to repel communist aggression. He pointed out that the Republic of Korea maintained diplomatic relations with 57 countries and belonged to twelve United Nations specialized agencies, and he expressed the hope that the Republic would soon win membership in the Organization.

Several representatives, who subsequently abstained in the voting on the 15-power draft resolution, expressed doubts about the usefulness of the methods adopted by the First Committee on the question in the past and called for a new approach towards the solution of the problem.

The representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Iraq and Mali maintained that a peaceful settlement of the problem would be impossible without the co-operation of the North and South Korean Governments. The representative of Iraq considered that a more realistic attempt at negotiations should be made through the holding of a special conference attended by the representatives of the two Korean Governments, the

major powers concerned and certain non-aligned countries of the region. It was true that the Geneva Conference of 1954 had failed, but he believed that changes had taken place in the international situation since then and there were grounds for making a new attempt to reach a final settlement.

The representative of Ghana maintained that the United Nations should reconstitute UNCURK in a manner acceptable to both sides and entrust the reconstituted commission with the task of bringing the two sides together in negotiations. He suggested including some non-aligned countries in the commission.

The representative of Tunisia believed that UNCURK could be more effective and useful if it were entrusted by the General Assembly with seeking and encouraging direct contact between the representatives of the two Korean Governments.

On the question of withdrawal of troops, the representative of Ghana stated that strengthening the truce machinery might obviate the need for the continued presence of United Nations forces and also allay South Korea's fears of aggression. Moreover, the use of troops from non-aligned countries might make it possible to establish a United Nations presence in both parts of the country.

The representative of Mali was fundamentally opposed to the presence of foreign troops in Korea regardless of their origin. However, any order by the United Nations for withdrawal must be accompanied by measures which could foster national reconciliation. He appealed to the great powers to persuade the two Korean Governments to come to an agreement and end the division of the country.

The representative of Ceylon stated that the withdrawal of troops would constitute only one element of the over-all solution. If the General Assembly were to adopt a bolder attitude on the question at its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963), much preliminary diplomatic groundwork would have to be done, particularly by the great powers.

On 18 December 1962, the First Committee adopted the 15-power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 65 to 11, with 26 abstentions. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the USSR stated that he would

not press his draft resolution to the vote. The text recommended by the First Committee was approved at a plenary meeting of the

Assembly on 18 December 1962, as resolution 1855(XVII), by 63 votes to 11, with 26 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 148, 149.

First Committee, meetings 1298-1306.

Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/5140. Letter of 23 June 1962 from USSR proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea."

A/5213 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea covering period 4 December 1961-1 September 1962 and supplementary report.

A/C.1/869. Letter of 25 September 1962 from USSR transmitting documents and materials from Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/877, A/C.1/882. Letters of 20 and 21 November 1962 from Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/883. Telegram of 9 December 1962 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/884 and Corr.1. Letter of 10 December 1962 from USSR transmitting letter, memorandum and document from Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

QUESTION OF INVITATIONS

TO TAKE PART IN DEBATE

A/C.1/L.318. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by First Committee on 11 December 1962, meeting 1299, by roll-call vote of 29 to 56, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Finland, India, Israel, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Yemen.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE KOREAN QUESTION

A/C.1/L.321. United States: draft resolution, adopted

by First Committee on 11 December 1962, meeting 1299, by roll-call vote of 65 to 9, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

A/C.1/885. Text of resolution adopted by First Committee on 11 December 1962, meeting 1299.

"The First Committee,

"Reaffirming its view set forth in resolutions adopted at the 1146th and 1217th meetings that a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may participate in the discussions 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 already done,

"1. Notes that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in messages of 17 April 1961 and 19 December 1961 responding to the Committee's resolutions rejected the competence and authority of the United Nations to take action on the Korean question, that Premier Kim Il Song declared in a speech on 23 October 1962 'we consider that the United Nations has no right to discuss the Korean question', and that in a memorandum dated 24 November 1962 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regime has again rejected the right of the United Nations to 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."

A/C.1/L.322. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 18 December 1962, meeting 1306, by roll-call vote of 65 to 11, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

A/C.1/L.323. USSR: draft resolution.

A/5383. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1855(xvii), as submitted by First Committee, A/5383, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1199, by 63 votes to 11, with 26 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the report of the United Nations

Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea signed at Seoul, Korea, on 1 September 1962, and the addendum to the report signed at Seoul on 19 November 1962,

"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 and 1740(XVI) of 20 December 1961,

"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 its 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."

THE QUESTION OF WEST NEW GUINEA (WEST IRIAN)

Plans for settling the political future of the territory of West New Guinea (West Irian) were the subject of an agreement reached on 15 August 1962 between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The territory's political status had been a matter of dispute between the two Governments for several years prior to the agreement. It had been the subject of various discussions at the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and sixteenth sessions of the General Assembly (in 1954, 1955, 1956-57, 1957 and 1961).¹

¹ See Y.U.N., 1954, pp. 56-60; Y.U.N., 1955, pp. 61-63; Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 125-27; Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 76-80, and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 51-55, 57.

After the discussion at the Assembly's sixteenth session, and following appeals by the Acting Secretary-General, the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands entered into negotiations early in 1962, with Ellsworth Bunker (a former United States Ambassador) acting as a mediator at the request of the Acting Secretary-General. The Acting Secretary-General was kept fully informed of the progress of the negotiations and the results achieved, and the final negotiations took place at United Nations Headquarters, New York, under his chairmanship.

As a result, an agreement was reached on the basis of proposals put forward by Mr. Bunker

and was signed by the representatives of Indonesia and the Netherlands on 15 August 1962 at United Nations Headquarters.

The agreement provided that it would come into force upon the date on which the General Assembly adopted a resolution taking note of the agreement and authorizing the Secretary-General to carry out the tasks entrusted to him therein. Indonesia and the Netherlands jointly were to submit a draft resolution to this effect.

The following were among the main points stipulated in the agreement: Shortly after it entered into force, the Netherlands would transfer the administration of West New Guinea (West Irian) to a United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA), established by, and under the jurisdiction of, the Secretary-General, who would appoint a United Nations Administrator to head it. The Administrator would have discretion to transfer all or part of the administration of the territory to Indonesia at any time after 1 May 1963. The inhabitants of West New Guinea (West Irian) were to exercise their right of self-determination before the end of 1969, and were to decide whether they wished to remain with Indonesia or to sever their ties with it. At the invitation of Indonesia, the Secretary-General would appoint a Representative to carry out his responsibilities to advise, assist and participate in arrangements for the act of free choice; the Secretary-General would appoint the Representative at the proper time to enable him and his staff to assume their duties in the territory one year prior to the date of self-determination. The staff would include a number of United Nations experts who would be designated to remain in the territory at the time of the transfer of full administrative authority to Indonesia. The United Nations Representative would report to the Secretary-General on the arrangements arrived at for freedom of choice, and, after the right of self-determination had been exercised, Indonesia and the Representative would submit final reports to the Secretary-General who, in turn, would report to the General Assembly on the conduct and results of the act of self-determination. The agreement also contained guarantees for the rights of the population, and for their participation in the act of free choice. All costs to the United Nations under the agreement

would be met by Indonesia and the Netherlands on an equal basis.

By a note dated 20 August, the Acting Secretary-General proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session an item concerning this agreement. The text of the agreement and of related understandings was attached, together with an explanatory memorandum covering the proposed item. The understandings included provision for a cease-fire which became effective on 18 August.

The covering memorandum expressed the hope that the General Assembly would give the highest priority to the item since, as stated above, the principal agreement would only come into force after the Assembly had acted upon it.

The item was included in the Assembly's agenda and was taken up at a meeting held on 21 September. On the previous day, Indonesia and the Netherlands circulated a joint draft resolution whereby, among other things, the Assembly would take note of the agreement, acknowledge the role conferred on the Secretary-General in it and authorize the Secretary-General to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in the agreement. This text was adopted as resolution 1752(XVII) on 21 September, by a roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 14 abstentions. (For voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) Senegal subsequently informed the Secretary-General that it wished to have its vote recorded as negative rather than affirmative.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT

The task of assisting in the implementation of the arrangements for the cease-fire which came into force on 18 August 1962 was entrusted to Brigadier-General I. J. Rikhye, Military Adviser to the Secretary-General. Twenty-one military observers were provided by six Member States (Brazil, Ceylon, India, Ireland, Nigeria, and Sweden) to supervise these arrangements. On 21 September, Brigadier-General Rikhye was able to report that all actions concerning the cessation of hostilities, including the concentration of the Indonesian forces in four main areas, the provision to them of emergency supplies and the repatriation of over 500 Indonesian detainees had been completed without incident.

The Secretary-General appointed José Rolz-Bennett, his Deputy Chef de Cabinet, as his Representative in West New Guinea (West Irian) to make preliminary arrangements for the transfer of administration to UNTEA in accordance with the Agreement. On 21 September, after the United Nations observer team had completed its task, the Secretary-General's Representative arrived in the territory and in co-operation with Netherlands officials prepared a detailed plan for the transfer of authority to UNTEA on 1 October 1962.

Before his departure from the territory on 28 September, the Netherlands Governor—in a statement before the New Guinea Council—appealed to the population to give its support to the United Nations administration. In messages from the Secretary-General and from the Secretary-General's personal representative, who was designated as Temporary Administrator, the population was informed that UNTEA would endeavour to ensure the welfare of the inhabitants. The Secretary-General expressed confidence that the spirit of understanding and consideration shown by the parties to the Agreement during the period of negotiation would continue to prevail. The Temporary Administrator signed an order, effective 15 October, granting amnesty to all political prisoners sentenced prior to 1 October 1962.

On 1 October 1962, the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands established liaison missions to UNTEA in Hollandia/Kotabaru.

The United Nations Administrator, Dr. Djalal Abdoh, was appointed by the Secretary-General on 22 October 1962, under the terms of the Agreement. At the beginning of November he visited The Hague and Djakarta for consultations, and on 15 November 1962 he arrived in the territory to take up his assignment.

In response to the Secretary-General's request, the Government of Pakistan provided a force of some 1,500 men to serve as the United Nations Security Force (UNSF). The Governments of Canada and the United States provided supporting aircraft and crews. Major-General Said Uddin Khan of Pakistan, appointed by the Secretary-General as Commander of UNSF, arrived in Hollandia on 4 September for preliminary discussions with the Netherlands authorities for a survey of future requirements.

By 3 October, an advance party of 340 men

of UNSF had arrived in the territory. On 5 October, the balance of the Pakistan contingent took up its positions. Also included in UNSF were some sixteen officers and men of the Royal Canadian Air Force, with two Otter aircraft, and a detachment of approximately sixty United States Air Force personnel with three DC3 aircraft. These provided troop transport and communications. The administrator also had under his authority the Papuan Volunteer Corps, the civil police and the Netherlands forces remaining until their repatriation, as well as Indonesian troops, totalling approximately 1,500.

On 1 October, when authority was transferred to UNTEA, the Indonesian troops in the territory consisted of those who had been brought in by parachute during the Dutch-Indonesian conflict and those who had infiltrated the territory. Agreement was reached with the Indonesian authorities to replace a large number of these troops from Indonesia. It was also agreed that the number of Indonesian troops in the territory would not exceed the strength of the Pakistan contingent of UNSF, except with the prior consent of the UNTEA administration.

The withdrawal of the Netherlands naval and land forces from the territory was effected in stages in accordance with a time-table agreed upon by the Temporary Administrator, the Commander of UNSF and the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands forces in the territory. By 15 November 1962, this process had been completed without incident.

The strength of the UNSF contingent and other units, as of December 1962, was as follows:

Countries	Staff Personnel	Troops	Air Force	Navy	Total (for Country)
Canada			12		12
Pakistan	18	1,394		110	1,522
United States			64		64
Total (by category)	18	1,394	76	110	1,598
Total Strength as of December 1962					1,598

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF WEST NEW GUINEA (WEST IRIAN)

A number of communications from the Netherlands and from Indonesia were circulated

as documents of the Security Council in connexion with this question during 1962. In one such letter, dated 16 May, the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, stating that Indonesia had landed more parachutists on West New Guinea and had continued its aggressive acts, requested the Acting Secretary-General to make an appeal to Indonesia to remind it of its primary obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and to refrain from all aggressive acts against the territory and the people of West New Guinea. The Netherlands presence in New Guinea was of a temporary nature and his Government was prepared to give its fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General's efforts to find for the residents of West New Guinea an honest and just solution on the basis of Article 73 of the Charter, and General Assembly resolutions on the question of colonialism.

In a reply dated 22 May, the Acting Secretary-General stated that, while he was concerned about developments in the area and had appealed already to the parties concerned to exercise the utmost restraint, he could not accept

the suggestion to approach Indonesia with an appeal which would imply that he was taking sides in the controversy. He felt, however, that a situation had arisen where it appeared appropriate to appeal to both Governments to refrain from all aggressive action, both in view of their obligations under the Charter and in order not to jeopardize the efforts being made by Ambassador Bunker.

Other communications circulated included an Indonesian letter dated 23 May stating that the reported landings of Indonesians in West New Guinea could not be termed an act of aggression because the Indonesians were merely entering into an integral part of their own territory which was under the illegal occupation of the Netherlands. Thus, Article 73 and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) were not applicable.

Other letters from the Netherlands concerning incidents or developments were dated 18 January, 23 May, 25 June, and 10 and 14 August.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5062, S/5123, S/5126, S/5135, S/5155, S/5157.
Letters of 18 January, 16 and 23 May, 25 June, 10 and 14 August 1962, from Netherlands.

S/5124. Letter of 22 May 1962 from Acting Secretary-General to Prime Minister of Netherlands.

S/5128. Letter of 25 May 1962 from Indonesia.

S/5169. Letter of 21 September 1962 from Acting Secretary-General to President of Security Council transmitting: (A) Agreement between Republic of Indonesia and Kingdom of Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian); (B) Related understandings; and (C) Procès-verbal of exchange of instruments of ratification.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 148.

Plenary Meetings 1125, 1127.

A/5170 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General proposing following item for inclusion in agenda: "Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian)," and transmitting text of agreement together with "related understandings."

A/5202. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Chapter 24.

A/5227. Report of General Committee.

A/L.393. Indonesia and Netherlands: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1752(xvii), as submitted by Indonesia

and Netherlands, A/L.393, adopted on 21 September 1962, meeting 1127, by roll-call vote of 89 to 0,* with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,* Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Togo, Upper Volta.

* In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 24 September, the representative of Senegal asked that his vote should be recorded as negative.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the Government of Indonesia and the Netherlands have resolved their dispute concerning West New Guinea (West Irian),

"Noting with appreciation the successful efforts of the Acting Secretary-General to bring about this peaceful settlement,

"Having taken cognizance of the Agreement be-

tween the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian),

"1. Takes note of the Agreement;

"2. Acknowledges the role conferred upon the Secretary-General in the Agreement;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in the Agreement."

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

On 11 January 1962, Pakistan requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider further action in the dispute concerning the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in the light of the last report of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, submitted on 28 March 1958, and subsequent developments. Pakistan stated that it was forced to do this because efforts at the highest level for direct negotiations with India had failed. Moreover, recent statements by responsible people in India constituted a grave threat to the maintenance of peace in the region.

On 16 January, India stated, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, that the Council should refuse to comply with Pakistan's request. Pakistan's contentions regarding the failure of efforts for direct negotiations, and regarding the existence of a threat to peace, were completely unfounded. It was Pakistan which posed a threat to the maintenance of peace by continued attempts at subversion and sabotage. So far as India was concerned, the avenues of direct negotiations were always open; however, the Pakistan Government was trying to exploit the Council as a propaganda forum on the eve of India's general elections, a time which was hardly proper either for direct negotiations or for a discussion in the Council.

On 29 January, Pakistan informed the President of the Security Council, by letter, that a very grave situation prevailed between India and Pakistan which called for immediate consideration by the Council. Recent statements by responsible leaders of opinion in India seemed to indicate that there had been a significant reversal of policy on the part of India with reference to the question of Kashmir and that the Indian Government had apparently decided to repudiate all its obligations, agreements and undertakings in respect of the Kashmir dispute.

The situation, added Pakistan, was exacerbated by repeated declarations to the effect that the existence of Azad Kashmir constituted "aggression" by Pakistan and that the "aggression" should be stopped by the "liberation" of the Azad Kashmir territory. It was clear, Pakistan maintained, that India's stand on possible negotiations was limited by the Indian Prime Minister's frequently repeated statement that he was not prepared to negotiate a settlement of the Kashmir dispute itself, namely, the accession of the State to Pakistan or India, through a fair and impartial plebiscite; he was prepared only to discuss "adjustments," meaning minor rectifications of the cease-fire line. The situation was daily becoming more precarious. Pakistan would, therefore, request the Council to take up the question as an urgent matter.

On 1 February, the Security Council agreed, without objection, to include the item in its agenda and considered it at eleven meetings held between 1 February and 22 June 1962. The representatives of Pakistan and India were invited to participate in the discussions.

The representative of Pakistan, after reviewing the events relating to the question of Jammu and Kashmir and the lack of progress in its solution, stated that during the past few months tension between India and Pakistan had mounted to a dangerous degree, and declarations by Indian leaders had created a sense of crisis in Pakistan and a sense of foreboding that perhaps it might be difficult to maintain peace between the two countries. After quoting from Indian statements to the effect that India might resort to force in having the Azad Kashmir area "liberated," the representative of Pakistan said that, in view of those statements and other declarations to the effect that India would not negotiate on the question of a plebiscite, Pakistan wondered what stock to put by

the so-called offer of negotiations. Moreover, the fundamental question was the question of self-determination of the people of Kashmir. Even assuming that Pakistan was at fault, the people of Kashmir continued to have their inherent right to determine their own future.

It was necessary, added Pakistan's spokesman, to make progress in the implementation of the two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) (of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949) in order to improve relations between the two countries. The two UNCIP resolutions, having been accepted by both parties, had formed an international obligation and should be implemented in good faith.

The people of Kashmir, who had been given an assurance to that effect by the Security Council, should not be deprived of their inherent right of self-determination, the representative of Pakistan continued. Accordingly, the Security Council should devise a method of doing this on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan. It might also request the President of the Council to get in touch with the parties and try to settle the differences between them. It was not correct to say that the situation in Kashmir had become stable and that it should not be disturbed. Pakistan would agree to any method of determining what were the obligations of the parties under the two UNCIP resolutions, what had delayed their implementation, which of the two parties was in default and what needed to be done by either side to advance the matter. If Pakistan was found to be in default in any of those respects, it would rectify that at the earliest possible time. Such a determination, the representative of Pakistan suggested, could be entrusted to the United Nations Representative or a new selection could be made from any other region, including Asia or Africa.

The representative of Pakistan also suggested, at a later stage in the debate, that the International Court of Justice might be asked for an advisory opinion to determine what were the obligations of the parties under the two UNCIP resolutions, in view of the changes which had taken place, the time which had elapsed and the fact that the implementation of the two

resolutions had come to a stop.

The representative of India stated that there appeared to be no urgency whatsoever for the consideration by the Council of the Kashmir question. No new factor had emerged in relation to Kashmir since the last meeting of the Security Council in 1957, and there was no threat of use of force by India as alleged by Pakistan. India had in the past offered to Pakistan to sign a "no-war declaration," to which Pakistan had not agreed. India wished to settle its differences with Pakistan by peaceful means and by negotiations, and it was for that reason that the Prime Minister of India had invited the President of Pakistan for talks.

The representative of India then stated that the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was full and complete because there was no such thing as provisional accession in the Indian constitution. If that accession had to be altered, both the acceding side and the receiving side had to agree. The conditions for holding a plebiscite had not yet been fulfilled. Pakistan, which was supposed to withdraw all its troops and "vacate" its aggression, had not yet done so. More than 12 years had elapsed, and conditions had changed not only in India and Pakistan but in South-East Asia as a whole. India would not do anything that would shake its stability, undermine its territorial integrity or create conditions of trouble in South-East Asia. India had honoured the cease-fire line and would not take the initiative in using force. However, that did not mean that India would not defend its sovereignty and integrity.

The situation in Kashmir, India's representative said, was not a matter for the International Court of Justice, It was a political issue. Moreover, as members of the Commonwealth, India and Pakistan had made certain exceptions in regard to matters which could be referred to the International Court.

The majority of members of the Security Council welcomed the assurances of the two parties that they would not resort to force and urged them to negotiate directly for a peaceful solution.

The representatives of Chile, China, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela maintained the Security Council's responsibility in the dispute. It was also

maintained that a solution should be found on the basis of the Council's previous resolutions as well as of the two UNCIP resolutions. Some speakers also suggested the possibility of assistance in the negotiations by an impartial third party.

The representatives of Ghana and the United Arab Republic emphasized the need to find a solution acceptable to both parties; the parties alone could solve the question, and they could do so within the framework of the United Nations Charter and with the encouragement of the Security Council.

The representative of the USSR said that it would be completely unrealistic to refer to resolutions of 14 years ago because of the changes which had taken place in the intervening period; he wondered whether those who sought to refer to them seriously believed that a plebiscite could be held at this juncture; to do so would constitute a flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of India. Similarly, the idea that some form of arbitration or mediation should be introduced into the bilateral talks was also invalid. The talks could take place only if both sides desired them; they could not be imposed. It would be best for the Council to limit its present discussions to taking note of the fact that both India and Pakistan had stated that they would not initiate the use of force in solving the Kashmir question and that neither party had rejected the idea of bilateral negotiations.

The representative of Romania stated that nothing had happened to justify a new examination of the question by the Security Council. The Security Council could contribute usefully to the solution of the question by urging direct talks between the parties and by preventing further complications in the situation by outside elements.

On 22 June, Ireland submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would urge the Governments of India and Pakistan to enter into negotiations at the earliest convenient

time with a view to the ultimate settlement of the Kashmir question in accordance with Article 33 of the United Nations Charter² and with other relevant provisions of the Charter. By this text, the Council would also remind both parties of the principles contained in its resolution of 17 January 1948 and of the UNCIP resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949. Further, it would appeal to the two Governments to take all possible measures to ensure an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of negotiations, and to refrain from making any statements or taking any action which might aggravate the situation.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Council would note with satisfaction the pledges made by the two parties that their Governments would not resort to force and would express awareness of its own responsibility for helping them to reach a peaceful solution of the question. The Council would also express its best thanks to the United Nations Representative, Dr. Frank P. Graham, for his efforts.

The representative of Ireland stated that the draft resolution represented the widest possible measures of common agreement existing at the present time.

The representative of India, however, stated that his Government was against any resolution coming from the Council at that time, because no resolution would have any "factual relevance" except one calling upon Pakistan to vacate its aggression, and this the Council was not ready to do.

The draft resolution received 7 votes in favour to 2 against (Romania and USSR), with 2 abstentions (Ghana and the United Arab Republic). It was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

² Article 33 of the Charter provides that the parties to any dispute likely to endanger the peace shall first seek a solution by negotiation, mediation or other means of their own choice; it says that the Security Council shall call upon the parties to undertake such action when it deems necessary.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 990, 1007-1016.

S/5058, S/5068, S/5073. Letters of 11, 29 and 30 January 1962 from Pakistan.

S/5060 and Corr.1, S/5074. Letters of 16 January and 1 February 1962 from India.

S/5071. Report by Secretary-General concerning credentials of representative of Pakistan.

S/5134. Ireland: draft resolution, failed of adoption by Council on 22 June 1962, meeting 1016, because of negative vote of permanent member. Vote on draft resolution was 7 in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Chile, China, France, Ireland, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Romania, USSR.

Abstaining: Ghana, United Arab Republic.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

A/5202. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Chapter 7.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND THAILAND

On 19 October 1962, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand had had an exchange of communications with him in which accusations of aggression, incursion and piracy had been made by one party and denied by the other. At the request of the two parties, he had appointed Nils G. Gussing as his personal representative to inquire into the difficulties that had arisen between the two countries. Mr. Gussing arrived in the area on 26 October 1962.

On 18 December, the Secretary-General reported that, although serious problems remained to be solved, the activities of the United Nations Representative, including discussions and a number of investigations, had coincided with a lessening of tension between the two countries. Recent discussions with the Permanent Representatives of Cambodia and Thailand had produced agreement on the desirability of appointing a Special Representative of the Secre-

tary-General in the area for a period of one year, beginning 1 January 1963, all costs of the mission to be shared equally by the two Governments.

The Special Representative, added the Secretary-General, would place himself at the disposal of the parties to assist them in solving all problems that had arisen or might arise between them. The most immediate would be: the reactivation of the agreement of 15 December 1960 concluded between the two parties in New York concerning press and radio attacks; and the lifting of certain air transit restrictions on nationals of the two countries. It was hoped that in due time consideration might be given to the question of the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Subsequently, the parties agreed to the appointment of Mr. Gussing, who assumed his post in the area as Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5220. Letter of 18 December 1962 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council, and

annex containing letter of 19 October 1962 from Secretary-General to members of Council.

CHAPTER X

QUESTIONS CONCERNING EUROPE

THE QUESTION OF HUNGARY

On 19 October 1962, the Secretary-General informed that an item entitled "The Question of Hungary" be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

A memorandum accompanying the request stated that the Governments of Hungary and the USSR had so far failed to co-operate with the United Nations and its appointed repre-

sentatives as requested by pertinent decisions of the United Nations during the period since the events of 1956 in Hungary. Nor had they taken any satisfactory steps that would enable the United Nations to progress towards its fundamental objective of ameliorating the situation of the Hungarian people and resolving the issue in the United Nations. The United Nations

therefore believed that the question of Hungary merited further discussion by the General Assembly.

On 19 September, the Assembly's General Committee recommended, by 13 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, that the matter be placed on the Assembly's agenda. Before the vote, the representative of Hungary objected to the item being placed on the agenda, as to do so would amount to interference in the domestic jurisdiction of a Member State in violation of Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter (which precludes United Nations intervention in matters falling essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State). On 24 September, the Assembly decided by a vote of 43 to 34, with 19 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda, which was referred to its Special Political Committee for consideration.

On 25 September, the United Nations Special Representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, submitted his fourth report to the Assembly. It stated that no change had taken place in the basic situation which had prevailed in Hungary since 1956. None of the General Assembly resolutions on the matter had been complied with. Instead, the Governments of the USSR and of Hungary had disputed the validity of these resolutions. The core of the problem was still the issue of the withdrawal of USSR forces from Hungary, which the Assembly had repeatedly called for as the essential preliminary for the restoration of Hungarian freedom. Only the withdrawal of these forces from Hungary by agreement with the Hungarian Government, he believed, could afford convincing evidence of the Hungarian Government's willingness and ability to rely on the support of the Hungarian people as well as the concern of the Hungarian Government to accord General Assembly resolutions on the subject the measure of respect which had been readily granted by other United Nations Members.

On 28 September, in a letter to the President of the Assembly, the representative of Hungary protested against the distribution of this report. He also transmitted a statement by the Hungarian delegation charging that responsibility for the report lay with the United States. The report, the statement maintained, was a product of the policy of the cold war, as was the item

proposed by the United States for the Assembly's agenda "concerning the so-called Question of Hungary." The report presented a distorted picture of the situation in Hungary since it was based on completely false evidence. The Hungarian delegation also stated once again that the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary had nothing to do with the internal situation in Hungary. The troops were there on the basis of the Warsaw Treaty. Their presence was warranted by the legitimate self-defence of the Hungarian People's Republic and its allies, whose security was threatened by the NATO powers.

On 17 December, the United States proposed a draft resolution in the Special Political Committee, whereby the Assembly would, among other things, request the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deemed helpful in relation to the Hungarian question and, considering that in the circumstances the position of the United Nations Representative on Hungary need no longer be continued, would express its appreciation for his efforts in the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on Hungary.

The United States representative said on 18 December that, in submitting this draft resolution, the United States had wished to approach the matter from a new angle and at the same time uphold the United Nations' responsibilities with regard to the fundamental principles which were at stake. By asking the Secretary-General to take any steps that he deemed helpful in relation to the Hungarian question, the draft resolution was merely asking him to discharge his duties with regard to a question before the Assembly; he would express the legitimate concern of the United Nations for the welfare of the Hungarian people and reaffirm the principles and purposes of the Charter. The United States representative also found it difficult to see how efforts to improve the lot of the Hungarian people, to ensure respect for the fundamental freedoms and, by so doing, to honour the obligations of the United Nations could be construed as efforts to rekindle the cold war. The freedoms in question were those of all peoples, and any denial of human rights, in whatever country, should be of profound concern to the United Nations.

The representative of Hungary, however, maintained that the attempts to intervene in questions which were exclusively the concern of the Hungarian people and their Government were a violation of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and brought the cold war atmosphere to the United Nations. It was to defend its sovereignty that Hungary had continually opposed the placing of the "so-called question" of Hungary on the agenda and had considered all the resolutions adopted on the subject to be unacceptable. The daily life of the Hungarian people constituted a rebuttal to those who claimed that the situation in Hungary was an international issue. After thwarting the efforts of those who had fomented troubles in Hungary in 1956, the Hungarian people had successfully continued the peaceful building of their socialist system. The best service that the Assembly could render to the Hungarian people would be to delete the "alleged question of Hungary" from its agenda once and for all.

The USSR representative maintained that the "artificial retention" of the "alleged question of Hungary" on the Assembly's agenda only increased international tension and diverted the attention of the United Nations from genuinely important and urgent problems. Hungary, he added, was ready to co-operate closely with the United Nations on all questions but could not tolerate interference in its internal affairs. The USSR was opposed to the United States draft resolution, contending that the only positive element in it was that it recognized the need to put an end to the mission of the so-called Special Representative. Even that, however, was complicated by the proposed request to the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deemed helpful. Such a request could only make the Secretary-General's position more difficult.

Australia, France, Denmark, Colombia, Italy and Peru were among those speakers who expressed support for the draft resolution. Cambodia, Iraq and Syria, however, felt that the question of Hungary was a cold war issue and should not be on the agenda. China, on the other hand, feared that the adoption of the draft resolution might have the effect of bringing the question of Hungary—essentially a colonial problem—to an end; it would therefore abstain in the vote. Yugoslavia considered that

the Secretary-General should not be burdened with responsibilities for a question which was non-existent. Ghana thought he should deal with far more important problems; adopting the draft resolution might revive the cold war.

Sir Leslie Munro, whose request to be heard was granted by the Committee, made a statement at the conclusion of the debate.

On 18 December 1962, the Committee approved the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 43 to 14, with 32 abstentions, after voting on parts of the text.

On 20 December, the General Assembly adopted this text as resolution 1857 (XVII) by a roll-call vote of 50 to 13, with 43 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Before this vote, the representative of Hungary stated that adoption of the resolution, despite its unacceptable features, meant that it had been recognized finally that the question of Hungary would be henceforth eliminated from the Assembly's agenda. The United States representative maintained, on the other hand, that the Assembly's action was the farthest thing from "a liquidation" of the question of Hungary.

CREDENTIALS

The question of the credentials of the representatives of Hungary was also raised at the Assembly's seventeenth session. On 20 December 1962, the Credentials Committee adopted by 5 votes to 4, with 0 abstentions, a motion by the United States to take no action on the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary.

On the same day, the General Assembly considered the Credentials Committee's report, which it adopted, by 73 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions, in approving resolution 1871 (XVII). Explaining his vote against this resolution, the representative of Hungary maintained that the Credentials Committee's recommendation, based on the United States motion, was at variance with the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. It was, he added, also inconsistent with the principle of the sovereign equality of all United Nations Member States and the principle of non-intervention.

Others who were critical of the Credentials Committee's stand included the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Mali, Nepal, Somalia, Syria and the USSR.

Among those expressing agreement with the position taken by the Credentials Committee on the Hungarian representatives' credentials were the representatives of France and Greece.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 148, 149.

Special Political Committee, meeting 376.

Plenary Meetings 1129, 1130, 1200.

A/5164. Letter of 17 August 1962 from United States proposing that "The Question of Hungary" be placed on Assembly agenda.

A/5236. Letter of 25 September 1962 from Sir Leslie Munro, United Nations Special Representative on Question of Hungary, transmitting his fourth report to Assembly.

A/5245. Letter of 28 September 1962 from Hungary.

A/SPC/L.92. United States: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 18 December 1962, meeting 376, by roll-call vote of 43 to 14, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Finland, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

A/SPC/77. Text of resolution adopted by Special Political Committee.

A/5388. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1857(xvii) adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1200, by roll-call vote of 50 to 13, with 43 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen.

[Mali did not participate in the voting.]

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, who was appointed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1312(XIII) of 12 December 1958 for the purpose of reporting to Member States or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly resolutions on Hungary, and noting with concern the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Hungary have not given to the United Nations Representative the co-operation necessary for the full discharge of his responsibilities,

"Reaffirming the objectives of its resolutions 1004 (ES-II) of 4 November 1956, 1005(ES-II) of 9 November 1956, 1127(XI) of 21 November 1956, 1131(XI) of 12 December 1956, 1132(XI) of 10 January 1957 and 1133(XI) of 14 September 1957,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian question;

"2. Considers that in the circumstances the position of the United Nations Representative on Hungary need no longer be continued and expresses its appreciation to Sir Leslie Munro, the United Nations Representative on Hungary, for the efforts he has made in discharging his responsibilities relating to the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on Hungary."

CREDENTIALS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1201, 1202.

A/5395. Report of Credentials Committee.

RESOLUTION 1871(xvii), as submitted by Credentials Committee, A/5395, approving Committee's report, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1202, by 73 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions.

CHAPTER XI

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION
OF SYRIAN AND ISRAELI COMPLAINTS

Following fighting in the Lake Tiberias area in March 1962, Syria and Israel both complained to the Security Council, each charging the other with acts of aggression.

The Council considered the complaints at eight meetings, held on 28 March and on 3, 5, 6 and 9 April. The debates concluded with the adoption of a resolution submitted jointly by the United Kingdom and the United States. The vote was 10 to 0, with 1 abstention (France).

The resolution, among other things, reaffirmed a 1956 resolution condemning Israel military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreement; found that an attack by Israel against Syria in mid-March constituted a flagrant violation of that resolution; called upon Israel scrupulously to refrain from such action in the future; and called upon both Israel and Syria to abide scrupulously by the cease-fire arranged on 17 March by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO), and to observe strictly their obligations under the General Armistice Agreement. (For further details of the resolution, see below.)

In making the request for a Council meeting Syria asked, in a letter dated 20 March, that it be convened "to consider the grave situation arising from the acts of aggression committed by Israel on the Syrian frontier and in the demilitarized zone, which threaten the peace and security of the region."

The Syrian request also referred to an earlier letter to the Council dated 17 March, which contained charges of successive acts of aggression committed by Israel during the night of 16-17 March 1962 at various points in Syrian territory.

Israel, in a letter dated 19 March, submitted a counter-charge to the effect that Syrian armed forces had committed a series of acts of aggression against Israel during the period 1 February-16 March 1962. Faced with these acts

of provocation, and in discharge of its responsibility to protect Israeli citizens and also the territorial integrity of the State, the letter continued, Israel had been obliged on the night of 16-17 March to exercise its inherent right of self-defence, aimed at silencing one of the key positions in the Syrian fortified system overlooking Lake Tiberias. In a further letter, dated 21 March, Israel declared that there had been a recurrence of acts of aggression and provocation by Syrian armed forces. It also requested an early meeting of the Security Council.

In addition to the complaints by the two parties, the Council had before it a report on "recent dangerous developments in the Lake Tiberias area" from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO. The report, dated 26 March, said, among other things, that the Israel action on the night of 16-17 March had left "an aftermath of tension" and that the existing cease-fire was "an uneasy one."

The Chief of Staff expressed the belief that the main cause of the tension was suspicion by each of the parties that the other had built up its forces in the area and might continue to build them up. He added he had attempted to get both parties to agree to a few practical measures to alleviate the tension.

Syria, he said, had agreed to co-operate with UNTSO in setting up immediately an additional United Nations Observation Post in the vicinity of El-Khoursi, on the Syrian side of Lake Tiberias. Israel had agreed to keep its police boats off the lake for a few days until the Observation Post was organized.

The Chief of Staff also reported that in a conversation with the Foreign Minister of Israel on 21 March he had mentioned two other proposals which might help to relieve the tension. One of these concerned a proposal made in 1956 by the late Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, regarding a special United Nations boat on Lake Tiberias. Israel had not accepted this proposal in 1956, but Mr. Hammarskjöld

had nevertheless found it necessary to maintain it. Although the Israel Government had later co-operated in establishing United Nations Observation Posts on Israel territory (a proposal it had rejected in 1956), the Chief of Staff was nonetheless given to understand that the suggestion of a special United Nations boat would still meet with strong objections.

The second proposal put forward by the UNTSO Chief of Staff was made both to the Foreign Minister of Israel and to the Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army. This suggested a visit by United Nations Military Observers to the Demilitarized Zone and to the "defensive areas," both established under the General Armistice Agreement. The object of the visit would be to check whether forces which had recently been brought into these sectors had been withdrawn, rather than to investigate past complaints by either side. The two parties would be required to co-operate with the Observers, who should enjoy the necessary freedom of movement. In an addendum to his report, dated 27 March, the Chief of Staff stated that both parties had agreed to the proposal in principle; he had therefore made arrangements for putting it into effect.

During the course of its debate, the Security Council agreed to a proposal by the United States that the Chief of Staff be invited to come to New York to be available for consultations with Council members. Following his arrival, he submitted to the Council written answers to question asked by the representatives of Ghana, Syria, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

In accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the representatives of Syria and Israel, who were not members of the Council, were invited to take part in the discussion, without the right to vote.

The debate was opened by the Syrian representative, who told the Council that the Israel attack of 16-17 March was an exact repetition of all the cases of aggression previously committed by Israel, for which it had been severely censured by the Council on numerous occasions. The constant attacks on Syrian territory arose not from a difference as to fishing rights in Lake Tiberias but from Israel's intention to occupy the eastern coast of the lake, the Syrian

representative asserted, and he added that this was part and parcel of the general plan flowing from the very definition of Israel—a State whose frontiers were to extend from the Nile to the Euphrates. He demanded that the Council again condemn Israel for aggression.

In reply, the representative of Israel stated that the whole of Lake Tiberias formed part of Israel territory and that Syrian territory at no point touched the shore of the lake. In spite of this, Syrian armed forces had constantly tried to establish *de facto* control over the northeastern corner of the lake. The objective of the Israel action of 16-17 March had been a Syrian military position encroaching on the Demilitarized Zone, outside the Syrian frontier, where its very existence constituted a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement. That position, which had been involved in Syria's attacks on Israel vessels on the lake, had been occupied and destroyed. The Israel Government reiterated its declared policy of adherence to the United Nations Charter and to the Armistice Agreement.

Both Syria and Israel submitted draft resolutions to the Council, neither of which was ultimately voted upon. (The Council's provisional rules of procedure allow the presentation of resolutions by parties to a dispute who have been invited to participate in a debate. The draft resolutions may not be put to a vote, however, unless a Council member so requests.)

By the Syrian draft, the Council would, in effect: (1) condemn Israel for its wanton attack on Syrian territory on the night of 16-17 March 1962; (2) again warn Israel of the Council's resolve to call for appropriate sanctions should it resort once more to such aggressive acts; and (3) invite Israel to comply with its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the General Armistice Agreement and, in particular, to comply with the UNTSO Chief of Staff's proposal about a United Nations boat on Lake Tiberias to help strengthen the armistice machinery and thus relieve tension in the area.

The representative of the United Arab Republic, who had proposed a vote on the Syrian text, withdrew his proposal with Syria's consent before a vote was taken on the joint United Kingdom-United States resolution (see below).

By the terms of the Israel draft resolution, the Council would, among other things: (1) express grave concern over attacks by Syrian armed forces against citizens and territory of Israel; (2) call upon Syria to abide fully by all the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement and in particular to prevent any illegal crossing from Syrian territory, to cease all interference with Israel activities on Lake Tiberias and to desist from firing into Israel territory; (3) find that Syria's policy of active hostility against Israel violated the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, the Armistice Agreement, and previous resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly; and (4) call upon Syria to refrain from any threats against the territorial integrity or political independence of Israel.

The Israel draft resolution was not voted upon, as no member of the Council asked that it be put to the vote.

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, sponsors of the joint draft resolution which was subsequently adopted, both emphasized, among other things, that there could be no justification for a policy of retaliation and that breaches of the peace could not and would not be tolerated.

The majority of speakers during the debate endorsed the various measures suggested by the Chief of Staff for strengthening the UNTSO machinery, deplored the retaliatory action taken by Israel, and urged both parties to the dispute to settle their differences through the Mixed Armistice Commission. The representative of France, who abstained in the vote, thought that the joint draft resolution did not adequately apportion the responsibilities, and that it presented a picture that was not entirely impartial. The events of 16-17 March had been provoked by the serious incidents of the preceding days.

The representative of the USSR expressed preference for the Syrian draft resolution, since in his view the two-power draft attempted to place the victim on an equal footing with the aggressor. He thought, however, that adoption of the joint draft should serve as a serious warning to Israel against any future violations of the Armistice Agreement. He also observed that his participation in any votes which might take place would not imply any change in the

position of the USSR with regard to the presence of the so-called United Nations forces in that part of the world.

The representative of the United Arab Republic made an unsuccessful request to the sponsors for a separate vote on some parts of the joint draft. He then said he did not wish his vote in favour of it to be construed in any way as acceptance of the implication that Syria and Israel were accorded equal treatment in its terms.

The representative of Syria maintained that the resolution did not go far enough in evaluating the facts of the case and the unavoidable consequences of those facts. The representative of Israel declared that the joint draft was so one-sided that it was not calculated to produce peaceful conditions.

One question raised by a number of speakers was Israel's failure, since 1951, to participate in the proceedings of the Syria-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission. This point was also one of the matters dealt with by the Chief of Staff in his written answers to questions. He expressed the belief that, if UNTSO had the full co-operation of both parties with regard to specified areas such as the Demilitarized Zone, violations of the Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire could be greatly reduced, if not altogether eliminated.

By the operative part of the joint draft resolution which was adopted on 9 April, the Council: (1) deplored the hostile exchanges between Syria and Israel starting on 8 March, and called upon them to comply with their Charter obligations by refraining from the threat as well as the use of force; (2) reaffirmed the Council's resolution of 19 January 1956, which condemned Israel military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreement, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation; (3) determined that the Israel attack of 16-17 March constituted a flagrant violation of that resolution and called upon Israel scrupulously to refrain from such action in future; (4) endorsed the measures recommended by the Chief of Staff for strengthening the UNTSO machinery and called upon the Israel and Syrian authorities to assist in their early implementation; (5) called upon both parties to abide scrupulously by the cease-fire arranged by

the Chief of Staff on 17 March; (6) called for strict observance of provisions of the General Armistice Agreement regarding the exclusion of armed forces from the Demilitarized Zone and the limitation of forces in the Defensive Areas and charged the Governments of Israel and Syria to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in eliminating any violation of these provisions; (7) called upon the two Governments to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in carrying out his responsibilities under the General Armistice Agreement and the pertinent resolutions of the Council and urged that all necessary steps be promptly taken for reactivating the Mixed Armistice Commission and making full use of the Mixed Armistice machinery; and (8) requested the Chief of Staff to report as appropriate concerning the situation.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

On 7 December 1962, the United Nations Conciliation Commission submitted its twentieth progress report, covering the period from 14 October 1961 to 7 December 1962. The most significant aspect of the Commission's work, according to the report, lay in the renewal and intensification of the efforts of its Special Representative, Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, to facilitate progress towards implementing paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948. (That paragraph had to do with repatriation, compensation and resettlement of refugees.) The Commission stated that it intended to carry forward its initiative on that question.

The Commission also reported that its Technical Office had indicated completion of the valuation work of individual parcels of Arab refugee immovable property holdings in Israel. The Commission was of the opinion that the identification and valuation work had reached the point where the results could serve as the basis for the initiation of any compensation scheme which might be decided upon.

With regard to the release of Arab refugee bank accounts blocked in Israel, the Commission announced that as of 31 July 1962 a grand total of £3,532,088 sterling had been paid to owners of blocked accounts since the release

operation had begun in 1953. The Commission hoped that its efforts to solve the long-standing problem of the release of unclaimed safe custody items would be successful.

In a letter of 28 January 1963 to the Commission, Dr. Johnson resigned as Special Representative, citing compelling personal commitments. In briefly reviewing his endeavours with the Governments of the four Arab host countries and of Israel, Dr. Johnson noted that those Governments were not prepared to accept the plan outlined in certain proposals which he had submitted to the Commission in late August 1962 and subsequently presented to the five States directly concerned. He believed that certain ideas that he had developed should be of use to the Commission as it continued its endeavours, but he felt that the role which a single individual representing the Conciliation Commission could play had for the time being been carried as far as practicable. In conclusion, he stated that he shared the view, implicit in repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, that paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194(III) remained a proper basis for an equitable solution of the tragic human problem of the Arab refugee.

In its reply, the Commission accepted Dr. Johnson's resignation with great regret and expressed the conviction that his work would mark an important milestone in the search for a solution of this tragic problem.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

On 2 March 1962, Syria complained to the Security Council that Israel authorities had persisted in carrying out works in preparation for pumping the waters of Lake Tiberias to the Negev. In its reply dated 16 March, Israel stated that the Syrian contentions were baseless, and had been advanced only for reasons of political expediency.

On 20 July, Jordan complained to the Security Council regarding Israel's failure to comply with a resolution adopted by the Mixed Armistice Commission on 12 December 1961, calling upon Israel to withdraw all activities and forces from the Jordanian side of the so-called Salt Pans area, lying to the south of the Dead Sea and rich in salt and mineral deposits.

In reply, Israel stated on 1 August that the allegation that operations had been conducted across the demarcation line was "inadmissible and unfounded."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 999-1006.

S/5092, S/5096, S/5097. Letters of 17 and 20 March 1962 from Syria.

S/5093, S/5098, S/5100, S/5104. Letters of 19, 21 and 22 March 1962 from Israel.

S/5102 and Add.1. Report of Chief of Staff of UNTSO on recent dangerous developments in Lake Tiberias area.

S/5107 and Rev.1. Syria: draft resolution.

S/5109. Letter of 4 April 1962 from Israel, submitting draft resolution.

S/5110 and Corr.1. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution.

S/5111. RESOLUTION, as submitted by United Kingdom and United States (S/5110 and Corr.1), adopted by Council on 9 April 1962, meeting 1006, by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (France).

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions of 15 July 1948 and 18 May 1951,

"Having considered the report of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization on the military activities in the Lake Tiberias area and in the Demilitarized Zone,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel,

"Being deeply concerned over developments in the area which have taken place in violation of the Charter and of the Armistice Agreement,

"Recalling in particular the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter, and Article 1 of the Syrian-Israeli General Armistice Agreement,

"Noting with satisfaction that a cease-fire has been achieved,

"1. Deplores the hostile exchanges between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel starting on 8 March 1962 and calls upon the two Governments concerned to comply with their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter by refraining from the threat as well as the use of force;

"2. Reaffirms the Security Council resolution of 19 January 1956 which condemned Israeli military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreement, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation;

"3. Determines that the Israeli attack of 16-17 March 1962 constitutes a flagrant violation of that

resolution and calls upon Israel scrupulously to refrain from such action in the future;

"4. Endorses the measures recommended by the Chief of Staff for the strengthening of the Truce Supervision Organization in its tasks of maintaining and restoring the peace and of detecting and deterring future incidents, and calls upon the Israeli and Syrian authorities to assist the Chief of Staff in their early implementation;

"5. Calls upon both parties to abide scrupulously by the cease-fire arranged by the Chief of Staff on 17 March 1962;

"6. Calls for strict observance of article 5 of the General Armistice Agreement which provides for the exclusion of armed forces from the Demilitarized Zone and Annex 4 of that Agreement which sets limits on forces in the Defensive Area, and calls upon the Governments of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in eliminating any violations thereof;

"7. Calls upon the Governments of Israel and of the Syrian Arab Republic to co-operate with the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in carrying out his responsibilities under the General Armistice Agreement and the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and urges that all steps necessary for reactivating the Mixed Armistice Commission and for making full use of the Mixed Armistice machinery be promptly taken;

"8. Requests the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to report as appropriate concerning the situation."

S/5113. Letter of 10 April 1962 from Syria.

PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

A/5337. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. Twentieth progress report (for period 14 October 1961-7 December 1962).

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

S/5084. Letter of 2 March 1962 from Syria.

S/5091. Letter of 16 March 1962 from Israel.

S/5144. Letter of 20 July 1962 from Jordan.

S/5152. Letter of 1 August 1962 from Israel.

A/5202. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Chapter 2.

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

During 1962, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to maintain

relief services, while strengthening its educational, health and other programmes designed to assist individual refugees.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF UNRWA

The annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA—covering the period from 1 July to 30 June 1962—was submitted to the General Assembly's seventeenth session which opened on 18 September 1962.

In his report, the Commissioner-General said that the Agency had continued to provide essential relief services and had pressed forward with its vocational training programme, against a background of increasing financial difficulty. He emphasized the plight of the 30,000 refugees reaching maturity each year, in whose behalf the Agency had embarked in 1960 on a three-year programme of education and training. By 30 June 1963, he said, that programme as originally envisaged would be completed. There would then be 10 vocational training centres, with a total capacity of almost 4,000 trainees and an eventual graduation rate of about 2,000 each year, compared with 300 in 1960. The number of university scholarships had been increased to 500 a year, compared with 350 in 1960.

The Commissioner-General said that UNRWA faced a critical financial problem because its educational and training costs were increasing, whereas its regular income had remained "almost stationary." The Agency had struggled to meet the problem by holding relief costs to the low level of 1960, by raising funds from extra-budgetary sources and by drawing on its operating reserves. These extraordinary measures could not be relied upon in the future, however, and educational services might have to be cut back if the Agency's budget were not covered by income during 1963.

With regard to UNRWA's mandate, the Commissioner-General considered that UNRWA's relief and educational functions must be continued well beyond 30 June 1963 if refugees were not to suffer physically or be denied much-needed educational opportunities and if reasonable stability was to exist in the region. The Agency's direct responsibility was to minister to the pressing needs of the refugees, and its by-product role, so to speak, was to contribute to the stability of the Middle East. It was not UNRWA's responsibility to solve the Palestine problem in its broader aspects, and, in the

Commissioner-General's opinion, experience had indicated that, at least pending progress towards a general solution, UNRWA was not an appropriate agency to attempt works projects to provide rehabilitation.

In his view, it now seemed clear that the dominant forces responsible for the continuation of the refugee problem were: the impasse resulting from the deep feelings of the people of the Middle East about the problem; the general unemployable status of dependent refugees, and particularly of the maturing youth who were deficient in skills; and the over-all economic limitations of the host countries on absorbing refugees in addition to their own growing populations. The Commissioner-General felt it would be a mistake to assume that any economic and social absorption of the refugees into the Arab countries that might take place would dispose of the underlying, more basic issues of the Palestine problem. It was the depth of feeling among the peoples of the Middle East on these issues, far more than the continued existence and dependent status of a million Palestine refugees, per se, that today continued to undermine peace and stability in the Middle East and in the world.

UNRWA OPERATIONS

Statistics. During the calendar year 1962, the number of registered refugees rose by almost 28,000, bringing the total, as of 1 January 1963, to 1,189,573. There were 644,940 in Jordan, 273,038 in the Gaza Strip, 146,969 in Lebanon and 124,626 in Syria.

Shelter. More than 40 per cent (or 491,364) of the refugees lived in the 57 UNRWA camps.

Food. The Agency distributed basic dry rations to 74 per cent, or 881,496, of the registered refugees, providing each with 1,500 calories in summer and 1,600 in winter. A supplementary feeding programme provided extra food for children, pregnant and nursing women, tuberculosis patients and others vulnerable to malnutrition.

Health. There were no major epidemics during 1962, and health records were satisfactory. UNRWA maintained 99 static and 12 mobile clinics and provided or subsidized 2,035 hospitable beds.

Education. During the 1961-62 school year,

185,772 refugee children received education with the Agency's assistance, 137,137 in UNRWA's 401 schools and the rest through grants to government or private schools. UNRWA university scholarships were given to 461 of the most gifted students.

Vocational Training. During 1962, four new training centres were opened, extensions were either completed or started at three others and construction began on another new centre. The nine centres in operation at 31 December 1962 had a total capacity of about 3,700 trainees. A tenth centre was to be opened in 1963. The centres offered 27 vocational courses for men and 11 for girls, as well as teacher training and agricultural training.

Welfare Services. The Agency's welfare services included the provision of assistance to individual cases of extreme hardship and the operation of a programme designed to help those refugees who wanted to improve their conditions. This programme included the operation of youth activities centres, adult training courses, small refugee co-operatives and embroidery centres.

Clothing. Each refugee in need of clothing received 1.7 kilogrammes of used clothing. UNRWA paid \$150,000 in ocean freight for transport to bring to the Middle East the 1,600 tons of clothing collected and donated by voluntary agencies.

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 29 November and 18 December 1962.

Introducing his report, the Commissioner-General reviewed the Agency's three-year programme—begun in 1959—for assistance to young refugees. Throughout the three-year period, he said, the Agency would have held per caput relief expenditure at the 1960 level. It would almost have kept pace with the host countries in raising the level of education, through increased enrolment and by adding one more year to the curriculum. It would also have expanded its vocational and teacher training programmes considerably.

Referring to the Agency's financial position,

the Commissioner-General said that regular contributions from Governments had remained almost constant at about \$34 million a year, or approximately the Agency's expenditure level for 1960. The Agency had therefore redoubled its efforts to raise money from extra-budgetary sources and had managed to raise almost \$6 million, to which it was seeking to add 2,000 scholarships of \$500 each. Even so, he added, the Agency expected to end the three-year mandate period with a cumulative deficit of about \$4 million, which would have to be taken from the working reserve. The educational needs of the Palestine refugees would continue to increase for an indefinite period. However, he added, the Agency would be unable to meet those needs out of extra-budgetary contributions, and still less out of savings in relief expenditure, for although education was of the highest importance in the long run, essential food and health services must receive day-to-day priority. In other words, if UNRWA's mandate was extended beyond 30 June 1963, the Agency would need an increase of \$3 million in regular Government contributions unless its programme of assistance to young people was to collapse, with tragic consequences. The essential problem, said the Commissioner-General, was to find the necessary funds for education while at the same time maintaining the relief services.

In a letter dated 2 November 1962, representatives of 11 Arab States asked the Special Political Committee to grant a hearing to "the Palestine Arab Delegation," composed of 13 persons. After an exchange of views, the Committee on 29 November agreed to grant a hearing to spokesmen mentioned in that communication.

During the Committee's debate on the Commissioner-General's report, the representatives of the Arab States repeated their demand for the repatriation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(111). They argued that all the United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question should be fully implemented before any question of direct negotiations and peace talks with Israel could arise. In any event, only the Arab community of Palestine was competent to negotiate a final settlement of the Palestine question. Until the legitimate rights of the refugees were restored,

a custodian should be appointed for the administration and protection of Arab property within Israel.

The representative of Israel stated that the Arab refugees could not be allowed to return to Israel where they would constitute an instrument in the war waged against Israel by the neighbouring Arab States. The central theme of the Arab States, it was said, was that Israel had no right to exist and should be destroyed. Israel would welcome any proposal calling for the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means. The proposal that a custodian be appointed for the administration and protection of Arab property in Israel had been repeatedly rejected by the General Assembly. The United Nations, Israel contended, had no competence to interfere with Israel property law.

The idea of direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States was supported by a number of representatives, chiefly from African States. Others, while supporting this proposal, believed that parallel efforts should be undertaken to reach some settlement of the refugee question. The representative of New Zealand, among others, urged Israel to offer a substantial number of refugees the opportunity to return to their homes, on the understanding that their repatriation would be subject to the normal requirements of national security.

The USSR representative declared that his Government had always called for the recognition of the refugees' rights under paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) and maintained that a settlement should be effected in accordance with that resolution. Failure to obtain such a settlement would threaten not only the prestige of the United Nations but also the cause of peace and stability throughout the Middle East and in the world.

The United States representative said his Government agreed that UNRWA's mandate should be extended until 30 June 1965. This, he said, was a concession to the views of other interested delegations. While no early end to the situation could be foreseen, conditions were subject to change, and accordingly he felt that United Nations assistance to the Arab refugees should be subjected to searching re-examination at every regular session of the General Assembly.

All speakers in the debate commended the

Commissioner-General and the work of UNRWA in behalf of the refugees.

Three draft resolutions were submitted in the Special Political Committee. The first of these, sponsored by 21 powers, called, among other things, for a renewal of the Assembly's appeal to the Governments concerned to undertake direct negotiations—with the assistance of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine, if they so desired—to find a solution, acceptable to all parties concerned, for all the questions in dispute between them, particularly the question of the Arab refugees. This draft was sponsored by Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

The second draft, proposed by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mauritania and Pakistan, would have the General Assembly, among other things: (a) ask the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations Custodian for the administration and protection of Arab property, assets and property rights within Israel; (b) ask the United Nations Custodian to report to the eighteenth session of the Assembly on the fulfilment of his task; and (c) call upon the Governments concerned to render the Custodian all facilities and assistance.

The third, submitted by the United States, would, among other things, have the General Assembly: (a) express its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the Agency for their continued 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; (b) express its thanks to the Conciliation Commission for Palestine for its efforts to find a way to progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III), and request the Commission to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned; (c) ask the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities that the Commission might require in carrying on its work; (d) decide to extend UNRWA's mandate until 30 June 1965; and

(e) direct attention to the precarious financial position of the Agency 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.

An amendment to the United States draft was proposed by Cyprus, to add a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would note with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), had not been effected.

On 18 December, the Committee proceeded to vote on the three draft resolutions and the amendment before it. At the request of the United States representative, priority was given to the United States draft.

The Cyprus amendment to the United States draft was adopted by a roll-call vote of 68 to 2, with 34 abstentions. The United States draft, as thus amended, was adopted by a vote of 101 to 0, with 2 abstentions, after the individual operative paragraphs of the text had been adopted in separate votes.

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

In a plenary meeting on 20 December 1962, the General Assembly, after voting separately on certain paragraphs of the Special Political Committee's recommendation, adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 100 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1856 (XVII).

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS FOR 1962-1963

During the financial (calendar) year 1962, 44 countries and territories pledged the equivalent of \$34,308,775 for UNRWA's activities. By 31 December 1962, the equivalent of \$34,039,325 had been received in payment of these pledges and \$818,116 was received from pledges of previous years. At the end of the year, unpaid pledges amounted to \$269,450 for 1962 and \$302,656 for previous years.

As of December 1962, UNRWA had received pledges of approximately \$32.5 million for 1963.

PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1962

(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	2,000	2,000
Belgium	30,000	30,000
Cambodia	571	571
Canada	925,000	886,428
Ceylon	1,000	—
Cyprus	563	563
Denmark	50,680	50,680
Federation of Malaya	1,500	1,500
Finland	10,000	10,000
France	192,458	192,458
Gaza Authorities	86,504	86,504
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	80,000	—
Japan	10,000	10,000
Jordan	100,820	100,820
Korea	1,000	1,000
Kuwait	220,000	220,000
Lebanon	44,967	44,967
Liberia	5,000	5,000
Luxembourg	3,000	3,000
Monaco	204	204
Morocco	19,802	19,802
Netherlands	110,497	110,497
New Zealand	140,000	140,000
Norway	49,000	49,000
Pakistan	20,964	20,964
Sudan	2,870	—
Sweden	482,950	355,950
Switzerland	216,116	216,116
Syrian Arab Republic	96,987	96,987
Tunisia	2,000	2,000
Turkey	8,000	8,000
United Arab Republic	359,214	359,214
United Kingdom	5,400,000	5,400,000
United States*	24,700,000	24,700,000
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2,500	2,500
Yugoslavia	40,000	40,000
Total	34,308,775	34,039,325

* 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 1961-62 and 1962-63 was \$24,700,000.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 358-376.

Fifth Committee, meeting 982.

Plenary Meetings 1129, 1200.

A/5214. Annual report of Commissioner-General of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East, 1 July 1961-30 June 1962.

A/SPC/74. Letter of 2 November 1962 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and United Arab Republic requesting that a Palestinian Arab Republic delegation be heard by Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/L.89 and Add.1. Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.90. Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mauritania, Pakistan: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.91. United States: draft resolution, as amended by Cyprus (A/SPC/L.93), adopted by Special Political Committee on 18 December 1962, meeting 375, by 101 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/SPC/L.93. Cyprus: amendment to United States draft resolution, A/SPC/L.91.

A/SPC/76. Text of resolution adopted by Special Political Committee.

A/C.5/969. Report of Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution adopted by Special Political Committee.

A/5387. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1856(xvii), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5387, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1200, by 100 votes to 0, with 2 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 and 1725(XVI) of 20 December 1961,

"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 1961 to 30 June 1962,

"Noting with deep regret that 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 thanks to the Commissioner-General and 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;

"2. Expresses its thanks to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine for its efforts to find a way to achieve progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), and requests the Commission to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned;

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

"4. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East until 30 June 1965;

"5. 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."

THE 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 (UNEF) and on financial arrangements and cost estimates pertaining to the Force was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

The report, which covered developments in

the 12-month period following 31 August 1961, pointed out that there had been no appreciable change in the relationship between the United Arab Republic and Israel pertaining to the operation of UNEF during the period under review and that virtually uninterrupted peace and quiet had prevailed all along the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and on the

international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula. UNEF had continued to be the decisive influence in the maintenance of these conditions. The report stated that cases of infiltration and other incidents had been few and of a minor nature. The confidence of the population in the prevailing peaceful conditions was reflected in the markedly increased agricultural development that was taking place.

The total strength of UNEF as of 31 July 1962 stood at 5,133, national contingents being supplied by Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

On 20 December 1962, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, without adopting a formal resolution.

(See also pp. 473, 541, and 551 for information concerning the financing of UNEF.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/5172. Report of Secretary-General on UNEF.

THE QUESTION OF OMAN

On 28 June 1962, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen requested that an item on the "Question of Oman" be included in the agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. In an attached explanatory memorandum, after recalling that the question had been before the United Nations since 1957, they stated that the resolution adopted in 1961¹ by the Assembly's Special Political Committee had recognized the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence and had invited the parties concerned to settle their differences peacefully with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman. In view of the "continued policy of repression" pursued by the United Kingdom, they said, the renewed discussion of the problem had become necessary.

On 24 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and referred it to the Special Political Committee, which considered it between 19 and 28 November 1962.

In a telegram dated 25 October 1962, addressed to the President of the General Assembly and circulated at the request of the United Kingdom representative, the Sultan of Muscat and Oman recalled that the General Assembly in 1961 had declined to adopt a resolution concerned with the Sultanate and added that he was therefore unable to understand why it was

necessary to discuss again a resolution which had already been rejected. He trusted that the Assembly would, as before, refuse to permit any further moves to intervene in matters which fell exclusively within the internal jurisdiction of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

On 19 November 1962, the Special Political Committee approved, by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 9 abstentions, a request that "His Highness Prince Talib Bin Ali Al-Hanai, the representative of Oman" be heard by the Committee during its discussion of the question. The request for such a hearing had been made on 13 November by Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. Prince Talib made a statement to the Committee on 20 November.

During the Committee's debate, the sponsors of the item declared that the question of Oman was one of self-determination. They maintained that Oman was a sovereign State which had no legal ties with Muscat and that British military intervention in the country constituted a flagrant violation of historic treaty obligations as well as of the United Nations Charter. The Treaty of Sib of 1920, they said, had clearly limited the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat to the coastal zone. The Sultanate of Muscat was not an independent State but a puppet of the United Kingdom. Because of its oil interests the United

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 149-52.

Kingdom was suppressing with military force the "liberation movement" of the people of Oman. Even if it were accepted, however—against all the evidence—that Muscat was a sovereign State of which Oman formed a part, military intervention by the United Kingdom in the internal affairs of a submissive ruler, even at his own request, would constitute a highly dangerous precedent and would be an act of colonial repression, implicitly condemned by General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 16 December 1960.² They demanded that British armed forces be withdrawn and that their military bases in Oman be dismantled.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, often called Oman, was an independent country which had never been a colony. As a sovereign independent State, it had concluded a number of international treaties with other sovereign States. In 1920, the Sultan had signed an agreement with certain tribal leaders of the interior, giving them a measure of autonomy but not independence. A revolt led by the tribal leaders had broken out in 1954, and a second similar rebellion, aided from abroad, had occurred in 1957.

The United Kingdom, he went on, had intervened, at the sovereign's request and in accordance with international law, to resist that foreign interference, but it had subsequently withdrawn all its troops. The rebellion had failed and its leaders had fled. Since then, he said, the country had been at peace and had enjoyed greater well-being than ever before. The acts of sabotage organized from abroad had no military significance. The population of the interior belonged to the same race, spoke the same language and practised the same religion as the Government. The principle of self-determination was therefore inapplicable. If it were to be held to apply in Oman, it would thereafter be necessary to apply it in every country of the world in which a handful of discontented people attempted to make claims for their own personal benefit.

Among those supporting the views of the sponsors of the item was the representative of the USSR, who said that at a time when the problem of the final elimination of colonialism

was especially acute the United Kingdom's colonialist aggression against Oman was particularly reprehensible. He referred to Oman's important strategic position in the Arabian peninsula—by reason of its proximity to the oilfields of Bahrein and Kuwait—which prompted the United Kingdom to maintain its hold on Oman at all costs. The Omani people, he said, were supported by all people devoted to peace and justice, including the Soviet people.

The representative of Guatemala said the case of Oman was an example of a new form of colonialism which was sacrificing a small, defenseless people for economic gain. He called for restoration of Oman's sovereignty and independence, respect for its territorial integrity, the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the abolition of protectorates and concessions.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Indonesia, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia were also among those calling for recognition of Oman's right to independence and for the withdrawal of British troops.

The representative of France felt that the whole question had been magnified out of all proportion and the historical and juridical arguments advanced by certain delegations could not withstand analysis. In his view, debating a matter which had no real substance, and dramatizing for particularist purposes a situation not really warranting the attention of the United Nations, did the Organization a disservice.

Several Members, among them Argentina, Chile, Greece, Peru and Uruguay, said they found it difficult to take a position because of the conflicting statements made by the parties concerned. The representative of Peru, for example, suggested that the United Nations might send a commission or commissioner to determine "the true situation." The speaker for Chile also favoured some form of prior investigation to permit a decision by the Assembly on the basis of better information.

On 26 November 1962, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali,

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

By the preambular part of this 18-power text, the General Assembly, having discussed the question of Oman, and deeply concerned with the situation in Oman, would express the conviction that "a speedy restoration of independence to Oman is necessary for the peace and stability in the area." By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly would: (1) recognize the right of the peoples of Oman to self-determination and independence; (2) call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman; and (3) invite the parties concerned to settle their differences peacefully, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman.

When the 18-power draft resolution was voted on in the Committee on 28 November, it was adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 in favour, 18 against, with 36 abstentions. Separate votes, most of them by roll-call, were taken on the various paragraphs of the draft.

On 11 December, when the matter was taken up in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the United Kingdom representative recalled that during the debate in the Special Political Committee several Members had felt they lacked information from an independent source on which they could form a balanced judgement. His Government, he said, had conveyed the views expressed in the debate to the Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, and he was now authorized to state, on behalf of the Sultan, that, while preserving his position that he did not recognize the right of the General Assembly to discuss the internal affairs of his country, and on the understanding that the Assembly did not now take any formal action, he was prepared to invite on a personal

basis a representative of the Secretary-General to visit the Sultanate during the coming year to obtain first-hand information as to the situation there.

The representative of the United Kingdom added that, in view of the Sultan's offer, he hoped the Assembly would not prejudge the issue by adopting the draft resolution which was before it.

When the Special Political Committee's draft resolution was put to the vote, it was not adopted, the three operative parts of the text having failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority in separate roll-call votes. The vote on the paragraph which would have had the Assembly recognize the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence was 36 in favour, 25 against, with 38 abstentions. The paragraph whereby the Assembly would call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman received a vote of 40 in favour, 28 against, with 31 abstentions. The paragraph by which the parties would be invited to settle their differences peacefully, in accordance with the Charter, with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman, received 44 votes in favour, 23 against, with 30 abstentions. Inasmuch as the three operative paragraphs of the draft resolution had failed of adoption, the text as a whole was not put to the vote.

Speaking in explanation of vote, several Members—among them Argentina, Chile, Greece and Iran—welcomed the statement of the United Kingdom representative as constituting a constructive step forward and indicating a new phase which might lead to a solution of the problem of Oman. The representatives of Austria, Japan and Turkey indicated that, in view of the new development, they were now voting against the Special Political Committee's recommendation instead of abstaining from voting.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 148.

Special Political Committee, meetings 351-357.

Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/5149. Letter of 28 June 1962 from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan,

Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen proposing for inclusion in agenda item entitled "The Question of Oman."

A/5284. Letter of 8 November 1962 from representative of United Kingdom to President of General Assembly transmitting cable of 25 October 1962 from Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

A/SPC/73. Letter of 13 November 1962 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and United Arab Republic.

A/SPC/L.88. Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 28 November 1962, meeting 357, by roll-call vote of 41 to 18, with 36 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark,

Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, India, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela. A/SPC/75. Text of resolution adopted by Special Political Committee.

A/5325. Report of Special Political Committee.

Draft resolution, as proposed by Special Political Committee, A/5325, was voted on by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191; as neither preamble nor any of operative paragraphs received necessary two-thirds majority, resolution was not adopted.

CREDENTIALS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF YEMEN TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly met on 20 December 1962, the final day of the Assembly's seventeenth session, it had before it a memorandum from the Secretary-General stating, among other things, that credentials for the representatives of Yemen had been received for more than one delegation.

The Secretary-General said that on 27 September 1962 he had received credentials, dated 9 September, signed by the Imam of Yemen, and on 10 December he had received new credentials, dated 7 December, for the delegation of the Kingdom of Yemen, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On 17 December, the Secretary-General had received credentials for the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, signed by the President of the Republic and dated 8 December.

The Credentials Committee, on 20 December, approved a proposal by Guinea, recommending that the Assembly accept the credentials submitted by the President of the Yemen Arab Republic. The vote was 6 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

The recommendation was contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly, considered by the Assembly later the same day. After hearing statements by a number of representatives, the Assembly approved the Com-

mittee's report by a vote of 73 to 4, with 23 abstentions.

During the debate in the Assembly, the Committee's recommendation for acceptance of the credentials of the representatives of the Yemen Arab Republic was opposed by the representatives of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen. The representative of Jordan expressed doubts that the Committee was competent to decide which government in Yemen was the legal one.

The Committee's recommendation was supported by the representatives of Algeria, Bolivia, Iraq, Mali, Somalia, Syria, the USSR and the United Arab Republic. Several other representatives said that their vote in favour of the report was without prejudice to their position on the Yemen representation question, on which their Governments had as yet taken no decision. Among these were the representatives of France, Japan, Venezuela and the Philippines. The representative of Mexico said his delegation had abstained in the vote in the Credentials Committee because it felt that the Committee's decision could have very serious implications.

The representative of Jordan, in raising doubts about the Credentials Committee's competence to take a decision in the matter, ob-

served, among other things, that what was indisputable was that there were two authorities in Yemen: one was "the legitimate Government" of the Imam Al-Badr, who had succeeded his late father in September; the other authority was that of Brigadier Al-Sallal. He did not wish to touch on such questions as the implications of the present situation, or the prospects for the future; but in these circumstances, he asked, how could the Assembly decide at this stage which Yemen delegation should be seated?

In opposing the Committee's recommendation, the representative of Saudi Arabia declared that the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic was a "self-proclaimed" régime, which would have virtually no chance of survival but for the presence of foreign troops. The representative of the Kingdom of Yemen charged that "the so-called republican Government in Yemen" was only a front for the expansionist moves of the United Arab Republic, subject to the command of the United Arab Republic, and lacking the support of the people of Yemen. The United Arab Republic, he declared, had committed an act of aggression against the people of Yemen which was an act of war, contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The representatives of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen both suggested that the Assembly should delay a decision on the credentials question pending an inquiry by the United Nations.

In reply, the representative of the United Arab Republic said that, "since the emergence of the new and progressive revolution of the people of Yemen against the reactionary feudalist régime," the population of the country had

been subjected to a brutal combination of the reactionary forces in the Arab world. As to the allegations that United Arab Republic forces in Yemen were interfering in the country's internal affairs, nothing could be more inconsistent, since the military forces dispatched by his Government at the request of the Yemen Arab Republic had been placed at the disposal of the supreme command of the Yemen army, with the sole purpose of enabling the people to practice their inherent right of self-defence in a war launched against them from outside by the enemies of the revolution. The United Arab Republic had been duty bound to come to the aid of the Yemen Arab Republic in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity; moreover, the United Arab Republic could not remain indifferent to reactionary aggressive conspiracies designed to re-impose the monarchy which for generations had isolated the Yemen people from the world and from civilization. The people of Yemen had chosen the Government of President Al-Sallal on 26 September; no one could challenge the authority of this Government, or the fact that it was the only Government in full control of the country.

Other representatives who supported acceptance of the credentials of the Yemen Arab Republic either pointed out that their Governments had already recognized the Republic or expressed the belief that events within Yemen were exclusively a domestic affair.

Expressing his gratification after the vote had been taken, the representative of the Yemen Arab Republic described his Government as a democratic and progressive republic, dedicated to a policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Credentials Committee, meeting of 20 December 1962. Plenary Meetings 1201, 1202.

A/5395. Report of Credentials Committee containing draft resolution proposed by Guinea, and adopted by Credentials Committee on 20 December 1962

by 6 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1871 (xvii), approving report of Credentials Committee, as proposed by Credentials Committee, A/5395, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1202, by 73 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions.

CHAPTER XII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
MEMBERSHIP AND THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

During 1962, the number of United Nations Members rose to 110. Six States were admitted to United Nations membership by the General Assembly, on the Security Council's recommendation, as indicated below.

The following table indicates the action taken by the Security Council and General Assembly in 1962 to admit new Members to the United Nations:

Applicant	1962	
	Date of Council Recommendation	Date of Admission by Assembly
Rwanda	26 July	18 Sept.
Burundi	26 July	18 Sept.
Jamaica	10 Sept.	18 Sept.
Trinidad and Tobago	10 Sept.	18 Sept.
Algeria	4 Oct.	8 Oct.
Uganda	15 Oct.	25 Oct.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMISSIONS IN 1962

RWANDA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1017.

S/5137 and Add.1, 2. Letters of 27 June and 1 July 1962, and cable of 2 July 1962 from Republic of Rwanda.

S/5146. Letter of 19 July 1962 from Belgium.

S/5147. France, Ghana, Ireland, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: draft resolution.

S/5149. RESOLUTION, as submitted by 5 powers, S/5147, recommending that General Assembly admit Republic of Rwanda to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 26 July 1962, meeting 1017.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1122

S/5147 and Add.1, 2. Letters of 27 June and 1 July 1962 and cable of 2 July 1962 from Republic of Rwanda.

A/5152. Letter of 26 July from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.391 and Add.1. Belgium, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1748(xvii), AS submitted by 5 powers, A/L.391 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 18 September 1962, meeting 1122, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 26 July 1962 that the Republic of Rwanda should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Rwanda,

"Decides to admit the Republic of Rwanda to membership in the United Nations."

BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1017.

S/5139 and Add.1. Cable and letter of 4 July 1962 from Kingdom of Burundi.

S/5146. Letter of 19 July 1962 from Belgium.

S/5148. France, Ghana, Ireland, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: draft resolution.

S/5150. RESOLUTION, as submitted by 5 powers, S/5148, recommending that General Assembly admit Kingdom of Burundi to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 26 July 1962, meeting 1017.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1122.

A/5148 and Add.1. Cable and letter of 4 July 1962 from Kingdom of Burundi.

A/5151. Letter of 26 July 1962 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.392 and Add.1. Belgium, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1749(xvii), as submitted by 5 powers, A/L.392 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 18 September 1962, meeting 1122, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 26 July 1962 that the Kingdom of Burundi should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of the Kingdom of Burundi,

"Decides to admit the Kingdom of Burundi to membership in the United Nations."

JAMAICA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1018.

S/5154. Telegrams of 6 August 1962 from Jamaica.
S/5164. United Kingdom and Ghana: draft resolution.

S/5166. RESOLUTION, as submitted by United Kingdom and Ghana, S/5164, recommending that General Assembly admit Jamaica to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 12 September 1962, meeting 1018.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1122.

A/5154. Cables of 6 August 1962 from Jamaica.
A/5188. Letter of 12 September 1962 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.389 and Add.1, 2. Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1750(xvii), as submitted by 14 powers, A/L.389 and Add.1, 2, adopted by Assembly on 19 September 1962, meeting 1122, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1962 that Jamaica should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Jamaica,

"Decides to admit Jamaica to membership in the United Nations."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1018.

S/5162 and Add.1. Telegrams of 6 and 8 September 1962 from State of Trinidad and Tobago.

S/5165. United Kingdom and Ghana: draft resolution.

S/5167. RESOLUTION, as submitted by United Kingdom and Ghana, S/5165, recommending that General Assembly admit State of Trinidad and Tobago to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 12 September 1962, meeting 1018.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1122.

A/5185 and Add.1. Telegrams of 6 and 8 September 1962 from State of Trinidad and Tobago.

A/5189. Letter of 12 September 1962 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.390 and Add.1, 2. Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana,

India, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1751(xvii), as submitted by 14 powers, A/L.390 and Add.1, 2, adopted by Assembly on 19 September 1962, meeting 1122, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1962 that the State of Trinidad and Tobago should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership, of the State of Trinidad and Tobago,

"Decides to admit the State of Trinidad and Tobago to membership in the United Nations."

ALGERIA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1020.

S/5172 and Rev.1. Cable of 30 September 1962 from Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

S/5173. Chile, France, Ghana, Ireland, Romania, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

S/5174. RESOLUTION, as submitted by 10 powers, S/5173, recommending that General Assembly admit Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to membership of United Nations, adopted by Council on 4 October 1962, meeting 1020, by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (China).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1146.

A/5246. Cable of 30 September 1962 from Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

A/5251. Letter of 4 October 1962 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.394 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Albania, Ceylon, Chile, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1754(xvii), as submitted by 38 powers, A/L.394 and Corr.1 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 8 October 1962, meeting 1146, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 4 October 1962 that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria,

"Decides to admit the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to membership in the United Nations."

UGANDA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1021.

S/5176. Cables of 9 October 1962 from Uganda.

S/5177. Ghana, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/5179/Corr.1. RESOLUTION, as proposed by 3 powers, S/5177, recommending that General Assembly admit Uganda to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 15 October 1962, meeting 1021.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1158.

A/5255. Cables of 9 October 1962 from Uganda.

A/5258. Letter of 15 October 1962 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.396 and Add.1. Australia, Canada, Ceylon,

Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1758(xvii), as submitted by 19 powers, A/L.396 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 25 October 1962, meeting 1158.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 15 October 1962 that Uganda should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Uganda,

"Decides to admit Uganda to membership in the United Nations."

A/5202. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Chapter 8.

THE QUESTION OF THE REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Various questions relating to arrangements for holding a Conference for reviewing the United Nations Charter were discussed in 1962 at a meeting of a General Assembly committee set up to deal with such matters. This body, composed of all United Nations Members, was established by the General Assembly on 21 November 1955 to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for the Conference and its organization and procedures.

This Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter had held three previous sessions, in 1957, 1959 and 1961, respectively. On 15 December 1961, the General Assembly adopted a resolution¹ whereby it: (1) decided to keep the Committee in being; (2) asked it to report, with recommendations, to the Assembly not later than at its seventeenth session (which opened on 18 September 1962); and (3) requested, in effect, the preparation of Supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs (which was first published in 1955).

In view of this Assembly resolution, the Committee met on 5 September 1962. Background material before it included a note by the Secretary-General on the publication of Supplements to the Repertory.

Representatives of the following 13 Member States spoke at the meeting of the Committee:

Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The majority—among them, Japan, Italy, Mauritania, the United Kingdom and the United States—agreed that in principle a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter should be held to take into account the increase in the membership of the Organization and to reflect the changes that had taken place since the Charter was adopted in 1945. They felt, however, that the existing international climate was still not propitious for the holding of a successful conference. Some stressed the need for increasing the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, and referred to the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter as a possible means to achieve this purpose before a Charter review conference could be held. (Article 108 provides that amendments to the Charter shall come into force when these have been adopted by a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with the constitutional process of two-thirds of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.)

Czechoslovakia and the USSR considered that it would be impossible to hold a Charter

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 173.

review conference without the participation of the People's Republic of China and that even the procedure set forth in Article 108 regarding amendments to the Charter could not be resorted to until the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations were restored.

After discussion, the Committee adopted a draft resolution taking into account a proposal by Ghana to the effect that the Committee should meet again in June or July 1963. By this text, the Assembly would decide to keep

the Committee in being and to invite it to meet not later than July 1963 and to report, with recommendations, to the Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963). The draft resolution also provided for the continued preparation and circulation of Supplements to the Repertory.

This text was adopted without objection at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 23 October 1962, as resolution 1756(XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 927.
Plenary Meeting 1157.

A/5193, Report of Committee on Arrangements for Conference for Purpose of Reviewing Charter.
RESOLUTION 1756(xvii), as submitted by Committee on Arrangements, A/5193, adopted by Assembly on 23 October 1962, meeting 1157, without formal vote.

"The General Assembly,
"Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 992(X) of 21 November 1955, 1136(XII) of 14 October 1957, 1381 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1670 (XVI) of 15 December 1961,

"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 meet not later than July 1963 and to report, with recommendations, to the General Assembly at its eighteenth 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. III: Articles 55-111 of Charter. U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.V.7.

Repertoire of Practice of Security Council, Supplement 1956-1958 (ST/PSCA/I/Add.2). U.N.P. Sales No.: 59.VII.1.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

On 30 November 1962, the General Assembly, acting on a unanimous Security Council recommendation of the same day, decided—also unanimously—to appoint U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office ending on 30 November 1966. U Thant had previously been appointed Acting Secretary-General on 3 November 1961 to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of the late Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, which was due to end on 10 April 1963.²

The Assembly's decision of 30 November 1962 to appoint U Thant as Secretary-General was embodied in resolution 1771 (XVII), which was unanimously adopted, by secret ballot, on the proposal of Chile, Ghana, Ireland, Romania, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

Improvements were also made in the salary, allowances and other conditions of appointment pertaining to the post of Secretary-General. The salary and allowances of the Secretary-

General, as the President of the Assembly pointed out in a letter of 28 November 1962 to the Chairman of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, had remained unchanged since 1946, although those of the Under-secretaries, the Judges of the International Court of Justice and the executive heads of the specialized agencies had been revised in the intervening period.

On the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, which endorsed proposals put forward by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Assembly agreed, on 20 December 1962, without formal votes being taken, to make the following changes, to become effective on 1 January 1963: (i) the net base salary attaching to the position of Secretary-General was raised from \$20,000 to \$27,500 a year; (ii) the annual

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 165.

representation allowance was increased from \$20,000 to \$22,500 a year.

In addition, the existing provision of a furnished residence for the Secretary-General was continued, with the cost of repairs and maintenance (excluding the provision of household staff) to be borne by the United Nations, as in the past.

A post adjustment allowance was also to be applied to the base salary, as had been the case since 1 January 1962.

The annual retirement allowance was continued at the rate of one-half of the net salary attaching to the position (excluding allowances) on retirement at the end of the term of appointment. In the past, however, there were no provisions in the conditions of appointment to the post of Secretary-General for the payment of benefits to a widow or any surviving children in the event of death in office or while in receipt of the retirement allowance, or in the case of death, illness or injury attributable to the performance of official duties. Nor, as the Advisory Committee pointed out, was the position "very clear regarding the possibility of retirement be-

fore the end of the term of appointment." Pending the outcome of studies on these matters to be undertaken by the Advisory Committee, it was agreed, without formal votes being taken in the Assembly, to provide for the following, as from 1 January 1963, on a provisional basis:

(i) If the Secretary-General were to die in office or during the period that he was receiving a retirement allowance, his widow would receive, until her death or remarriage, a pension equal to one-half of the retirement allowance; suitable benefits would also be provided for surviving minor children or other dependents within the degrees of relationship recognized by the United Nations Staff Rules and Regulations.

(ii) If the Secretary-General retired before completing the full term of his appointment, he would be provided with a retirement allowance equal to one-half of the full allowance if he had served less than two years but more than one year; for longer periods, the retirement allowance would increase by one-eighth for each completed year of service beyond two years until reaching its full level on completion of five years of service.

(iii) The Staff Rules governing compensation in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the United Nations would apply, *mutatis mutandis*, also in the case of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1026 (closed).

S/5211. Letter of 1 November 1962 from President of General Assembly to President of Security Council and reply of 2 November 1962.

S/5212. Chile, Ghana, Ireland, Romania, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Security Council by secret ballot on 30 November 1962, meeting 1026 (closed).

RESOLUTION, as adopted by Security Council:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the question of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter,

"Recommends to the General Assembly to appoint U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term expiring on 3 November 1966."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1182.

A/5322. Letter of 30 November 1962 from President of Security Council to President of Assembly, transmitting text of Security Council resolution.

A/L.406. Chile, Ghana, Ireland, Romania, United

Arab Republic, Venezuela: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 1771 (xvii), as proposed by 6 powers, A/L.406, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 30 November 1962, meeting 1182, by secret ballot.

"The General Assembly,

"Acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Security Council of 30 November 1962,

"Appoints U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office ending on 3 November 1966."

SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND OTHER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 959, 960, 978.

Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/5321. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and annex (containing text of letter of 28 November 1962 from President of Assembly to Chairman of Fifth Committee).

A/5324. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/5362. Report of ACABQ.

A/5324/Add.1. Supplementary report of Fifth Committee.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATHS OF DAG HAMMARSKJOLD AND THOSE ACCOMPANYING HIM

REPORT OF COMMISSION

The Commission of five eminent persons established by the General Assembly on 26 October 1961³ to investigate the circumstances in which the late Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, and 15 members of his party met their deaths in an air crash near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on 18 September 1961, reported to the President of the Assembly on 2 May 1962 that it had found no evidence either to support or to exclude any of the various possible causes of the crash.

"The Commission," its report said, "has carefully examined all possible causes of the accident. It has considered the possibility of sabotage or of attack and the material or human failures which could have resulted in an accident. It has found no evidence to support any of the particular theories that have been advanced nor has it been able to exclude the possible causes which it has considered."

The report added that the Commission considered it its duty to record that it had also examined the various rumours which had come to its attention concerning the cause of the crash, and had "found no evidence in their support."

After considering the report at a plenary session held on 26 October 1962, the Assembly adopted a resolution taking note of the report, expressing its gratitude to the members of the Commission for their work and asking the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly of any new evidence which might come to his attention.

The members of the Commission, appointed by the Assembly on 8 December 1961 on the recommendation of its President, were: Samuel Bankolé Jones (of Sierra Leone), Raul Quijano (of Argentina), Emil Sandström (of Sweden), Rishikesh Shaha (of Nepal) and Nikol Srzentic (of Yugoslavia).

At organizational meetings held in New York in December 1961, the Commission elected Mr. Shaha as Chairman and Mr. Quijano as Rapporteur, and made arrangements for the conduct of its investigation. It met in Leopoldville from 24 to 30 January, in Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) and Ndola from 31 January to 16 Feb-

ruary, and in Geneva from 21 February to 8 March. The Commission heard 90 witnesses, visited the site of the crash and viewed the wreckage which had been collected in a hangar in Ndola.

When it set up the Commission in 1961, the Assembly decided that an investigation of an international character should be held into all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the tragedy, and particularly as to four questions: (1) why the flight made by the late Secretary-General and his party had to be undertaken at night, without escort; (2) why its arrival at Ndola was unduly delayed, as reported; (3) whether the aircraft, after having established contact with the tower at Ndola, lost that contact, and the fact of its having crashed did not become known until several hours afterwards, and, if so, why; (4) whether the plane, after the damage it was reported to have suffered earlier from firing "by aircraft hostile to the United Nations," was in a proper condition for use.

In brief, the Commission answered these questions as follows:

First, the members believed that the decision regarding the departure time of the flight was made by the late Secretary-General himself, in view of the mission he had to perform, and in taking that decision Mr. Hammarskjöld was fully aware that the flight would have to be carried out without escort and that most of it would be made by night. There appeared to have been several reasons why the flight did not depart at an earlier hour. The repairs to the aircraft (referred to by its registration number, SE-BDY), were in progress during the morning of 17 September 1961. Also throughout the morning there had been a continuation of discussions and efforts to communicate with Moise Tshombe, president of Katanga Province, about arrangements for the meeting between him and Mr. Hammarskjöld at Ndola, which was the purpose of the flight. It was also clear that Mr. Hammarskjöld wished to arrive in Ndola after Lord Lansdowne, the United Kingdom's Joint Parliamentary Under-

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 161-64.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had been in Leopoldville and who was to precede the late Secretary-General to Ndola, had had time to land there and depart again. And, finally, because of the danger of an attack by a "Fouga Magister" plane under the control of the Katanga authorities, most of the flights in the Congo at the time were undertaken at night. As to the lack of an escort, the Commission noted that the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) had no fighter planes in the Congo at that time, and no request for an escort over Rhodesian territory had been made to the Rhodesian Government.

Second, there did not appear to have been any delay in the arrival of the plane over Ndola, except for the fact that the departure from Leopoldville was delayed until late afternoon and that the aircraft took a less direct route, requiring an additional hour and a half to two hours and a half flying time. In fact, SE-BDY arrived over Ndola airfield some minutes before its estimated time of arrival.

Third, the Commission found no evidence that during the part of the flight immediately preceding the crash the control tower and the aircraft had attempted to communicate with each other or were prevented from doing so by radio failure. The crash appeared to have occurred within a few minutes after the last radio contact between the Ndola tower and the plane, at the time when the aircraft passed over the airfield.

Fourth, the damage the aircraft had sustained from ground fire at Elisabethville on the morning of the day of the flight had been minor and had been properly repaired before the take-off from Leopoldville.

In addition to the replies to the specific questions asked by the General Assembly, the Commission's report also made the following points, among others:

The Commission believed that the crew of the aircraft was fully qualified, experienced, competent and conscientious, and there appeared to have been no violation of the rules limiting the flight hours of crewmen; it was satisfied that the Secretary-General's plane had been properly maintained and was fully airworthy.

The Commission noted that no flight plan or departure message had been communicated

in advance of the flight to the flight information centre at Salisbury; however, it believed that this departure from the rules of international civil aviation was explained by the hostilities in Katanga, in particular the activities of the "Fouga Magister" jet plane equipped for combat which was in the service of the Katangese armed forces.

Nevertheless, the Commission regretted that a responsible official of ONUC was not informed of the route which the pilot intended to follow. It also believed that special security measures should have been taken to guard the Secretary-General's aircraft before the take-off. Although it had no reason to believe that either of these omissions was a contributing cause of the crash, it considered that both were potentially dangerous.

Regarding the time at which the crash became known, and the institution of search and rescue operations, the Commission noted that although SE-BDY had crashed 9.5 miles from an airfield where 18 military aircraft capable of working out an air search were stationed, the wreckage of the plane was not found until 15 hours after the crash and almost nine hours after daybreak on 18 September. While expressing full awareness of the difficulty of conducting an air search over an area covered with brush and forest, the Commission believed that "the delay in commencing search and rescue operations was increased by shortcomings in liaison and co-operation between the aviation officials concerned, by lack of initiative and diligence on their part and by delay in applying the prescribed procedures." Undue weight appeared to have been attached to the groundless impression that the Secretary-General had changed his mind after flying over Ndola and had decided to land at another airport without informing the Ndola tower, the Commission continued. It went on to observe that "had that degree of diligence been shown which might have been expected in the circumstances," it was possible that the crash might have been discovered sooner and the chances of survival might have been materially improved for Sergeant Harold Julien, the only member of the party found alive. "Had he survived," the report added, "not only would one life have been saved but there would have existed a possible

source of direct knowledge of the conditions and circumstances surrounding the tragedy."

During its investigation, the Commission had before it the reports, exhibits and proceedings of two investigating bodies established by the federal authorities of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The first was a Rhodesian Board of Investigation, composed of technical experts in whose proceedings United Nations and Swedish Government observers participated fully. The second body was a Rhodesian Commission of Inquiry, established by the Federation authorities to hold a judicial inquiry after completion of the technical investigation.⁴ This Rhodesian Commission served under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Federation and its other two members were nominated respectively by the United Kingdom and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The United Nations and Sweden had declined an invitation to nominate members,⁵ but each was represented by counsel before the Rhodesian Commission.

At the conclusion of its hearings in Ndola, the United Nations Commission decided to request further expert investigations of the wreckage. The most important of these was decided on at the suggestion of the Government of Sweden and involved the re-melting of blocks of aluminium and other light alloys that had been melted and fused in the fire that followed the crash and the subsequent scientific examination of the residue. The object of these tests was to determine whether any foreign materials such as explosives, bullets or shell or rocket fragments were present in the wreckage. For this purpose the Acting Secretary-General arranged for an expert appointed by the United Nations to participate with the Rhodesian authorities in the tests. No unexplained foreign materials were found and the expert expressed the opinion that the results of his examination allowed him to exclude the possibilities of hostile action or sabotage.

The Commission's report, which had been completed on 8 March 1962, was, at its request, not circulated until 2 May 1962, after the Commission members had had an opportunity to examine the results of the expert's scientific tests and had concluded that no reconsideration of their own report was necessary.

The reports of the two Rhodesian bodies of inquiry were among the annexes attached to the Commission's report. Both the Rhodesian bodies, after examining and eliminating other causes, reached the tentative conclusion that the probable cause of the disaster lay within the area of human failure or error on the part of the pilots in allowing the plane to descend so low that it struck the trees.

In taking note of the conclusion about pilot error, the United Nations Commission said that, while it could not exclude the possibility, it had found no indication that this was the cause of the crash.

The Commission made this comment in the section of its report in which it discussed the possible causes of the accident and said that it had been able neither to confirm nor to exclude any of them. It also made the following points regarding each of these possible causes:

With respect to sabotage, it had noted that the Secretary-General's aircraft was without special guard while it was at N'Djili Airport in Leopoldville, and access to it was not impossible; no evidence of sabotage had come to the Commission's attention, but the possibility could not be excluded.

The possibility of attack from the air or the ground had also been fully examined, and the Commission had found no evidence that an attack of any kind had occurred; it had also noted the opinion of experts that it was impossible that the plane would have been in the apparently normal approach position indicated by the crash path and wreckage analysis had it been under attack. Nevertheless, attack could not be excluded as a possible cause of the crash.

Consideration had also been given to various possibilities of material failure, including technical or structural defects, altimeter failure or fire in flight. A thorough analysis of that part of the wreckage capable of being examined was made by technical experts, and no evidence of material failure was found. However, this possibility could not be excluded, mainly because the major part of the aircraft was destroyed by fire.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 164.

⁵ Ibid.

With regard to possible human failure, the Commission had found no evidence that any of the pilots had been incapacitated. Nevertheless, it was unable to exclude the possibility since some forms of incapacity might not be revealed by a post-mortem examination. It then made its comment about the findings of the Rhodesian inquiries regarding human failure or error on the part of the pilots.

The annexes to the Commission's report also included a summary of a report prepared for the Royal Medical Board of Sweden and submitted to the Commission by the Swedish Government. This said, among other things, that it was possible to suppose that if the late Secretary-General had been rescued at once and had received immediate treatment with the most modern devices his survival period might perhaps "have been somewhat lengthened." The Swedish report agreed, however, with the opinion of Rhodesian pathologists that Mr. Hammar-skjold's injuries "would have been fatal in any case."

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Commission's report was presented to the Assembly on 26 October by the Chairman of the five-member investigating body, Mr. Shaha.

Commenting on the fact that the Commission had not been able to determine the cause of the crash, Mr. Shaha said that this result should not be surprising in a crash of this kind in which there was no survivor capable of giving an account of what transpired and in which nearly 80 per cent of the aircraft was destroyed by fire. In fact, to one not familiar with the modern techniques of air accident investigation, it might seem surprising that so much was known of the circumstances of the crash. He then described the reconstruction which had been possible on the basis of an examination of the wreckage and of the crash site.

It was known, he said, that the aircraft passed over Ndola Airport at approximately ten minutes after midnight, local time. The pilot reported that the airport lights were in sight and that he was descending, and he confirmed the altimeter setting. SE-BDY then proceeded westward in order to execute a

procedure turn and come back to Ndola to land. It crashed at a spot approximately nine miles west of the airport as it had nearly completed the turn. The landing wheels were lowered and locked; the flaps were in a position proper for that stage of the approach, the engine appeared to have been operating under normal approach power. There were no signs of excessive speed, fire in flight, or any part of the aircraft having become detached prior to contact with the trees. When the aircraft first brushed the treetops, it was at a very shallow angle and was banked slightly to the left. It cut a long swath through the trees, progressively demolishing its left wing and increasing its angle of bank. At about 760 feet from the point where it first touched the trees, the stub of the left wing struck the ground and the plane cartwheeled around a twelve-foot-high ant-hill. Petrol from the damaged wing tanks poured over the wreckage and the fire that ensued destroyed or melted nearly 80 per cent of the fuselage. On the basis of this technical reconstruction of the crash the Commission reported that it appeared to be established "beyond all doubt that, except for its altitude, the aircraft was in a normal approach position at the time of the crash." With respect to the altitude, however, SE-BDY had been nearly 2,000 feet lower than it should have been.

Mr. Shaha also noted that the Rhodesian Commission of Inquiry, finding no other reason to explain the crash, had concluded that the pilots had allowed the aircraft to descend too low, presumably as a result of either inattention to or misreading of altimeters. The United Nations Commission, he pointed out, carefully examined this possibility on the basis of the same standards of proof that it applied to other causes of the crash. It found no evidence either to support or exclude this hypothesis. It was elementary, he said, that the aircraft was too near the ground, but there was no evidence adduced of how it came to be too low and, in the opinion of the Commission, there was no basis for a judicial conclusion on this point. Finally, he summarized the answers which the Commission had given to the four specific questions asked by the Assembly.

The only other speaker in the Assembly was the representative of Ceylon, who introduced

the 13-power draft resolution which was subsequently adopted and by which the Assembly took note of the report, thanked the Commission for its work, and requested the Secretary-General "to inform the Assembly of any new evidence which may come to his attention." The 12 other sponsoring nations were: the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ghana, Honduras, India, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

The representative of Ceylon observed that because of the inconclusive findings of the Commission the draft resolution could not be re-

garded as either happy or satisfactory. Noting that the Commission itself acknowledged its inability to determine the cause of the crash, he said that the co-sponsors of the draft were therefore of the opinion that much remained to be found out.

For this reason, he added, the resolution contained a request to the Secretary-General to keep the case open and to inform the Assembly of any new developments.

As no other representative indicated a wish to speak, the 13-power draft was put to the vote and was adopted by 66 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1759 (XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1159.

A/5069 and Corr.1. Report of Commission of Investigation into Conditions and Circumstances Resulting in Tragic Death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of Members of Party Accompanying Him.

A/5069/Add.1 and Corr.1, 2. Annexes to Report of Commission.

A/L.397 and Add.1, 2. Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ghana, Honduras, India, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1759(xvii), as proposed by 13 powers, A/L.397 and Add.1, 2, adopted by 66 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, on 26 October 1962, meeting 1159.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1628 (XVI) of 26 October

1961 in which it decided to appoint a Commission of five eminent persons to carry out an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of those who with him lost their lives on a mission in the service of the United Nations near the Ndola airport on 18 September 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Commission established under the above-mentioned resolution,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Commission of investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the members of the Commission for the work they have done;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of any new evidence which may come to his attention."

THE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD FOUNDATION

On 26 July 1962, the Economic and Social Council unanimously recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution whereby it would: (1) note with satisfaction the initiatives taken by Members of the United Nations in establishing and supporting the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation as a living memorial devoted primarily to furthering the late Secretary-General's efforts to promote the objectives of the United Nations in training citizens of developing countries to hold responsible posts; and (2) note that the Foundation and the national committees organized to support its efforts would, in honour of the late Dag Hammarskjöld, carry out such projects as conformed with the general aims and policies of the United

Nations. This recommendation was embodied in Council resolution 892 (XXXIV), which was adopted on the proposal of Jordan.

In introducing his proposal, the representative of Jordan pointed out that it was appropriate for the Council to take note of the initiative taken in Sweden and other countries to create such a memorial to the late Secretary-General by establishing the Foundation at Stockholm on 21 May 1962, with the principal object of promoting the social, political, economic and cultural progress of developing countries by training their citizens to hold responsible posts.

The Foundation, he added, was governed by a Board consisting of prominent Swedish and

non-Swedish nationals, among them the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, ex officio, and several personalities who had held high-ranking positions in the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The text recommended by the Council was adopted without objection at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 23 October 1962 as resolution 1757(XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1232.

E/L.968. Memorandum by Jordan requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation," with text of draft resolution attached.

RESOLUTION 892(xxxiv), as proposed by Jordan, E/L.968, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 July 1962, meeting 1232.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Recommends that the General Assembly consider at its seventeenth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

" The General Assembly,

" 'Recalling its unanimous decision in its resolution 1625(XVI) of 16 October 1961, in naming the United Nations library, at its dedication, "The Dag Hammarskjold Library" in tribute to the memory of the late Secretary-General,

" '1. Notes with satisfaction the initiative taken by Members of the United Nations in establishing and

supporting the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation as a living memorial devoted primarily to furthering his efforts to promote the objectives of the United Nations in the training of citizens of developing countries to hold responsible posts;

" '2. Notes further that the Foundation and the national committees organized to support its efforts will, in honour of the late Dag Hammarskjold, carry out such projects as conform with the general aims and policies of the United Nations.' "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1157.

A/5182. Note by Secretary-General transmitting Council resolution 892(XXXIV).

RESOLUTION 1757(xvii), as proposed by Economic and Social Council, adopted by Assembly without objection on 23 October 1962, meeting 1157.

(N.B.: The text of the resolution is identical with that recommended in the Economic and Social Council's resolution 892(XXXIV) quoted above.)

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER POLITICAL QUESTIONS

PROPOSAL CONCERNING ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

In 1961, at its sixteenth session, the General Assembly agreed, without objection, to a proposal by Honduras that an item entitled "Organization of Peace" be placed on its agenda. Owing to lack of time, however, the Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the matter to its seventeenth session.⁶ The item was accordingly placed on the agenda of the Assembly's seventeenth session.

On 28 November 1962, Honduras circulated a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would: (1) invite United Nations Member States to adopt appropriate legislation in their respective countries with a view to establishing government departments or ministerial services for

peace, for prevention of conflicts and for disarmament, which would be responsible for studying ways to resolve current conflicts and for preventing the development of future conflicts; (2) ask national and international non-governmental organizations particularly concerned with peace and disarmament to conduct scientific inquiries on ways of resolving conflicts; (3) decide to establish a special committee of nine United Nations Members to perform the following tasks, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

⁶ For details, see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 43.

(a) To request and collect documentation about governmental and private scientific inquiries on the problems of organizing peace and disarmament and on appropriate means of attaining those ends; (b) to encourage the establishment of departments or services for peace and disarmament within the Governments of the various countries; and (c) to submit a report to the Assembly's next session containing: a summary and evaluation of the documentation collected; recommendations on procedures for conducting inquiries on peace, on prevention of conflicts and on disarmament; and an

examination of the advisability of establishing a permanent committee for the organization of peace, for the prevention of conflicts, for disarmament and for the study of related problems, in the light of its findings and experience.

On 19 December 1962, the Assembly's President reported that the Honduran Government had, in view of the limited time available before the closing of the session, asked that the discussion of this item be postponed until the Assembly's eighteenth session, due to open in September 1963.

There being no objection, it was so decided.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

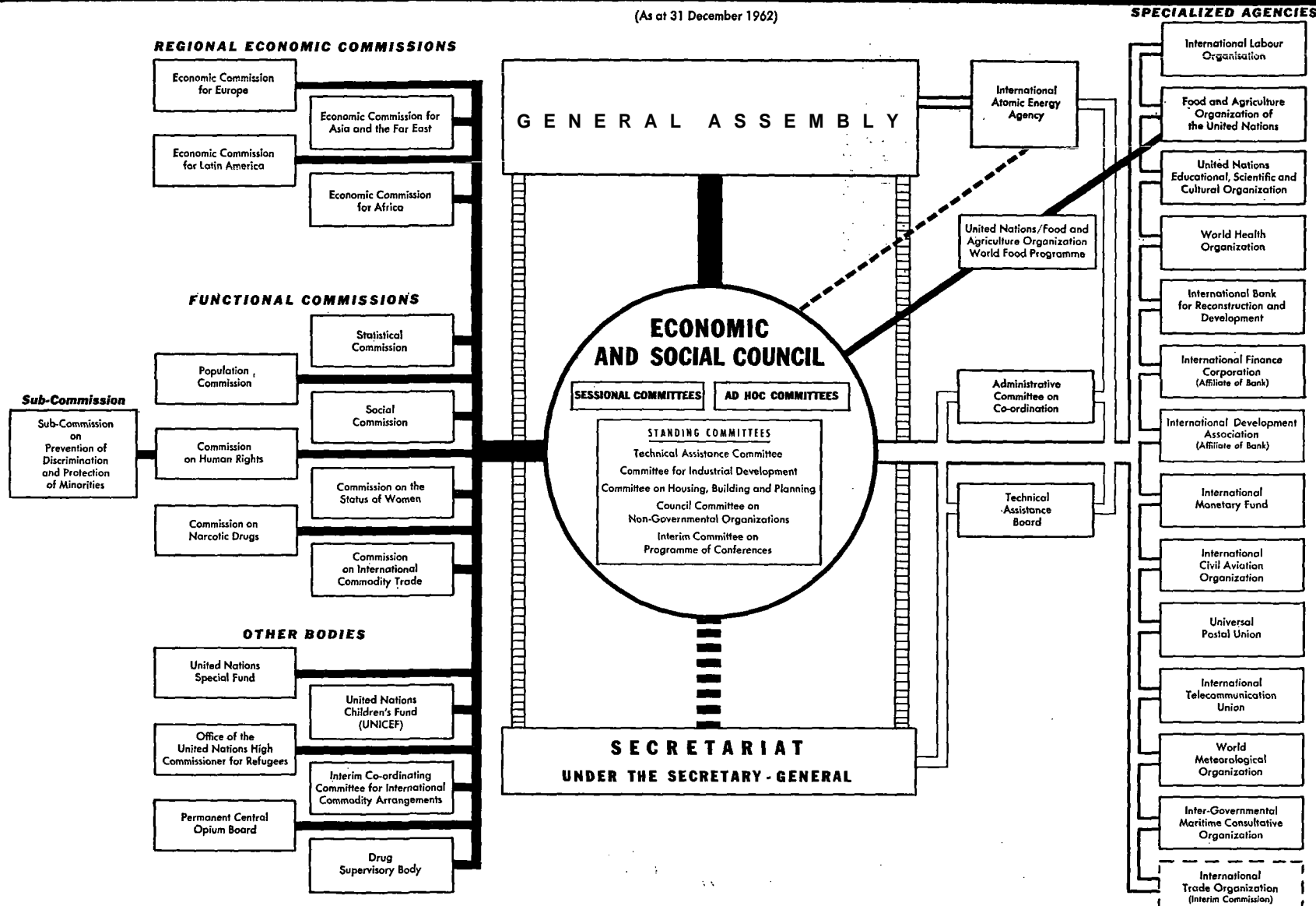
GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5022. Letter of 8 December 1961 from Honduras

proposing item entitled: "Organization of Peace" for inclusion in agenda of 16th Assembly Session. A/5379. Letter of 17 December 1962 from Honduras. A/L.403. Honduras: draft resolution.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(As at 31 December 1962)



Economic and Social Questions

CHAPTER I

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Economic and Social Council's annual review of the world economic situation and trends took place at its thirty-fourth session, in mid-1962. Also considered in this connexion were such matters as international commodity problems, international trade and payments matters, questions concerning full employment, under-employment and unemployment, long-term economic projections and various aspects of the development of less developed countries.

Some of these questions and related matters were discussed again later in 1962 at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in the course

of debates on the economic development of less developed countries.

A summary of the World Economic Survey, 1961, and of the Council's discussions at the thirty-fourth session 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 the following chapters of this section of the Yearbook (e.g. CHAPTERS ii, iii, and v).

REVIEW OF TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

Reports and studies providing background material for the Economic and Social Council's 1962 review of the world economic situation included the World Economic Survey, 1961, supplemented by information on economic developments in the Middle East and by various regional economic surveys for Europe, for Asia and the Far East, for Latin America and for Africa, respectively.

In addition to a review of current economic trends in 1961 and a brief assessment of the prospects for 1962, the World Economic Survey contained a study of industrialization in the context of economic development.

The Survey noted that there was almost universal agreement today that industrialization had a major role to play in the economic development of less developed countries; at the same time, however, there was disagreement about the proper pattern for industrialization in these countries. Thus, it was often suggested that the pattern of industrialization in such

countries should be guided primarily by considerations arising from the relative scarcity of capital as compared with labour in the economies. It seemed clear, however, that a balanced and diversified industrial structure should be the aim of under-developed countries. But this did not mean that the order in which industries were developed was without special significance. On the contrary, because of its effect on the prospective supply of capital goods, the current pattern of industrial investment was crucial to the rate at which the volume and diversity of total industrial output could be increased over the years.

The rates at which industrial output in the less developed countries had grown during the last decade, added the Survey, had generally been quite encouraging. Industry, however, still constituted only a minor segment of most of these economies. The main limitation on the rate of growth in industrial output had been the volume of productive resources, particularly

capital goods, available for use in the manufacturing sector of the economies. As long as the aim in under-developed countries was to raise the level of investment and accelerate the rate of economic growth, the Survey observed, a principal criterion underlying the pattern of industrialization should be the net effect of new industries on the prospective supply of capital goods.

Reviewing recent industrial growth in the developed private enterprise economies, the Survey observed that, while the average rate of growth in industrial output had been quite high during the 1950's, experience among individual countries had varied considerably. The differences in rates of growth were due not so much to the variety of industrial structures as to the different rates at which aggregate demand had been expanding. The governmental policies of greatest importance for industry in these countries had thus been those general monetary and fiscal measures influencing over-all growth and stability. Policies directly affecting industry had usually been of an ad hoc nature dealing with specific problems, such as depressed industries or areas.

In the centrally planned economies of Europe and Asia, the Survey added, industrial output had increased at high rates in all countries during the last decade. These countries shared a common strategy for economic development in which the expansion of heavy goods industries was given priority. Partly because of the high proportion of resources allocated to industry, rates of growth in agricultural output were, by contrast, quite low. In the latter part of the decade, however, the shift in policy towards attainment of higher consumption levels led to greater emphasis on agricultural development as well as on consumer goods industries. Trade in manufactures, particularly in capital goods, had expanded rapidly among centrally planned economies during the last decade.

Reviewing recent economic changes, the Survey noted that, while production in the developed private enterprise economies was generally higher in 1961 than in 1960, dissimilar trends in activity were evident among regions. Production in North America rose strongly as the economy recovered from recession in the earlier months of 1961. In Western

Europe and Japan, the upswing in economic activity which had begun in the latter part of 1958 came to a temporary pause in mid-1961, but thereafter resumed its upward movement at a moderate pace.

In the primary exporting countries, balance-of-payments pressures continued to act as a major restricting influence on the pace of economic advance. The appreciable rise in the volume of exports in 1961 was substantially offset by a drop in prices. Domestic production was generally higher in 1961, particularly in the agricultural sector. Fixed investments also rose, though more slowly than in 1960.

The Survey also noted that, while industrial production continued to expand at a high rate in all the European centrally planned economies during 1961, agricultural production slowed down considerably and in some cases declined. In mainland China, no significant recovery in agricultural output was made in 1961 from the substantial fall which had occurred in 1960. In addition, the growth of industrial production was also arrested in 1961, generally as a result of the agricultural situation.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Members of the Economic and Social Council were in general agreement about the major role of industrialization in economic development. There were, however, some differences of opinion on the nature of the industrialization process.

Thus, the United States representative considered it would be a mistake in the early years of economic development to concentrate on planning for investment in industry and to neglect agricultural development. Others, including the representative of Yugoslavia, maintained, however, that industrialization increased a country's capacity for capital formation and thereby helped speed economic growth. The representatives of Jordan and Yugoslavia were among those who stressed that the development of a diversified industry (including capital goods and intermediate producer goods industries) was essential for rapid economic growth.

The representative of Japan considered that some developing countries should give more attention to promoting capital goods industries.

Others, however, pointed out that, in countries with no industrial nucleus, it might often be necessary to begin industrialization with those industries which would lessen balance-of-payments pressure at minimum capital cost. These industries need not always be capital goods industries; in fact, it was often desirable to devote attention first to light industries which could produce goods for the home market to replace imports.

Several speakers drew attention to the valuable role of economic planning in ensuring a better allocation of resources for industrialization and economic development. The representatives of Australia and India noted in this regard that economic growth could be frustrated if planning were not accompanied by changes in social and economic institutions.

The importance of foreign trade trends for the economic growth of the less developed countries was commented on by several Council members, among them Brazil, Ethiopia, Senegal and the USSR.

The USSR, for instance, commented on the major limitations to the role of economic growth caused by inability to obtain sufficient supplies of imported capital equipment. Ethiopia drew attention to the persisting downward trend in international prices of the primary commodities exported by the less developed countries. Several members considered that the reduction and removal by industrial countries of tariffs on agricultural imports and other obstacles could substantially improve the volume of exports from primary exporting countries. In the opinion of the representative of Australia, the world could ill afford to discourage efficient, low-cost food producers at a time of explosive population growth.

Also discussed was the effect of the European Common Market on world trade, especially on the trade of developing countries. The latter

had, the USSR observed, *inter alia*, recognized that there was a threat of economic colonialism in the monopolies of Common Market countries. Uruguay voiced concern about the impact of Common Market agricultural policies on food-exporting countries. France pointed out that the European Economic Community aimed not only at the promotion of economic growth of its member States but also at the harmonious development of world trade and the gradual elimination of barriers to world trade. The representative of Italy considered that the acceleration of economic growth within the Common Market was bound to have a favourable effect on trade with other countries. Ethiopia urged the United Nations Secretariat to undertake a study of the possible impact of the Common Market and similar regional groupings on the economies of the under-developed countries and explore ways and means by which co-operation could be promoted and hardships mitigated.

In reviewing the current economic situation, some members observed that the slow-down in the rate of growth of industrial countries affected the whole world. The representative of France considered that if economic activity continued to slacken there would have to be more willingness to adopt any measures that might be necessary, including public programmes of expenditure. Concern was also expressed about the world distribution of monetary reserves, which, it was noted, had not noticeably improved in the recent past.

Attention was also drawn to the danger that the maintenance of domestic conditions favourable to rapid economic growth could lead a country into balance-of-payment difficulties unless its trading partners were also pursuing policies of rapid growth. Concerted policies for economic growth were therefore of primary importance, it was pointed out.

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E/L.966. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 18 July 1962, meeting 1226. E/3652. Note by Secretary-General transmitting second progress report by Executive Secretary of Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) supplementing information contained in document E/3519 (issued June 1961) on action taken by ECE pur-

suant to its resolution 6(XV) (improvement of techniques of foreign trade).

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly. Chapter II, Section I.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for other sections of CHAPTER i and for the various sections of CHAPTER ii below.)

QUESTION OF DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A working group of the Economic and Social Council was set up in 1962 to formulate a draft declaration on international economic co-operation.

This development followed a debate at the Council's thirty-third session in April 1962 when the Council resumed consideration of the draft declaration on international economic co-operation submitted by the USSR at the Council's thirty-first session in April 1961.¹

On 13 April 1962, the Council decided unanimously, in adopting resolution 875 (XXXIII), to constitute an 11-member working group to consider the draft declaration, amendments proposed thereto and the views expressed during the discussions at its thirty-third session, and to prepare a formulation in the light thereof for the Council's thirty-fifth session (in 1963). On 18 April, the Council amended the resolution, increasing the membership of the working group to 12, with a view to achieving a more equitable geographical distribution of its members.

The draft declaration, as submitted by the USSR, consisted of a preamble and eight articles and dealt with basic principles governing international economic relations in general and such special matters as trade relations, the flow of assistance and capital to developing countries, national sovereignty over natural resources and scientific and technical co-operation among States.

The Council also had before it the views of 22 Governments on this draft, submitted in response to a Council request of 27 April 1961.²

Some expressed the opinion that such a declaration was both desirable and useful and "would play an important role in putting international economic relations on a firmer footing. Others considered that the important points of

the draft had already been covered in two General Assembly resolutions, namely resolution 1515(XV) of 15 December 1963³ (on concerted action for the economic development of less developed economies) and resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961⁴ (on the designation of the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade). Some of the provisions in the draft declaration, it was added, would merely stir up unfruitful controversy.

The Council's decision on the creation of a working group was reached after debate on the draft declaration had shown—as indicated in the Economic and Social Council's annual report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session—that the differing positions held by various delegations could not be reconciled owing to the relatively short time available to the Council. Two proposals about the establishment of the working group were considered during the debate. The first, proposed by Australia, France, Japan, Uruguay and the United Kingdom, envisaged a working group of 12 members. It was withdrawn in favour of the second proposal—sponsored by Brazil, India, and Yugoslavia—which called for a working group of 11 members. This text was adopted unanimously as amended by the sponsors of the first proposal. Later, the Council amended its resolution to increase the size of the working group to 12 members.

In the debate, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia, among others, expressed the opinion that adoption of the draft declaration would constitute an important step forward in ensuring peaceful co-existence, since close economic ties tended to foster peace. The proposed text was intended to adapt the principles of the United Nations Charter to present economic realities. The draft declaration, it was pointed

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 182-83.

² Ibid.

³ Y.U.N., 1960, p. 222.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 231-32.

out, contained many clauses aimed at eliminating the after-effects of colonialism, for instance, by securing the economic independence of the less developed countries, eliminating single-crop economies, accelerating the tempo of economic development and establishing and developing national industries, as well as bringing about a harmonious integration of the economies of the less developed countries at the national and regional level. The draft declaration contained important provisions guaranteeing the sovereign right of all States to dispose of their natural resources in accordance with their national interests. Some speakers attached special importance to the elimination of discriminatory and restrictive measures which were interfering with international economic relations; particularly deplored were the prohibitive duties and embargoes which hampered East-West trade.

Other representatives, while appreciating the motives which had prompted the submission of the draft declaration and while agreeing with portions of the text, found that they could not support the proposal as a whole without significant and in some cases far-reaching changes.

Some members, including Colombia, France, Italy, Uruguay, the United Kingdom and the United States, were inclined to doubt the value of an attempt to formulate a declaration on international economic co-operation, although they indicated their willingness to co-operate should a majority of the Council wish to pursue the matter further. Some considered that the

concept of peaceful co-existence was already implicit in the United Nations Charter and in any case depended more on intentions than on legal texts. Denmark suggested that the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) might be a more appropriate forum for considering the obstacles which limited the economic relations between the planned economy and free-trade countries. The view was also expressed that no purpose would be served by proclaiming principles which did not have the broadest possible support and a uniform interpretation.

Several amendments and sub-amendments to, or informal suggestions about, the text of the draft declaration were proposed. These covered such points as the following: the draft declaration should become a draft resolution; changes should be made in the articles dealing with sub-regional economic organizations, international trade, commodity trade, economic and technical assistance, sovereignty over natural resources, and the flow of foreign public and private capital; a new article should be included on access to the sea for land-locked countries; a preambular paragraph referring to relevant resolutions already adopted by the General Assembly should be added.

Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia were subsequently named by the President of the Council as members of the 12-member working group.

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E/L.899. Afghanistan: amendment to article 4 of draft declaration, E/3467.

E/L.937. Denmark, Italy, United States: amendments to draft declaration, E/3467.

E/L.942. India: amendments to draft declaration, E/3467.

E/L.944. United Kingdom: comparison of draft text, E/3467, as it would read if amended as suggested in document E/L.937,- with Charter of United Na-

tions, General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV) and General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI).

E/L.946. Australia, France, Japan, Uruguay, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/L.947. Brazil, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/L.952. Note by Secretary-General circulating summary of suggestions made by representative of Brazil during his statement of 13 April 1962, meeting 1202.

RESOLUTION 875 (xxxiii), as submitted by 3 powers, E/L.947, and as orally revised, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 April 1962, meeting 1203, and revised on 18 April 1962, meeting 1208.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the revised draft declaration on international economic co-operation submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

"Taking into account the amendments thereto submitted by Afghanistan, by Denmark, Italy and the United States of America, and by India, as well as suggestions made in the course of the discussions on the subject during the thirty-third session of the Council, and the proposal by Australia, France, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay,

"Bearing in mind the contents of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1515(XV), 1516(XV), 1519(XV), 1522 (XV) and 1526(XV) of 5 December 1960, and

1707(XVI) and 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, "Believing that adequate ground exists for the formulation of a pronouncement that would be generally acceptable,

"Decides that a working group of twelve members nominated by the President be constituted, due regard being given to the necessity of the widest possible geographical representation, to consider the draft declaration, the amendments thereto and the views expressed during the discussions at the thirty-third session of the Council and to prepare a formulation on this subject in the light thereof for submission to the Council at its thirty-fifth session."

FULL EMPLOYMENT, UNDER-EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Full employment, under-employment and unemployment were the subjects of a study submitted for the Economic and Social Council's thirty-fourth session in mid-1962. The report was submitted in accordance with a Council resolution (835(XXXII)), of 3 August 1961, which asked for a study concerning "the kinds of activities that are being pursued or contemplated, nationally or internationally, in relation to full employment objectives."⁵

The report was presented in two parts. The first part was prepared by the United Nations and dealt with activities to achieve full employment; the second part was prepared by the International Labour Office (ILO) and dealt with measures for alleviating the position of unemployed and under-employed persons.

The report revealed that full employment was a firmly established objective of the world community. In the industrial countries, this interest was reflected in measures to promote the stable growth of effective demand, notably fiscal policies, and in measures to eliminate structural unemployment, including programmes for the training and placement of workers and for area redevelopment. In the developing countries, full employment was promoted through measures to speed the rate of economic development. Of particular importance were investment policies to create employment opportunities, and educational policies to improve

labor skills. The report stressed the importance of national and international measures to improve the exports and balance-of-payments position of the developing countries. In the centrally-planned economies, the report noted, full employment was sought through the combined operation of plans governing the various aspects of national economic life, and employment problems did not receive independent attention.

In reviewing measures for alleviating the position of unemployed and under-employed persons, the report found that unemployment benefit schemes were now in force in 29 countries; compulsory insurance schemes were the most common forms, subsidized voluntary insurance schemes and non-insurance unemployment assistance schemes being less frequent. Other protective measures included: devices to assist unemployed persons not covered or no longer entitled to the principal unemployment schemes; severance and dismissal grants; and other special measures. The problem of alleviating the position of under-employed persons, the report found, could be solved only through national economic and manpower policies aimed at creating a more effective demand for labour, although social security measures could help.

The report was one of the background documents for the Council's debate on world economic trends (see above, p. 163).

The Council took no action on the subject.

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Plenary Meetings 1226-1229.

E/3659 and Add.1, 2. Report of United Nations

Secretariat in collaboration with International Labour Office on activities in relation to full employment objectives. Part I: Full employment

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 179-80.

policies; Part II: Measures for alleviating position of unemployed and under-employed persons.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section I.

ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND PROGRAMMING

In June 1962, a United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre was established at United Nations Headquarters in New York in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961.⁶ The Centre was set up as part of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to develop and carry out, in close co-operation with the regional economic commissions, long-term projections of world economic trends, initiate studies on planning and programming, give substantive support to the relevant technical assistance operations and act as focal point for consultation and co-operation with international and other agencies active in the same area of work.

The work programme for the Centre was discussed at the Economic and Social Council's thirty-fourth session in mid-1962. Background material for its discussions included: a progress report by the United Nations Secretariat on the work done by the Programming Centre; and a report by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, containing proposals for a co-operative work programme on economic projections to be undertaken by the Centre.

The Secretariat's report traced briefly the steps leading to the establishment of the Centre and, among other things, set out the Centre's terms of reference and described the work already undertaken and that planned for the near future.

The experts' report made the point that the formulation of national and international policies for economic development could certainly be facilitated by a programme of work on long-term projections to be carried out by the

Centre. These world projections would also emphasize the opportunities for harmonizing national economic policies and international objectives. The report also outlined a continuous programme for projections, for methodological studies and for the dissemination and discussion of national plans, which the experts considered to be interdependent aspects of a single and continuous operation.

On 3 August 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (924(XXXIV)) in which it expressed the belief that carrying out the work programme on long-term projections recommended by the expert group would be an important contribution, particularly in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, in formulating development programmes in developing countries. Looking forward to an intensification of the work of the United Nations Secretariat on projections, the Council also asked the Secretary-General for a progress report on the activities of the Centre and also the activities of the United Nations regional economic commissions on economic projections and programming as well as on the implementation of the work programme recommended by the experts. This progress report was to be submitted to the Council in mid-1963.

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee where it was unanimously approved on 2 August 1962 on the proposal of Brazil, India, Poland and Yugoslavia, as orally amended by Australia, El Salvador, France, Italy, Japan, the USSR and the United Kingdom. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY

REFERENCES below.)

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E/3629. Study of prospective production of and demand for primary commodities. Prospective demand

for non-agricultural commodities: problems of definition and projection methodology. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3661. Work programme on projections of world economic trends. Progress report by Secretariat of United Nations.

E/3668. United Nations Projections and Program-

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 235-36.

ming Centre: Proposals for a co-operative work programme on long-term projections. Report by group of experts.

E/AC.6/L.286. Brazil and Poland: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by India and Yugoslavia, adopted unanimously, as orally amended, by Economic Committee on 2 August 1962, meeting 331.

E/3691. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 924(xxxiv), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3691, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 777(XXX) of 3 August 1960, requesting the Secretary-General to intensify his activities in the field of economic and social projections and to convene such meetings of experts as he deemed appropriate,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, requesting the Secretary-General to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre with sub-centres, as appropriate, in the regional economic commissions or institutes of economic development and planning,

"Recognizing that there is general interest among Member States in the problems and techniques of long-term projections of economic growth,

"Noting with satisfaction that an Economic Projections and Programming Centre has been established in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and regional centres have been, or will be established, in the regional economic commissions and that work has been initiated by certain special-

ized agencies in this field of long-term projections,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General and of the report submitted by a group of experts entitled United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre: Proposals for a Co-operative Work Programme on Long-term Projections;

"2. Considers that implementation of the work programme of long-term projections recommended by the group of experts would be an important help, particularly in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, in formulation of development programmes of developing countries;

"3. Looks forward to the intensification of the work of the United Nations Secretariat, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, in co-operation with the specialized agencies already working in the same field, as a means of increasing understanding of the quantitative as well as the qualitative implications of the acceleration of the rate of economic development;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the Council a progress report on the activities of the United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre and the activities of the regional commissions in this field, as well as on the implementation of the work programme recommended by the group of experts."

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section I.

A/5220. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

At its thirty-third session, in April 1962, the Economic and Social Council discussed the annual report of the International Monetary Fund⁷ for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1961 and a supplementary statement covering the period from 1 May to 31 December 1961. After the Managing Director of the Fund, Per Jacobson, had introduced the report, and two meetings of the Economic and Social Council had been devoted to its discussion, the Council, on 6 April 1962, took note of the report in adopting resolution 868(XXXIII) without formal vote.

Describing the year under review as exceptionally active and constructive, the Managing Director of the Fund observed that a variety of stabilization measures had been adopted in the major financial centres, which were determined to defend the existing monetary structure.

The so-called end of post-war inflation, he added, had caused balance-of-payments difficulties in many countries. The desired adjustments in economic policies and practices had not always been made speedily enough, and a number of countries had been obliged to turn to the Fund for assistance. Twenty-three countries out of a Fund membership which at that time totalled 76 had had transactions with the Fund, and seven others had concluded stand-by arrangements without making any drawings.

The Managing Director also drew attention to the fact that experience had shown that the Fund, the central agency for international monetary assistance, must be in a position to meet the exceptional demands resulting from a period of tension or crisis. Heavy drawings and limited holdings of gold had led the Fund to undertake negotiations with a view to increasing its resources. As a result, a decision was reached enabling the Fund to borrow sup-

⁷ See also below, PART TWO, CHAPTER IX.

plementary resources up to \$6,000 million under article VII of its Agreement.

On the question of using the Fund's resources to meet deficits in the balance of payments caused by capital transfers, the Managing Director indicated that assistance would be granted on condition that the country concerned took appropriate remedial measures, so as to be able to repay in not more than three to five years.

The Managing Director went on to say that monetary stability played an essential role in the economic development of developing countries since, in order to have recourse to overseas banks, they had to offer certain guarantees. He outlined the dangers of inflation and the delicacy of adopting a stabilization programme after a period of inflation. However, monetary stabilization alone was not enough to guarantee economic development, and the main task of the Fund was to accord Member States financial assistance in order to provide them with the time needed for corrective measures to strengthen the domestic economy and restore

equilibrium in the balance of payments.

The Managing Director said that trade was an important means of aiding developing countries and that he had been very much impressed by the steps being taken by European countries to reduce trade barriers and by the proposed Trade Expansion Act in the United States. He mentioned, as worth noting, the efforts which had been made during the past five years to develop a system of compensatory financing of export fluctuations of primary exporting countries.

The representatives who spoke in the Economic and Social Council, for the most part, congratulated the Fund for its role in strengthening international monetary and trade co-operation and in bringing monetary stability to the countries in the course of development. The representative of Uruguay, however, had "serious reservations" about the scheme enabling the Fund to borrow supplementary resources up to \$6,000 million, nor, he said, had the Fund's stabilization programmes in Latin America always been successful.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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E/3569 and Add.I. Annual report of International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April

1961 and summary of Fund activities from 1 May 1961 through 31 December 1961.

RESOLUTION 868(xxxiii), taking note of report of International Monetary Fund, adopted by Council without formal vote on 6 April 1962, meeting 1193.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITY QUESTIONS

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

On 3 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. On 8 December 1962, the General Assembly endorsed this decision, and, after some discussion on the date and scope of the Conference, it recommended that the Council call the Conference as soon as possible after its mid-1963 session, but in any event not later than early 1964. Many United Nations Members considered that the Conference should take place not later than September 1963. Others thought

it should take place early in 1964.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council's decisions followed discussion of replies of Governments to a questionnaire by the Secretary-General on the advisability of holding a conference on international trade problems. The questionnaire was sent out in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961.¹

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 191-92.

Replies from 65 Governments were received.

Most were in favour of convening such a conference.

Several Governments, including the United Kingdom and the United States, felt, however, that international trade problems should be considered in detail by existing organizations with major responsibilities in these matters rather than by a world trade conference.

Discussions in the Council reflected general support for an international trade conference. In this connexion, it was pointed out that the nations taking part in the Cairo Conference on the Problems of Economic Development (held in July 1962) had come out in favour of an international economic conference, to be held within the United Nations framework, to discuss all vital questions relating to international trade, primary commodity trade and economic relations between developing and developed countries.

Several Council Members drew attention to the particularly acute problems confronting developing countries in the expansion of their foreign trade.

The following were among the points made in this regard.

The decline in world market prices of primary commodities had persisted while the prices of manufactured goods had continued to rise. Developing countries would find it increasingly difficult to implement their economic and social development plans if their terms of trade continued to be unfavourable. Even with greater international financial aid, their position would remain precarious so long as their export earnings failed to advance. The unfavourable long-term prospects facing the developing countries were aggravated by the short-term instability of primary commodity markets; recurrent foreign exchange crises undermined long-term plans for economic development. Measures to stabilize commodity prices, both in the short term and in the long run, had to be devised if the aims of the United Nations Development Decade were not to be frustrated.

It was recognized that the promotion of trade of developing countries had formed the subject of a number of recommendations of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The declara-

tion adopted on November 1961 at a ministerial meeting of contracting parties was especially significant in calling on the industrial countries to make every effort to remove barriers to trade with developing countries. Despite valuable work being done by GATT, progress was still slow.

Some Council Members felt that, since not all United Nations Members were parties to GATT, broader issues of trade policy had to be discussed within the framework of a universal organization.

Apprehension about the implications of regional economic groupings for the trade of developing countries was expressed by several members. Others, however, considered that such groupings could promote world trade, partly through this favourable effect on the growth of the member economies.

Stressed in this regard was significance of the European Economic Community. Some Council members thought that the emergence of the European Common Market posed problems for world trade, especially because of economic discrimination against the outside world. Others, in reply, pointed to the new opportunities for significant expression of world trade if other countries were induced to adopt more liberal trade policies and to apply such new techniques as the negotiation of across-the-board tariff reductions.

Although there was general agreement on the urgent nature of world trade problems, especially the trade problems of developing countries, there were differences of opinion about the exact function of an international trade conference.

Some members, fearing that an international trade conference might prove too large and unwieldy to yield practical solutions for difficult problems, thought it would be more valuable to take up specific and clearly defined questions before embarking on a general discussion of all world trade issues.

Adequate preparation, several members stressed, was indispensable for the success of the proposed conference. The point was also made that the conference should not be delayed because of the volume of the necessary preparatory work.

On 3 August 1962, the Council unanimously

decided that a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be convened. It did so in adopting resolution 917 (XXXIV) on the recommendation of its Economic Committee. While it did not set a specific date for the Conference, it did decide that a Preparatory Committee, consisting of experts designated by Council members, should meet early in 1963 to consider the agenda and documentation for the Conference with particular reference to the problems of developing countries. The Secretary-General was asked to have appropriate documentation and proposals prepared for the Preparatory Committee to consider.

By the preamble to the resolution, the Council, among other things, stressed the vital importance of a rapid growth in export earnings for the economic development of developing countries. It recognized that these countries had in recent years suffered from the drop in prices of primary products and a deterioration in their terms of trade with industrialized countries; it also recognized that the losses arising therefrom had hampered and delayed their long-term development programmes and that measures to stabilize international commodity markets at remunerative levels were vital for the development of less developed countries.

The Council's resolution resulted from debate both in the Council and its Economic Committee, on a proposal by Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Senegal and Yugoslavia as revised in the light of the discussion. The original five-power proposal envisaged the Conference being held in the course of 1963 with the exact date, agenda and venue to be set by the Secretary-General on the basis of the replies he had received to his questionnaire on the desirability of holding such a conference.

(For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below.**)

In another resolution (919(XXXIV)), also adopted on 3 August 1962, the Council asked for a report—to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Trade and Development—dealing with commodity and other trade problems of particular importance to developing countries. The Secretary-General was asked to appoint a group of experts to review the activities of various international organizations in regard to these problems and to

propose any desirable additional activities. (For further details, see p. 183, below.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of holding a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was again discussed later in 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, when the matter was referred to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

During the debate in the Second Committee, it was pointed out that although the United Nations had long been concerned with trade problems, many of the resolutions adopted over the last decade in an attempt to minimize the excessive fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities had done little more than focus world attention on the problems of international trade. A significant change, however, had occurred with the adoption of the resolutions leading to the decision to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This decision provided an opportunity for the international community to examine the entire range of trade problems which the developing countries had to face and to define their solutions on a world-wide basis.

The concept that trade problems were directly related to problems of economic development, it was also pointed out, reflected a change in emphasis from that which involved linking trade problems with employment problems, a concept common in the immediate post-war years when the primary concern was the possibility of a widespread recession. Today, there was widespread recognition of the fundamental relationship between trade and development, especially for the developing countries.

In this connexion, some speakers suggested that, while increasing international aid for the development of developing countries would continue to be required, international thinking might be directed to "trade and aid" or "trade as a form of aid."

Among the points made in the course of the discussion of current trade problems in the context of development were the following.

The gap between the levels of income of developed countries and those of the developing countries would tend to widen if current trends in trade were not significantly altered. The

economic development of the developing countries was limited by their capacity for importing essential capital equipment and materials. Despite the inflow of international capital, export proceeds remained the chief source of this capacity. However, prospects for exports of primary commodities—which formed the bulk of exports of the developing countries—were not encouraging. These exports tended to grow more slowly than world income because of such factors as the relationship between food consumption and income, or the development of substitutes such as synthetic fibres, or other technological changes, such as economies in the use of tin in tin-plating. Measures to increase the exports of developing countries must, therefore, extend not only the market for primary commodities but also that for manufactures and semi-manufactures. It would be difficult for the developing countries as a whole to obtain the necessary export revenue unless they were able to expand exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Further, contrary to some old-fashioned notions, an increase in such exports was in line with an appropriate international division of labour. Moreover, the development of manufacturing industries should in any event be encouraged to help industrialize and diversify the economies of the developing countries.

Attention was also drawn by a number of speakers to the deterioration in the terms of trade of countries exporting primary commodities. Several Members stressed the need to stabilize commodity prices at a reasonable and remunerative level.

It was recognized that constructive work to this end had been taken by various organizations dealing with commodity trade (such as the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and GATT) and also in the negotiation of international commodity agreements. The International Coffee Agreement (see p. 187) was cited as a useful step forward. It was considered that compensatory financing mechanisms, such as those proposed by CICT (see pp. 181-82, below) would also improve the situation. Some delegations, however, did not think that such activities,

agreements and proposals could substitute for the elimination of fundamental causes of instability. It was pointed out, for instance, that the proposals submitted so far took account only of short-term fluctuations. Further efforts for stabilization should therefore be directed to long-run problems as well as short-term fluctuations.

Tariff and other restrictions in world markets also aggravated the export problems of developing countries, it was noted. These restrictions tended to fall especially heavily on the products of the developing countries. Agricultural protectionism, as widely practiced in a large number of countries, affected exports of many primary producers. Special restrictions had also been introduced on shipments of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries. It was also suggested that attention be given to ways of liberalizing trade among the developing countries.

Some Members commented on what was described as the unsatisfactory nature of the current system of international trade and its institutional framework.

The USSR, for instance, commented on defects in the existing world trading system and advocated the holding of an international conference on trade problems, the main task of which should be to set up a standing international trade organization embracing "all regions and countries of the world without any discrimination whatsoever." Holding an international trade conference and establishing an international trade organization would make for greater understanding and co-operation between peoples and strengthen international peace. (The USSR made these points in an explanatory memorandum accompanying a request that the Assembly place on its agenda the question of convening an international conference on trade problems.)

Brazil, in a memorandum entitled "The Institutional Framework for the Expansion of World Trade," regarded the present institutional world trade framework as unsatisfactory.

It made the following points, among others. The share of developing countries in world trade was declining. There was also a danger that export gains by a few developing countries might

occur largely at the expense of other developing countries. The principles underlying GATT were unsatisfactory from the point of view of the developing countries. The basic principle of achieving reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements in reducing trade barriers rested on the assumption that negotiations between contracting parties to GATT were negotiations as between equals, but, in terms of economic bargaining power, countries were in fact very far from being equal. Further, the need for protecting infant industries in a developing country was not the same as that in an industrially advanced country. Moreover, despite GATT, quantitative restrictions had been used throughout the post-war period to bolster a system of agricultural protectionism in the developed countries to the detriment of the economies of developing countries. Further, the creation of a new preferential system by the European Economic Community and its associated territories constituted a new exception under GATT. In addition, "the rigid bilateral philosophy characteristic of the trade system of socialist countries" was in many respects "as harmful to the trading interests of developing countries as the preferential devices of Western European groupings."

According to the Brazilian memorandum, the main task of the international trade conference should be to pave the way for institutional reform and the establishment of a new international trade organization.

Others pointed out that GATT had played an active role in the post-war period in liberalizing trade and had made special efforts in recent years in tackling problems of developing countries. In their opinion, the question of GATT and that of setting up a new international trade organization should not in any case be prejudged. The attention of Assembly Members was drawn to the fact that the Economic and Social Council had (on 3 August 1962) called for a study by experts on the activities of various international organizations on commodity and other trade problems of particular importance to developing countries. The Conference should not tackle trade problems in the broad sense but should concentrate on those problems of importance for the growth of de-

veloping countries throughout the world.

In reply to concern voiced by some delegations about the impact of the European Common Market on the economies of developing nations, the representatives of Belgium and France (both of them members of the Common Market) described the positive effects of the Common Market on world trade. The Common Market, they stressed, would neither become a closed community nor would it serve as an instrument of neo-colonialism. Others cited the benefits which their countries had derived from association with the European Common Market.

Among the various proposals put before the Second Committee was one by the USSR whereby the Assembly would: (1) resolve to convene, in 1963, an international conference on trade problems to consider the establishment of an international trade organization, the elimination of discrimination in foreign trade, and fair prices for raw materials and manufactured goods; (2) ask the Acting Secretary-General to invite all Members of the United Nations and all other States which so desired to participate in the conference; and (3) invite the Acting Secretary-General to take the necessary preparatory steps for the conference, including convening a group of government experts to prepare the questions to be considered at the conference.

This proposal was not, however, pressed to the vote and was subsequently withdrawn.

Another proposal was put forward by the following 28 Members: Algeria, Argentina, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, the Congo (Leopoldville), the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. They were later joined by seven other Members—Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria—in submitting revised versions of the original 28-power proposal.

The 35-power text was the one which the Second Committee approved, on 15 November 1962, with the incorporation of some amendments proposed by Bulgaria and the Byelorus-

sian SSR (as sub-amended by Colombia and Italy), and an oral amendment by Greece.

The Second Committee approved the text by a roll-call vote of 73 to 10, with 23 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly would, among other things, endorse the Economic and Social Council's decision on 3 August 1962 to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recommend that the Conference be convened as soon as possible after the Council's decision of 3 August 1962 to convene a later than September 1963. It would also ask the Secretary-General: (a) to invite all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to take part in the Conference; (b) to appoint a secretary-general for the Conference; and (c) to assist the Preparatory Committee for the Conference—to be enlarged from 18 to 30 members—by preparing the necessary documentation.

In addition, the Assembly would recommend that the Economic and Social Council take the following fundamental points, among others, into consideration in preparing the Conference's draft agenda.

(a) The need for increasing trade of developing countries in primary commodities as well as in semi-manufactured and manufactured goods so as to ensure a rapid expansion of their export earnings and, for that purpose, to examine the possibility of taking various measures and reformulating principles to this end.

(b) Measures for ensuring stable, equitable and remunerative prices and rising demand for exports of developing countries.

(c) Measures for the removal of tariff and other trade barriers arising from industrialized countries, whether individually or from economic groupings, which adversely affect the exports of developing countries and the expansion of international trade in general.

(d) Methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade.

One of the main points at issue in the discussions was whether the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be convened in 1963 or in 1964. The sponsors of the 28-power proposal at first favoured a date not later than June 1963. The first revision of this text—as put forward by 35 Members—

proposed a date not later than September 1963. Others thought the Conference would be more productive if held early in 1964. They were among those Members who either voted against the draft resolution as a whole in the Second Committee or abstained. (For voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Denmark proposed an amendment so that, instead of setting a date for the Conference "not later than September 1963," the Economic and Social Council would take into account not only the views expressed by some delegations that the Conference be convened not later than September 1963 but also the views of other delegations that the Conference would be more productive if held early in 1964. The Second Committee rejected the Danish amendment by a roll-call vote of 50 to 43, with 10 abstentions.

The question of the date of the Conference was again raised at a plenary meeting of the Assembly when the text recommended by the Second Committee came up for final approval. Canada and Peru proposed amending the Second Committee's text so that the Assembly would recommend that the Economic and Social Council convene the Conference as soon as possible after the Council's thirty-sixth (July 1963) session and in no event later than early 1964, taking into account not only the views of a large number of delegations that the Conference be convened not later than September 1963 but also the views of other delegations that it be held in early 1964.

The Assembly agreed to this amendment on 8 December 1962 by a vote of 72 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

Another point at issue concerned invitations to attend the Conference.

In the Second Committee, Bulgaria and the Byelorussian SSR proposed an amendment to invite all Members of the United Nations and of the agencies related to the United Nations and also any other States which so desired. The Second Committee decided instead to accept a proposal by Colombia and Italy to invite Members of the United Nations and related agencies. This was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 8 December 1962 when the Assembly rejected, by 44 votes to 27, with 18 abstentions, an amendment by Bulgaria and

the Byelorussian SSR to invite all States to take part in the Conference.

There were also divergent views about some of the points to be considered by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference in preparing the draft agenda for the Conference. One such topic concerned measures for removing tariff and other trade barriers "arising from industrialized countries, whether individually or from economic groupings," which adversely affected the exports of developing countries and the expansion of international trade in general.

Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands proposed deleting the phrase "arising from industrialized countries, whether individually or from economic groupings." Their amendment to this effect, however, was defeated in the Second Committee, by a roll-call vote of 46 to 37, with 21 abstentions.

When, however, the Second Committee's text came up for final approval at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, it was agreed to change the phrase in question so that the subject for study

would be measures leading to the gradual removal of tariff or other trade barriers by industrialized countries, whether individually or collectively, which adversely affected exports of developing countries and the expansion of international trade in general. The Assembly's decision to this effect followed an amendment proposed by Canada and Peru and accepted by 70 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

The size of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference was also the subject of some discussion. It was finally agreed that it should be enlarged by 12 members (from 18 to 30), with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and to an adequate representation of developing and major trading countries. (For details of membership, see APPENDIX iii.)

On 8 December 1962, the Assembly approved the amended text as a whole, by 91 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1785 (XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 321-330.
Plenary Meetings 1214-1219, 1226-1229, 1236.

E/3631. and Add.1-4. Question of holding an international conference on international trade problems. Note by Secretary-General transmitting replies of Governments.

E/L.966. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 18 July 1962, meeting 1226.

E/L.958 and Add.1, Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1, Rev.2. Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Senegal, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 328.

E/L.958/Rev.2/Add.1. Financial implications of draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.287. Italy: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, E/L.958/Rev.2.

E/AC.6/L.289. France: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, E/L.958/Rev.2.

E/3688. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 917(xxxiv), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3688, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on international trade as the primary instrument for economic development,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 623(VII) of 21 December 1952, 1028(XI) of 20 February 1957, 1322(XIII) and 1324(XHI) of 12 December 1958, 1421(XIV) and 1422(XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1519(XV) and 1520(XV) of 15 December 1960,

"Proceeding from the aims of the United Nations Development Decade in which both the developed and the less developed countries are to intensify their efforts in order to ensure a self-sustaining growth of the economies of the individual nations so as to attain in the developing countries, by 1970, a minimum annual rate of growth of the aggregate national income of 5 per cent,

"Recognizing the importance of the economic development, particularly of the less developed countries, for the stability of the world economy and the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Noting the difficulties which hamper the development of international trade in general and trade among less developed countries and industrially developed countries in particular,

"Bearing in mind the vital importance of the rapid growth of exports and export earnings of developing countries, of primary products and manufactures, for promoting their economic development,

"Recognizing that the developing countries have in recent years suffered from the drop in prices of primary products and the worsening of their terms of trade with industrialized countries and that the losses

arising therefrom have hampered and delayed the implementation of their long-term development programmes and that measures to impart stability in international commodity markets at remunerative levels are vital for the development of less developed countries,

"Considering the importance of all countries and all regional and sub-regional economic groupings pursuing trade policies designed to facilitate the necessary expansion of trade of developing countries and encouraging the indispensable growth of their economies,

"Bearing in mind the importance of increasing the net inflow of long-term capital to developing countries and improving its terms and conditions so as to take account of their special requirements and problems,

"Noting the declaration on promotion of trade of less developed countries and the proposed programme of action of the last ministerial meeting of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in November 1961, and expressing the hope that significant progress will continue to be made in implementing the above programme of action,

"Considering the numerous replies of the Governments of Member States to the questionnaire of the Secretary-General on the desirability of convening an international conference on international trade problems relating particularly to commodity markets and on the agenda of such a conference,

"1. Resolves to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"2. Decides to convene, by the early spring of 1963, a preparatory committee consisting of expert representatives designated not later than November 1962, by Governments represented on the Council to consider the agenda and documentation for the Conference with particular reference to the problems of the developing countries;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other related international organizations concerned with international trade such as the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to prepare, for consideration by the preparatory committee appropriate documentation and proposals for such a conference;

"4. Requests further the preparatory committee to submit its report in time for consideration by the Council at its thirty-sixth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 797-828, 830, 832, 835-840.

Fifth Committee, meetings 960, 966.

Plenary Meetings, 1189, 1190.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Sections II and III.

A/5219. USSR: Letter of 17 September 1962 requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of holding an international conference on trade problems."

A/5221. Questions relating to international trade and commodities. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/214. Memorandum by Brazil on institutional framework for expansion of international trade.

A/C.2/L.644. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 September 1962, meeting 795.

A/C.2/L.645. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.648 and Add.1-5, Add.S/Corr.1. Algeria, Argentina, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Leopoldville), Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.648/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1, Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution submitted by sponsors of A/C.2/L.648 and by Ethiopia.

A/C.2/L.648/Rev.2 and Corr.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as amended by Greece (orally), and by Bulgaria and Byelorussian SSR (A/C.2/L.672/Rev.1, as sub-amended by Colombia and Italy, A/C.2/L.674/Rev.1), adopted by Second Committee on 15 November, meeting 839, by roll-call vote of 73 to 10, with 23 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, Upper Volta.

A/C.2/L.648/Rev.2/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.651. Brazil, Iraq, Lebanon, amendments to 28-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648.

- A/C.2/L.651/Rev.1. Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria: revised amendments to 28-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648.
- A/G.2/L.656. Burma: sub-amendments to 3-power amendments, A/C.2/L.651.
- A/C.2/L.671. Text of statement by Yugoslavia on behalf of 35 sponsors of revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648/Rev.1, suggested for inclusion in rapporteur's report.
- A/C.2/L.672 and Rev.1. Bulgaria and Byelorussian SSR: amendment to 29-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648/Rev.1, and revised amendment to 35-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648/Rev.2.
- A/G.2/L.674 and Rev.1. Colombia and Italy: sub-amendment to 2-power amendment, A/C.2/L.672 and Rev.1.
- A/C.2/L.675. Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands: amendment to 35-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648/Rev.2.
- A/C.2/L.676. Denmark: amendment to 35-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.648/Rev.2.
- A/C.5/947, A/5320, A/5362. Note by Secretary-General, report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution of Second Committee.
- A/5316. Report of Second Committee.
- A/L.408. Canada and Peru: amendments to draft resolution proposed by Second Committee, A/5316.
- A/L.409. Bulgaria and Byelorussian SSR: amendment to draft resolution proposed by Second Committee, A/5316.
- A/C.5/958, A/5335. Note by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of amendments proposed by Canada and Peru (A/L.408).
- RESOLUTION 1785(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5316, and as amended by Canada and Peru (A/L.408), adopted by Assembly on 8 December 1962, meeting 1190, by 91 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1707(XVI) of 19 December 1961 entitled 'International trade as the primary instrument for economic development,'

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 917(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Convinced that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in large measure on a steady expansion in international trade,

"Considering that the extensive development of equitable and mutually advantageous international trade creates a good basis for the establishment of neighbourly relations between States, helps to strengthen peace and an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding among nations and promotes higher living standards, full employment and more rapid economic progress in all countries of the world,

"Convinced further that accelerated economic development of the developing countries depends largely on a substantial increase in their share in international trade,

"Noting that the terms of trade continue to operate to the disadvantage of the developing countries, thus: accentuating their unfavourable balance-of-payments-position and reducing their capacity to import,

"Bearing in mind that exports of a relatively limited range of primary commodities constitute a major source of foreign exchange for the developing countries and, consequently, are basic for their development,

"Conscious of the serious problems both of a short-term and a long-term nature which confront the developing countries as a result of the depression of, and fluctuations in, the prices of primary commodities,

"Mindful of the need to eliminate obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade which, in particular, adversely affect the necessary expansion and diversification of the exports of primary commodities and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods by the developing countries,

"Considering the importance of all countries and all regional and sub-regional economic groupings pursuing trade policies designed to facilitate the necessary expansion of trade of developing countries and encouraging the indispensable growth of their economies,

"Convinced that the promotion of higher rates of economic growth throughout the world and the evolution of a new and more appropriate pattern of international trade will require the adaptation of the institutional framework for international co-operation in the field of trade,

"1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 917(XXXIV) to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"2. Recommends the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session:

"(a) To enlarge by twelve members the Preparatory Committee provided for by the Council in resolution 917(XXXIV), with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and to an adequate representation of developing and major trading countries;

"(6) To convene the first session of the Committee by January 1963 so that the Committee will be able to submit an interim report to the Council at its thirty-fifth session;

"(c) To convene the resumed session of the Committee immediately after the thirty-fifth session of the Council so that the Committee will be able to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session;

"3. Recommends further the Economic and Social Council to convene, after consideration of the preparatory work, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as soon as possible after the thirty-sixth session of the Council to be held in July 1963, but in no event later than early 1964, taking into account the view expressed by a large number of delegations that the Conference should be convened not later than September 1963 as well as the view of

other delegations that the Conference should be held in early 1964;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To invite all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take part in the Conference;

"(b) To appoint a secretary-general of the Conference;

"(c) To assist the Preparatory Committee by providing the necessary documentation in connexion with the Conference, on the lines indicated in Economic and Social Council resolution 917(XXXIV) and in the discussions at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly;

"5. Recommends the Economic and Social Council and the Preparatory Committee, in drawing up the draft agenda of the Conference referred to in paragraph 3 above, to take into consideration the following fundamental points:

"(a) The need for increasing the trade of developing countries in primary commodities as well as in semi-manufactured and manufactured goods so as to ensure a rapid expansion of their export earnings and, for that purpose, to examine the possibility of taking measures and reformulating principles with a view to:

"(i) Increasing trade between the developing and developed countries, irrespective of the differences in the foreign trade systems of the latter;

"(ii) Intensifying trade relations among the developing countries;

"(iii) Diversifying the trade of developing countries;

"(iv) Financing the international trade of developing countries;

"(b) Measures for ensuring stable, equitable and remunerative prices and the rising demand for exports of developing countries, including, inter alia:

"(i) The stabilization of prices of primary commodities at equitable and remunerative levels;

"(ii) The increase in consumption of products imported from primary-producing countries and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods imported from developing countries;

"(iii) International commodity agreements;

"(iv) International compensatory financing;

"(c) Measures leading to the gradual removal of tariff, non-tariff or other trade barriers by industrialized countries, whether individually or collectively, which have an adverse effect on the exports of developing countries and on the expansion of international trade in general;

"(d) Methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade, including:

"(i) A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the existing international bodies dealing with international trade in meeting trade problems of developing countries, including a consideration of the development of trade relations among countries with uneven levels of economic development and/or different systems of economic organization and trade;

"(ii) The advisability of eliminating overlapping and duplication by co-ordination or consolidation of the activities of such bodies, of creating conditions for expanded membership and of effecting such other organizational improvements and initiatives as may be needed, so as to maximize the beneficial results of trade for the promotion of economic development."

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS

The year 1962 saw an intensified attack by the United Nations on international commodity problems with a view to eliminating their adverse effects on the economic development of many less developed countries.

Several lines of approach to this subject were developed.

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT), taking a broad approach, sought in particular to evolve compensatory measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary exporting countries (see also p. 181, below). In a joint session with the Food and Agriculture Organization's Committee on Commodity Problems, CICT gave special attention to the study of the long-term prospects for production of and demand for primary commodities (see also p. 181, below).

At the same time, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Ar-

rangements (ICCICA) continued its efforts to find solutions on a commodity-by-commodity basis (see also pp. 181 and 187-88).

At its thirty-fourth session (in mid-1962), the Economic and Social Council decided that a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be convened (see p. 171, above). Stressing the importance of finding solutions to international commodity problems, it specifically approved CICT's action and programme. It also called on the Secretary-General to arrange for a group of experts to report on the activities of international organizations on commodity and other trade problems of less developed countries. (See also p. 183.) Later in the year, the General Assembly recommended that measures in this field be taken into consideration in preparing the provisional agenda for the United Nations Trade and Development Conference (see also pp. 173-77).

COMMISSION ON
INTERNATIONAL
COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) met in Rome, Italy—for its tenth session—between 15 and 23 May 1962, after a joint session with the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. The Commission considered recent developments of international trade in primary commodities, compensatory payments to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary exporting countries and the report of the joint session.

The Commission observed that the average world market price of primary commodities continued to decline in 1961, the terms of trade of countries producing these commodities reaching their lowest level since 1950. The greater part of the potential gain in export earnings from the increased quantum of exports, it also noted, was lost through lower export prices; CICT ascribed this to longer-term conditions of supply, but, at the same time, it recognized that the causes of imbalance varied according to the commodity concerned. In CICT's opinion, this long-term problem required action both by industrial and by primary producing countries, including measures for structural adjustment in their respective economies to facilitate diversification in primary producing countries. At the same time, the Commission, commenting on short-term fluctuations in international commodity markets, recognized that primary producing countries would continue to be hampered in their economic development plans unless appropriate action was taken to help them avoid having to reduce their imports in the wake of every decline in export earnings. In this connexion, the Commission decided to proceed further with its studies of compensatory financing through the establishment of a technical working group referred to below (see p. 182).

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING
COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL
COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICC-ICA) held two sessions in 1962—in April and in September. In its Review of International Commodity Problems, the Committee drew at-

tention to the importance of widespread governmental participation in, and the desirability of publicity for, discussions and agreements on individual commodities. It drew attention to the useful work which commodity study groups and councils could do in making longer term projections as well as shorter term forecasts of supplies of, and demand for, individual commodities, whether in connexion with agreements or otherwise. It also drew attention to the flexibility which could be incorporated into world-wide commodity agreements and to the less discriminatory alternative which they offered to regional arrangements.

ICCICA viewed with concern the prospect of disposal of commodities from non-commercial stockpiles, especially since they would, if significant, lead to price reductions disturbing to the development plans of producing countries. It hoped that disposal would take place in an orderly way and recommended that, prior to making disposals, the Government concerned should consult with other interested Governments through the appropriate commodity council or study group.

The Committee also reviewed inter-governmental consultations and actions on problems of a wide range of individual commodities and itself decided to sponsor the convening of a number of further meetings, most notably one on tungsten, and also the United Nations Coffee Conference (see p. 187).

JOINT SESSION OF CICT
AND FAO COMMITTEE

The United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) met in joint session in Rome between 7 and 14 May 1962. The session was attended by representatives of 32 Governments, members of either CICT or CCP, and by 25 observer delegates. Particular attention was given to the study of prospects for production of and demand for primary commodities, including the methodology and policy issues involved in making long-range projections. The joint session recommended that two reports—an FAO report entitled *Agricultural Commodities—Projections for 1970* and a United Nations report entitled *Prospective Demand for Non-Agricultural Commodities*:

Problems of Definition and Projection Methodology—be studied by Governments, by regional economic commissions, by specialized commodity groups and by the Economic and Social Council's Statistical Commission. It recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO arrange for continuing study of long-term trends, in view of the usefulness of this work to countries making development plans; at the same time, it recognized the need for continuous revision in the assumptions underlying long-term projections.

Also examined at the joint session were questions pertaining to national marketing boards and stabilization funds. While it was noted that such institutions could not be used for protecting producers or economies of exporting countries against persistent declines in world market prices, there was nevertheless agreement on their practical value from the standpoint of strengthening technical assistance and of methods of improving internal purchasing power. Also considered was international compensatory financing in relation to fluctuations in the prices of individual primary commodities, it being held, in general, that remedies for short-term instability should be accompanied by measures to counteract long-term downward trends in primary commodity prices.

INTERNATIONAL COMPENSATION FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

Compensatory financing was one of the main subjects considered in 1962 by the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT).

Examined by the Commission was a 1961 report on the subject by a group of experts which reaffirmed the adverse effects of instability in commodity trade, particularly on the economies and economic development plans of the less developed primary producing countries.² Establishment of a "Development Insurance Fund" was proposed to mitigate these effects. The Commission asked the United Nations Secretariat to explore further the implications of such a fund and some of its operational and institutional aspects.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 184-85.

The Secretariat study, entitled *Stabilization of Export Proceeds through a Development Insurance Fund* and issued on 18 January 1962, concluded that the cost of operating an insurance scheme along the lines recommended

involved in international movements of public capital. The net transfer of funds from high-income to lower-income primary exporting countries vulnerable to short-term fluctuations, it also concluded, would bear a reasonable relationship to the amounts currently moving in the form of foreign aid. The study drew attention to the flexibility of such a scheme in its relationship with other economic policies, its complementary character in relation to other international commodity stabilization schemes, and the resources it provided to enable participating countries to adjust their commodity policies in the face of structural imbalances. The study emphasized, however, that the main function of such a scheme was to reduce a participating country's need to curtail imports in disruptive fashion whenever a decline in export earnings placed a strain on its balance of payments; the organization of, and regulations for, the scheme should therefore be shaped accordingly.

The Secretariat study was examined by the Commission on International Commodity Trade at its May 1962 session, when the Commission also received a statement by the International Monetary Fund on its policies in this connexion. Note was also taken of a report by the Organization of American States (OAS) on a compensatory mechanism taking the form of an international stabilization fund. The Commission proposed, subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the establishment of a 10-member technical working group (consisting of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, France, Mali, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States), to examine the various schemes and to submit considered views together with an illustrative draft agreement on the subject. The working group was also to inquire into the question of adapting a scheme for compensatory financing to the offsetting of long-term declines in export receipts. Its report was to be submitted to the Commission's would be in keeping with the amounts currently eleventh session, due to be held in 1963.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Among the matters considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session were the importance of solving international commodity problems with a view to the economic development of less developed countries, more specifically within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. It was generally recognized that there were two inter-related problems, that of short-term fluctuations in commodity markets and that of longer-term structural changes in supply and demand.

Also recognized was the need for research on measures for a satisfactory level of export income and terms of trade of primary producing countries.

Two resolutions were adopted by the Council on 3 August 1962.

By one of these texts—adopted as resolution 915(XXXIV), by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions—the Council, among other things: (1) stressed the importance of research leading to the consideration of measures designed to stabilize primary commodity prices at remunerative levels; (2) approved CICT's action in setting up the technical working group; (3) drew attention to CICT's work on compensatory financial measures to meet fluctuations in commodity export earnings and to the urgent need for the Commission to complete its work in time for consideration at the Council's mid-1963 session; (4) recommended that CICT undertake a more detailed examination of the projection reports considered at the session it had held jointly with FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems; and (5) called on the Secretary-General and on the Director-General of FAO to continue their work in this field.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal put forward by Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Jordan and Uruguay. (For full text of resolution 915(XXXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The other Council resolution on commodity questions which was adopted on 3 August 1962 arose from discussion on the question of machinery for dealing with commodity trade problems, especially in view of the importance of achieving a substantial improvement in the trade position of developing countries during the

United Nations Development Decade.

By this text—approved as resolution 919(XXXIV) by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention—the Council asked the Secretary-General to set up a small group of highly qualified experts to draw up a report. The report was: to describe and assess the activities of various international organizations on commodity and other trade problems of particular importance to developing countries, in relation to the potentially useful work which such organizations might perform in the interest of trade expansion; propose any additional desirable activities; suggest how all these activities might be most effectively pursued. This report was to be transmitted to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see p. 173 above), and to Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies and to interested international organizations. The Council itself was to consider the report at its mid-1963 session.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal put forward by Japan, the United States and Uruguay. (For full text of resolution 919(XXXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of devising international measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices was again considered later in 1962 at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in the light of the Economic and Social Council's report on international commodity problems and CICT's report on compensatory financing.

On the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1829(XVII)) drawing attention to the importance, for the sustained growth of developing countries, of measures to reduce and offset the adverse effects of primary commodity price fluctuations and to offset the adverse effects thereof. Stressing the importance of CICT's studies on compensatory measures, it noted with satisfaction the Council's establishment of a technical working group as recommended by CICT. The Assembly also urged CICT to make recommendations on action with respect to compensatory financing to the mid-

1963 session of the Council, which was in turn to report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In addition, the Assembly urged the Commission and the Council to speed up the study of ways to assure solutions to long-term trade problems of countries producing primary commodities, especially measures aimed at long-term stabilization of commodity prices. The Council, it was also recommended, should send a report on the matter to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Trade and De-

velopment. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Assembly adopted the resolution (1829 (XVII)) to this effect at a plenary meeting on 18 December 1962, by 82 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. It did so on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it was approved on 6 December 1962, by 66 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Turkey and the United States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 315-321, 323.
Plenary Meeting 1236.

E/3614. Report of Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements: 1962 review of international commodity problems.

E/3629. Prospective demand for non-agricultural commodities: Problems of definition and projection methodology. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3644. Report of 10th session of Commission on International Commodity Trade, 15-23 May 1962.

E/3644, Annex B. Report of Joint Session of Commission on International Commodity Trade and FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, 7-14 May 1962.

E/AC.6/L.280 and Add.1. Colombia, Jordan, Uruguay: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.280/Rev.1. Brazil, Colombia, France, Jordan, Uruguay: revised draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.280/Rev.1/Add.1. Financial implications of draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.280/Rev.2. Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Jordan, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee on 26 July 1962, meeting 323, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3681. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 915(xxxiv), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3681, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that it is of importance for the economic developments of the less developed countries that more rapid progress should be made towards the solution of the problems concerning commodities, more specifically within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting the progress achieved by the Commission on International Commodity Trade in its consideration of the international commodity market situation and of short-term measures to offset the harmful effects of fluctuations in the prices and volume of trade in primary products,

"1. Stresses the importance of research leading to the consideration of suitable short-and long-term measures designed to stabilize at remunerative levels prices of primary commodities, thus contributing to a satisfactory level of export income and terms of trade of the primary producing countries;

"2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its tenth session, the report on the Joint Session on the Commission and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the report by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, and endorses the Commission's programme of work;

"3. Approves the course of action embodied in paragraphs 52 to 56 of the Commission's report which are annexed to this resolution, including, in particular, the setting up by the Commission of a technical working group with the membership and terms of reference provided for in those paragraphs;

"4. Draws attention to the special importance of the work being carried out by the Commission on compensatory financial measures for fluctuations in commodity export earnings and to the urgent need for the Commission to complete that work and transmit its conclusions to the Council for consideration at its thirty-sixth session;

"5. Recommends the Commission on International Commodity Trade to undertake at its eleventh session a more detailed examination of the projection reports considered at the joint session, taking account of any observations made by the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions, the Statistical Commission, and any other competent intergovernmental bodies;

"6. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue their work on medium-term projections of the prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities and to communicate the results thereof periodically to the appropriate agencies and bodies."

ANNEX

Excerpt from the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade to the Economic and Social Council on its tenth session

"52. It accordingly decided, subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council, to set up a technical working group composed of the representatives of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, France, Mali, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It further suggested that the member Governments of the technical working group should be invited to appoint as their representatives experts with special knowledge of commodity problems and of compensatory financing arrangements.

"53. The terms of reference of the technical working group would be as follows:

"(a) To examine—in the light of the views expressed and the conclusions reached during the tenth session of the Commission, of the documentation available to that session and of the assistance that the International Monetary Fund can provide to primary exporting countries to overcome the problem of short-term fluctuations in their export earnings—the scheme for a Development Insurance Fund submitted by the United Nations group of experts and the scheme of compensatory financing for fluctuations in exports receipts drawn up by the Organization of American States and submit its considered views to the eleventh session of the Commission together with the text of a draft agreement, including any necessary variants, for the purpose of illustrating a specific mechanism for compensatory financing and for the purpose of facilitating decision by Governments on this subject;

"(6) To inquire, in the light of the studies already carried out on this subject by the United Nations and by other international organizations, whether and to what extent a scheme for compensatory financing can be adapted for offsetting the long-term declines in export receipts of primary exporting countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade; and to consider what guidance could be given to the Commission for its work relating to the other necessary measures for remedying the long-term situation;

"(c) To report in good time to enable the Commission at its eleventh session in 1963 to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on these questions. The report should be in the hands of the Secretary-General before 12 January 1963 so that it may be distributed to Member States by 23 February 1963.

"54. The Commission expressed the wish that the representatives of the International Monetary Fund should be associated with the technical working group's deliberations. It also expressed the wish that observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be present at these deliberations.

"55. The Commission invited the International

Monetary Fund, in the light of the discussion during the tenth session, and after consideration of the questions involved, to present, as soon as possible, a report as to whether and in what way the Fund might play an increased part in the compensatory financing of export fluctuations of primary exporting countries, and to keep the technical working group currently informed of the progress of its deliberations on the subject.

"56. The Commission expressed the hope that the technical working group will be able to hold its first session shortly after the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 315-330.

Plenary Meeting 1236.

E/AC.6/L.278 and Rev.1. Japan, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution and revision, as further revised by sponsors, adopted by Economic Committee on 2 August 1962, meeting 330, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.6/L.278/Rev.1/Add.1. Financial implications of draft resolution.

E/3688. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 919(xxxiv), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3688, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the importance to the success of the United Nations Development Decade of a substantial improvement in the trade position of the developing countries,

"Aware of the high dependence of many developing countries on commodity trade,

"Noting that progress has been made through the efforts of various organizations in the development of programmes and actions for dealing with commodity trade problems,

"Appreciating, however, that additional and intensified efforts are required to find effective remedies for the difficulties affecting commodity markets,

"Noting also that there are many other trade problems of particular relevance to developing countries, and that ways and means need to be found for expanding and diversifying the export trade of these countries,

"Considering, in particular, the close relationship between development assistance and planning and the work on the commodity and other trade problems of those countries,

"Believing that a comprehensive and objective evaluation of the international activities now under way on commodity problems and on those other trade problems which are of particular concern to those countries might reveal additional useful areas for international action and study,

"Believing further that any significant degree of overlapping and duplication in the activities of the

various international bodies concerned with these problems will lead to confusion of purpose and dissipation of energy that may retard progress in dealing with such problems,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultation with Governments and with the executive heads of the other international organizations concerned, to appoint a small group of highly qualified experts with practical experience to prepare, prior to the meeting of the preparatory committee established by resolution 917(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, a report which would:

"(a) Set forth the activities of various international organizations on commodity problems and on other trade problems of particular importance to the developing countries;

"(b) Assess these activities in relation to the potentially useful work which might be carried on by international organizations in the interest of trade expansion;

"(c) Propose any additional activities that may be desirable; and

"(d) Suggest how all these activities might be most effectively pursued, taking into account the special resources and capabilities of each organization and the desirability of concentrating effort and of avoiding duplication;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the experts to that preparatory committee for its consideration, to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to the interested international organizations;

"3. Decides to consider the report of the experts at its thirty-sixth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 798-821, 863-865.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section III.

A/5221. Questions relating to international trade and commodities. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.644. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 September 1962, meeting 795.

A/C.2/L.665, Corr.1, Add.1, and Rev.1. Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Turkey, United States: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.665/Rev.2. Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United States: revised draft resolution, as further revised by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee on 6 December 1962, meeting 865, by 66 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.692. Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.665.

A/C.2/L.704. France: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.665.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XI.

RESOLUTION 1829(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted by Assembly on 18

December 1962, meeting 1197, by 82 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1423 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Considering the importance for the sustained growth of developing countries of measures to reduce the severity of fluctuations in prices of primary commodities and to offset the adverse effects thereof,

"Having examined the report of the Economic and Social Council on international commodity problems and the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on the work of its tenth session, particularly paragraphs 52 to 56 thereof relating to compensatory financing,

"Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 917(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 and General Assembly resolution 1785(XVII) of 8 December 1962 regarding the holding of a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"1. Underlines the importance of the studies being carried out by the Commission on International Commodity Trade concerning measures designed to compensate for fluctuations in the export receipts of countries which export primary commodities;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 915(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, established a technical working group on the recommendation of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, with the following terms of reference:

"(a) To examine—in the light of the views expressed and the conclusions reached during the tenth session of the Commission, of the documentation available to that session and of the assistance that the International Monetary Fund can provide to primary-exporting countries to overcome the problem of short-term fluctuations in their export earnings—the scheme for a development insurance fund submitted by the United Nations group of experts and the scheme of compensatory financing for fluctuations in exports receipts drawn up by the Organization of American States and to submit its considered views to the Commission at the eleventh session together with the text of a draft agreement, including any necessary variants, for the purpose of illustrating a specific mechanism for compensatory financing and for the purpose of facilitating decision by Governments on this subject;

"(b) To inquire, in the light of the studies already carried out on this subject by the United Nations and by other international organizations, whether and to what extent a scheme for compensatory financing can be adapted for offsetting the long-term declines in export receipts of primary-exporting countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade, and to consider what guidance could be given to the Commission for its work relating to the other necessary measures for remedying the long-term situation;

"3. Urges the Commission on International Commodity Trade to complete without delay its studies on compensatory financing and to make appropriate

recommendations with respect to action on this matter to the Economic and Social Council, so that the Council may consider such recommendations at its thirty-sixth session, report on any action taken and transmit the recommendations with its comments, to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for consideration and appropriate action;

"4. Further urges the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the study of means tending to assure

solutions to the long-term trade problems of countries producing primary commodities, especially measures aimed at the long-term stabilization of prices, with a view to facilitating the work of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and recommends that the Council should transmit a report on this matter, together with its comments, to the Preparatory Committee, which will utilize it without prejudice to its own studies in this field."

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS, CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1962

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1962

During 1962, a long-term international commodity agreement for coffee was negotiated at a conference called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Later in the year, on 18 December 1962, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution with a view to having the agreement put into full effect as soon as possible.

A draft of the agreement, drawn up by a committee of the Coffee Study Group, was submitted to Governments for comment in December 1961. This followed examination of a report pointing to a continued increase in coffee surpluses. In March 1962, the Coffee Study Group asked the Secretary-General to call an international conference for the purpose of negotiating the agreement (which was of a long-term nature) to replace an informal short-term arrangement in existence between exporting countries only.

The United Nations Coffee Conference, attended by representatives of 71 coffee-exporting and -importing countries, met in New York from 9 July to 25 August 1962 and again on 28 September, when it adopted a resolution approving the text of the "International Coffee Agreement, 1962."

Recognizing the importance of coffee export earnings in many developing countries and considering the possibilities for economic diversification in coffee producing countries, the Agreement was intended to achieve a balance between supply and demand for coffee by the regulation of exports, as well as long-term equilibrium by a programme of production goals. It contained

provisions for stimulating the consumption of coffee. The Agreement, to remain in effect for a period of five years, provided, in addition, for the establishment in London, United Kingdom, of an International Coffee Organization and Council to administer the Agreement. The Agreement was to enter into force as soon as 20 coffee-exporting countries representing at least 80 per cent of exports and 10 countries representing at least 80 per cent of imports had deposited instruments of ratification, or had indicated their intention to do so, with the Secretary-General, who would then convene the first meeting of the International Coffee Council.

The Agreement was open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until 30 November 1962, at which date it had been signed by 32 exporting countries accounting for 95.1 per cent of global coffee exports and 22 importing countries accounting for 94.7 per cent of imports.

By the end of 1962, the following Governments had ratified or given notification of their intention to ratify the Agreement:

Importing Countries: Canada; Italy.

Exporting Countries: Brazil; Burundi; Gabon; Mexico; Rwanda; Tanganyika; Trinidad and Tobago.

The question of implementing the Agreement was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, which adopted a resolution (1822 (XVII)) on the matter, on 18 December 1962, by 80 votes to 1, with 0 abstentions. The Assembly did so on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text on 22 November 1962, on the

basis of a proposal by Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Second Committee agreed to the text by a vote of 82 to 1, with 4 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly, drawing attention to the importance of the Agreement, called upon all participating States to take the steps necessary for the full operation of the Agreement as rapidly as possible and expressed the hope that all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies trading in coffee would eventually find it possible to participate in the Agreement.

UNITED NATIONS WHEAT CONFERENCE

The United Nations Wheat Conference was held from 31 January to 10 March 1962. It was the most representative meeting on wheat trade in the post-war era. It negotiated a new International Wheat Agreement, to come into force for a period of three years on the expiry of the existing agreement on 31 July 1962. It continued to provide a measure of stability to prices of wheat and flour entering international trade, by importing countries or supplied by exporting range, certain quantities would be demanded by importing countries or supplies by exporting countries. The Conference also gave attention to the implication for wheat trade of developments in the common agricultural policy of the European Economic Community and also the implications of special transactions which promoted the use of excess wheat for the benefit of poorer countries.

LEAD AND ZINC

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group held two sessions in 1962—its fifth from 15 to 21 March and from 28 to 31 May, and its sixth from 24 to 26 October, in Geneva, Switzerland. Both sessions were attended by representatives from 23 countries and by observers from the European Economic Community and from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

At its fifth session, the Group reviewed the current situation and the outlook for the full year 1962 for supplies of, and demand for, lead and zinc. It also received notice of curtailments of production from a number of countries, which would result in a reduction of producers' stocks of lead and hold down the further accumulation of stocks of zinc. In addition, the Group examined the necessary conditions for and objectives of an inter-governmental agreement.

At its sixth session, the Group reviewed the outlook for 1963. It noted that curtailments announced at previous sessions had been a factor in achieving a more balanced position between new supplies and demand and decided that the curtailments could now be relaxed. The Group also made arrangements for work to proceed on outlining the principles on which an inter-governmental commodity agreement might be framed. Member Governments of the Group were invited to express their views on this matter, their replies to be examined by a special working group. The Study Group also asked the United States representative to convey to his Government a request that the Group be consulted, if and when a programme to dispose of lead and zinc were to be seriously entertained.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT

United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, Summary of Proceedings. (E/CONF.42/8). Includes text of International Coffee Agreement, 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.D.1.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 842, 846, 848, 849.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/C.2/L.652 and Rev.1. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Second Com-

mittee on 22 November 1962, meeting 849, by 82 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1822 (xvii), as proposed by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 80 votes to 1, with no abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that a large group of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies participated between 9 July and 28 September 1962 in the United Nations Conference on Coffee

and that at this Conference the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, was elaborated and approved.

"Considering that the Agreement is an important achievement in its field and constitutes a significant addition to the range of commodity agreements already in force,

"Convinced that contributing to the solution of the problems which affect international trade in primary commodities is a necessary, suitable and fruitful subject for international co-operation,

"1. Welcomes the efforts to solve international coffee problems by means of the conclusion of the International Coffee Agreement, 1962;

"2. Calls upon all participating States to take the steps necessary for the full operation of the Agreement as rapidly as possible;

"3. Expresses the hope that all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized

agencies trading in coffee will eventually find it possible to participate in the Agreement."

UNITED NATIONS WHEAT CONFERENCE

United Nations Wheat Conference, 1962. Summary of proceedings (E/CONF.38/9). Includes text of 1962 International Wheat Agreement. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.D.2.

LEAD AND ZINC

International Lead and Zinc Study Group. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. III, No. 2, February 1963.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/CN.13/SER.A/41-45. Recent Commodity Developments. Memoranda Nos. 41-45, January, April, July, October and December 1962.

CHAPTER III

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

During 1962, both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly stressed the "enormous importance" which an agreement on disarmament would have in speeding economic and social progress for mankind's benefit. They reached this conclusion after examining a report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament.

The report was submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1960.¹ It was prepared by a group of expert consultants appointed to assist the Secretary-General in conducting his studies on the subject. The group, consisting of 10 members drawn from countries with different economic systems and in different stages of economic development, acted in their personal capacities. (For membership, see APPENDIX iii.)

They also had at their disposal: (a) the replies of Governments to a note verbale from the Secretary-General on economic and social consequences of disarmament, sent out on their recommendation; and (b) communications from a number of the specialized agencies.²

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 225.

² The replies of Governments and communications from international organizations are included in volume two of the report (U.N.P. Sales No.:62.IX.2).

REPORT OF CONSULTATIVE GROUP

"The achievement of general and complete disarmament," the report said, "would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind."

In the unanimous opinion of the group of expert consultants, the improvement of world economic and social conditions made possible by disarmament could be achieved without raising any insoluble problems of transition. "All the problems and difficulties of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures."

World military expenditures, they found, constituted not only a grave political danger but also a heavy economic and social burden on most countries. There appeared to be general agreement, the experts noted, that the world was at present spending roughly \$120,000 million annually on military account. This corresponded to about one-half of the total gross capital formation throughout the world, or to two-thirds of—or perhaps the whole of—the entire national income of all the under-developed countries.

The large volume of human and material resources currently absorbed for military purposes could, when released by disarmament, make an important contribution to the achievement of peaceful objectives, the experts noted.

Increased personal consumption would probably absorb a substantial part of the released resources, but a portion of these resources would be used for expanding productive capacities—particularly in the under-developed countries. Stressed was the importance for most countries of an increase in social investment. The experts also noted that scientific and technological research at both the national and international levels would benefit from the release of professional manpower and the decrease in international tensions.

As to the impact of disarmament on national production and employment, their report pointed out, the reallocation of productive resources which would accompany disarmament would be in many respects merely a special case of the phenomenon of economic growth. It was noted that the conversion of resources which had taken place at the end of the Second World War had been much larger than any that would now be required by total disarmament and that it had been achieved with impressive rapidity. In the industrialized private enterprise economies, the experts suggested, the maintenance of effective demand should not prove difficult in view of the monetary and fiscal policies at the disposal of the Governments concerned. For many under-developed countries, however, there was an important need for action to maintain their export earnings. The maintenance of effective demand in the centrally planned economies, the experts considered, would be achieved through use of the usual planning techniques; the main problems of conversion would be related to the physical adaptation of productive facilities to civilian use.

The experts considered that structural problems of conversion would be dealt with by shifts of productive resources within industries and plants as well as between industries. Certain shifts could be achieved very rapidly, while others would require new investments and the retraining of workers. The higher the rate of growth of the economy, the easier would be the conversion process. Major problems would probably arise only in regard to a few industries and occupations. The reabsorption of scientific and technical personnel in peaceful research would be a considerable task which could, however, readily be accomplished because of strong de-

mand for civilian research.

International economic relations, the report added, would undoubtedly benefit from disarmament. The relaxation of international tensions would facilitate the reduction of trade barriers. This would help attain a substantial increase in trade between centrally planned economies and the rest of the world. The position of the primary producing countries would improve as a result of the accelerated economic growth which disarmament would make possible, and there would be growing scope for international trade in manufactured goods.

A few primary exports, such as petroleum, rubber and most metallic ores, were particularly sensitive to military demand, the experts observed; particular care should thus be taken to minimize any unfavourable impact during the transition period on the countries dependent on these commodities. Consideration should be given, the report suggested, to the need for special aid for these countries, in the same way as for particular industries or areas within the principal disarming countries. If the major industrial countries succeeded in maintaining the level of effective demand—and it was believed that they would have no difficulty in doing so—significant fluctuations in the general level of international trade could be avoided. Whatever special problems might arise could then be dealt with by appropriate national and international action. "Regardless of the technique employed," the report stressed, "no country should be allowed to suffer a disruption to its economic life, even temporarily, as a result of disarmament."

As to international aid for economic development, the report pointed out that foreign aid could play only a supplementary role and that the main responsibility for development efforts lay with the Governments and peoples concerned. Nevertheless, there was an urgent need to increase the volume of international assistance. Such an increase could be achieved if a portion of the productive resources released by disarmament were devoted to aid for development.

The report also commented on the question whether many of the considerations now prompting Governments to favour bilateral rather than multilateral aid would continue to

prevail even in a disarmed world.

Insofar as political circumstances had had any weight in determining the direction and form of aid, it observed, effective disarmament and the related reduction in international tensions should improve the prospects for more co-operative international action. Special consideration, the report added, should be given to increasing the share of aid in the form of grants or "soft" loans.

The report also outlined some of the favourable social consequences of disarmament, in addition to those directly resulting from the important increase in social investment that disarmament would make possible. Among them were: the expected increase in the level of living and in leisure; the opportunity Governments would have to give social objectives a higher priority; and the avoidance of the psychological, moral and material evils of compulsory military service. The danger that security considerations might have an excessive influence on social values would, the experts considered, be diminished and the scope for international exchanges in science and the arts would be enlarged.

Throughout their report, they emphasized the importance of advance planning if full advantage was to be taken of the great opportunities which disarmament would provide to lighten the burdens on, and enrich the lives of, individuals and society. The replies of Governments also indicated awareness of this necessity and determination to achieve in full measure the manifold benefits that disarmament would make possible.

The experts' report was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962 and again later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Council members were in general agreement with the experts' conclusions.

Australia, France, India, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those drawing attention to the importance of the report. The United States, for instance, observed that the report had shown

that there were no insurmountable social or economic obstacles to disarmament. In the opinion of the USSR, which favoured annual Council discussions on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the report was valuable in dispelling misconceptions—such as those held by a small minority consisting of war industry magnates in Western capitalist countries—to the effect that disarmament would lead to unemployment and a drop in living standards.

One of the most important alternative uses to which to put the resources now employed in the arms race, it was generally agreed, would be to speed the economic development of less developed countries. The spokesmen for the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that their Governments had long recognized that disarmament would present opportunities for increased assistance to the developing countries; these Governments, it was also indicated, had already given substantial aid without waiting for an agreement on disarmament.

Colombia considered that the needs of the less developed countries should be a first claim on any resources released by disarmament. In Japan's opinion, aid to the less developed countries should be increased without waiting for disarmament.

In discussing reconversion problems, Council members agreed in general with the experts' conclusion that advance study and planning would be required. It was also agreed that none of the readjustment problems were insurmountable and that all countries would derive considerable economic and social gains from disarmament.

Ethiopia, India and Yugoslavia submitted a proposal whereby the Secretary-General would inquire of United Nations Members, especially the industrially advanced countries, whether they would consider the possibility of making savings in their military budgets to provide a given percentage for the economic development needs of the less developed countries and for other internationally significant projects. By this three-power proposal, the Council would also ask the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned,

to continue further studies of the basic economic and social consequences of disarmament and the national and international problems arising therefrom.

Poland also submitted a draft resolution. By this, the Council, among other things, would: (1) recognize that disarmament would be accomplished in all countries regardless of their economic systems and without impairing their national economies and that disarmament should take place without delay, for the sake of world economic and social progress; (2) appeal to all Governments, especially those engaged in disarmament negotiations within the United Nations, to take the conclusions of the experts' report into account in shaping their policies; (3) ask the Secretary-General to submit this report for consideration by the Eighteen-Nation Conference on Disarmament (see pp. 5-14 above) and take various measures to give the report wide publicity; (4) recommend that United Nations economic and social organs, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency continue the study of all aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and submit suggestions to the Council on the concrete ways and means of employing the resources to be released by disarmament for peaceful purposes.

The three-power and the Polish proposals were both withdrawn in favour of a text submitted by Ethiopia, India, Poland, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia and eventually unanimously approved by the Council on 26 July 1962 as resolution 891 (XXXIV).

The Council thereby endorsed the expert group's unanimous conclusion that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind. It recognized that all problems of transition connected with disarmament would be met by appropriate national and international measures and that the diversion of resources now in military use to peaceful purposes could be accomplished so as to benefit all countries.

The study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conclusions drawn therefrom, the Council declared, had emphasized an important reason for the earliest

feasible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. It appealed to all States to take the findings of the report on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament into consideration in the policies they pursued. The Secretary-General was asked: (a) to transmit the report, together with the comments made in the Council, to the General Assembly's seventeenth session; (b) to submit the report to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for its consideration; and (c) take various measures to give the report wide publicity.

In addition, the Council urged that United Nations Member States—particularly those which were significantly involved in, or affected by, current military programmes—should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament with a view to developing the information, plans and policies required for making essential economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament.

The Secretary-General was invited to seek information from Member States about progress made in such studies. He was also invited to continue to keep under review, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and with the related agencies concerned, the basic aspects of economic and social consequences of disarmament and national and international problems arising therefrom. In addition, he was to report to the Council's mid-1963 session on these activities and to suggest to the Council what further studies on the impact of disarmament on international economic relations might be useful.

The matter was to be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session (due to open in September 1963).

(For full text of resolution 891 (XXXIV), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament

was considered together with an item entitled "Economic programme for disarmament" which had been proposed for the Assembly's agenda by the USSR. Both topics were referred to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which also had before it the experts' report on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament (described above).

Among the proposals before the Second Committee at the outset of its debate was one by the USSR for the adoption of a declaration concerning the conversion of resources released by disarmament for peaceful needs. By the proposal, the Assembly would deem it essential to adopt the declaration so as to draw the attention of the entire world to the economic benefits of disarmament.

The USSR's draft declaration, among other things, stressed the urgent need for complete and general disarmament and drew attention to the economic benefits to be derived therefrom by all countries, regardless of their economic systems or stage of development. With reference to the economically under-developed countries, the proposed text stated that with some of the resources released by disarmament it would be possible to set up from 30 to 40 new major power-based industrial centres, of world significance, in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Disarmament and the conversion of immense resources to meet peaceful needs, the draft declaration also pointed out, would enhance the development of peaceful co-operation between States, on a basis of equality and in the interest of all concerned.

The USSR also proposed a draft resolution whereby the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) appeal to all Governments to redouble their efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament as speedily as possible; (2) call upon all States to work for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the Declaration; (3) ask the Secretary-General, without waiting for the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, to hold consultations—with the Governments of the economically under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America—on the formulation of an international programme of assistance to these countries, using a part of the resources released by

general and complete disarmament; this programme was to be submitted for consideration at the Assembly's eighteenth regular session (due to open in September 1963).

In addition, the Assembly would express firm confidence in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice and in the final establishment, throughout the world, of conditions in which wars would be forever excluded and in which the arms race, now consuming enormous resources, would be replaced by broad and fruitful co-operation between peoples for a better life on earth.

Another draft resolution was proposed by the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Federation of Malaya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Turkey, the United States and Venezuela.

By the preamble to this eight-power text, the Assembly would, among other things, draw attention to the enormous importance of an agreement on disarmament for speeding economic and social progress, especially in the developing countries, and recognize that disarmament could be accomplished in all countries, not only without impairing their economies but also with great advantage to the real welfare of their people.

By the operative part of the eight-power proposal, the Assembly would: (1) endorse the unanimous conclusion of the expert consultants who had prepared the report referred to above that achievement of complete and general disarmament under international control would be an unqualified blessing for all mankind; (2) concur in the Economic and Social Council's request of 26 July 1962 that United Nations Member States devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament; and (3) affirm that, pending an agreement on complete and general disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts.

Nigeria and Pakistan proposed amending the eight-power proposal so that it included reference to the United Nations Development Decade. To this, the sponsors of the eight-power text agreed.

In the Second Committee's debate, in which 60 Members participated, the view was frequently expressed that the USSR and the eight-power proposals both contained much that was of merit. One main point on which there were differences of opinion was the timeliness of the USSR proposal that consultations be held on an international programme to use savings from disarmament to accelerate the economic growth of developing countries.

Some delegations, including those of India, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, while favouring the principle that plans be made to use these savings, felt that little could be achieved that would be of practical value until further progress has been made in reaching an international agreement on disarmament.

Others—among them, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the Sudan and the Ukrainian SSR—regarded the USSR proposal as a timely one. The point was also made that, even if detailed plans could not be drawn up until more was known about the volume and composition of the resources that would become available, useful advance planning could, nevertheless, be undertaken.

Following appeals by many Members, the USSR and the sponsors of the eight-power text agreed on a compromise draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted in a revised form by the Second Committee on 5 December 1962. On 18 December 1962, this text was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1837 (XVII).

By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly, stressing the urgent need for an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, recognized that all problems of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures and that disarmament could be accomplished in all countries without impairing their economies. Attention was also drawn to the considerable economic and other benefits to be derived from disarma-

ment by all countries, big and small, whether they be among the less developed or the highly developed ones.

By the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly, among other things: (1) solemnly urged the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; (2) declared its firm belief in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world that would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumed enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth; (3) endorsed the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group that the implementation of general and complete disarmament under international control would be an unqualified blessing for all mankind; (4) concurred in the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 26 July 1962 and endorsed its request that United Nations Member States devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament; (5) invited the Secretary-General and the Governments of developing countries to intensify their efforts to establish and carry out soundly conceived projects and well-integrated development plans, both national and regional, the implementation of which might be accelerated as part of an economic programme for disarmament at such time as additional resources were released following an agreement on complete and general disarmament under effective international control; (6) asked the Secretary-General for a preliminary report on this matter; and (7) affirmed that, pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1220, 1221, 1231, 1232.

Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament:

Report of Secretary-General transmitting study of his consultative group (E/3593/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.IX.1.

Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament:

Replies of Governments and communications from international organizations (E/3593/Rev.1/Add.1-5). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.IX.2.

E/L.962. Ethiopia, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/L.963. Poland: draft resolution.

E/L.969. Ethiopia, India, Poland, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution (replacing draft resolutions E/L.962 and E/L.963).

E/L.969/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 891(xxxiv), as submitted by 6 powers, E/L.969, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 July 1962, meeting 1232.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1378(XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1516(XV) of 15 December 1960,

"Aware of the great importance of an agreement on disarmament for the achievement of accelerated economic and social progress in the world and, in particular, for the promotion of economic development of the less developed countries,

"Drawing attention to the fact that the world is spending annually on military account a sum approximately as large as the entire national income of all the less developed countries,

"Affirming that pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries, but should rather accelerate such efforts,

"Conscious that the impact of disarmament will set in motion great changes in the domestic economies of countries and in international economic relations as a result of the progressive diversion of human and material resources from military to civilian purposes,

"Expressing its appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, prepared by a group of expert consultants,

"Considering that further study will have to be given to the action to be taken at the national and international levels to make use of material and human resources released as a consequence of disarmament for the benefit of the world community,

"1. Endorses the unanimous conclusion of the Consultative Group that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind;

"2. Recognizes that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use can be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries without impairing their economies;

"3. Declares that the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conclusions drawn therefrom have emphasized an important

reason for the earliest feasible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

"4. Appeals to all States to take the findings of the report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament into consideration in the policies they pursue;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To transmit his report, together with the comments made in the Council, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;

"(b) To submit his report to the Conference of the Eighteen-nation Committee on Disarmament for its consideration;

"(c) To have his report widely distributed by means of:

"(i) Printed publication to be used by the United Nations Office of Public Information;

"(ii) Approach to all Member States with a request to translate and publish the report in their respective languages; and

"(iii) Distribution of the report to non-governmental organizations associated with the Economic and Social Council;

"6. Urges that Member States—particularly those which are significantly involved in, or affected by, current military programmes—should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament;

"7. Invites the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue to keep under review, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and with the related agencies concerned, the basic aspects of economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems arising therefrom on the national and international plane;

"(b) To inquire of Member States as early as possible concerning the progress made in the studies referred to in paragraph 6:

"(c) To report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on these activities, and to suggest to the Council what further studies on the impact of disarmament on international economic relations, such as trade patterns, balance of payments, foreign investment, economic assistance, might be useful;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 150.

Second Committee, meetings 797, 840 841 843-845
847-853, 862, 863, 867.

Plenary Meetings 1129, 1135, 1197.

A/5199. Economic and social consequences of disarmament. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to

General Assembly, Chapter II.

A/5233. Letter of 21 September from USSR proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Economic programme for disarmament."

A/C.2/215. Letter of 24 November 1962 from Poland, transmitting statement by German Democratic Republic.

A/C.2/L.646. USSR: draft declaration concerning conversion to peaceful needs of resources released by disarmament, and draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.647 and Add.I. Central African Republic, Colombia, Federation of Malaya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Turkey, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.680. Nigeria and Pakistan: amendment to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.647.

A/C.2/L.702 and Rev.I. USSR and United States: draft text entitled "Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament," as revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee, on 5 December 1962, meeting 862.

A/5361. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1837(xvii), as submitted by Second Committee, A/5361, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Inspired by the ardent desire for peace and by the lofty aims of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling its resolutions 1378(XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1516(XV) of 15 December 1960,

"Noting that the arms race is continuing all over the world, that military expenditures of States are enormous, that conventional, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction are accumulating and being developed, and that, as a result, an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control is urgent,

"Convinced that there is still time to stave off the deadly danger looming over the world and to achieve the implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Recalling that the consultative group of experts, in its study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, estimated that the world is spending at the present time roughly \$120,000 million annually on military account, a sum at least two-thirds of, and, according to some estimates, of the same order of magnitude as, the entire annual national income of all the under-developed countries,

"Realizing the enormous importance which an agreement on disarmament would have for the attainment of accelerated economic and social progress for the benefit of mankind,

"Recognizing that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful uses of the resources now in military use can be accomplished in a manner which will benefit all countries and will lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries

not only without impairing their economies but with great advantages to the real welfare of their people,

"Recalling its resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which calls for proposals relating, inter alia, to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries,

"Believing that the release of a portion of the savings which would follow upon an agreement on disarmament for aid to the economic growth of the less developed countries, together with their own intensified internal efforts and domestic savings, would enable countless millions of people in the less developed countries to improve substantially within a generation their present level of living standards through, inter alia, the development of new centres of energy and industrial activity,

"Convinced that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for the development of peaceful co-operation and trade among States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, that the expansion of international economic exchange and mutual assistance would be beneficial to all countries, both big and small and both economically less developed and highly developed, would ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people,

"1. Solemnly urges the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

"2. Declares that it firmly believes in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world as would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumes enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth;

"3. Takes into account the important role of the United Nations in organizing international aid to the less developed countries and in making studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament;

"4. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament presented by the consultative group of experts pursuant to resolution 1516 (XV);

"5. Endorses the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group of experts that the implementation of general and complete disarmament will be an unqualified blessing for all mankind;

"6. Concurs in Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962 and endorses the request in paragraph 6 thereof that Member States, particularly those which are significantly involved in or affected by current military programmes should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament and in the

successive stages towards the achievement of complete disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of the developing countries;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the report prepared for the session of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council resolution 891(XXXIV);

"8. Invites the Secretary-General and the Governments of developing countries to intensify their efforts to establish and implement soundly conceived projects and well integrated development plans of a national and regional character, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1708(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

the implementation of which may be accelerated as part of an economic programme for disarmament at such time as additional resources are released following an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and requests the Secretary-General to present his preliminary report on this matter to the Assembly at a forthcoming session, if possible at the eighteenth session;

"9. Affirms that, pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts."

CHAPTER IV

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The United Nations Special Fund, which completed its fourth year of operations on 31 December 1962, was established to assist developing countries in carrying out relatively large-scale projects of a pre-investment nature, thereby creating conditions which make capital investments of all types either feasible or more effective, in order to accelerate the economic growth of these countries.

Its Managing Director, Paul G. Hoffman, was reappointed on 5 December 1962 for a four-year term of office beginning 1 January 1963.

ACTIVITIES IN 1962

The activities of the Special Fund—the largest technical co-operation programme of the United Nations—continued to increase during 1962. These activities included: (1) financing surveys and studies on: (a) natural physical resources such as mineral deposits, (b) the feasibility of improved use of land and water resources, (c) potentialities in the development of communications, and (d) fisheries industries; (2) establishing or strengthening research and advisory services in agricultural, forestry, industrial and other fields so as to improve the use of existing resources, to open new markets and to plan for a balanced industrial produc-

tion; (3) setting up or expanding institutions to give advanced technical training and education to increase the number of skilled personnel at all levels in the developing countries. In 1962, the Special Fund extended its activities to include assistance to regional institutes for economic and social development planning.

The Special Fund's activities are financed by voluntary contributions from Governments. The equivalent of \$60.3 million was pledged to the Special Fund for 1962 by 92 Governments.

During 1962 the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved 89 projects, the expenditures for which totalled \$192,799,500; this amount involved \$79,716,900 earmarked for the purpose by the Special Fund and counterpart contributions by recipient Governments amounting to \$113,082,600. This brought the total number of projects approved by the Special Fund since it began operations to 246, at an estimated cost of \$497,047,700; an allocation of \$210,254,900 was earmarked towards this amount by the Special Fund, while Government counterpart contributions came to \$286,792,800.

The projects approved in 1962 were for assisting the following 50 individual countries and territories: Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China,

Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Two regional projects were also included in the programme: one, a Latin American Development Institute, was established in Santiago, Chile (at the request of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela), to provide training, research and advisory services in planning and programming for economic and social development in Latin America; the other was a study for the development of telecommunications in Central America (in which Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama took part).

The distribution of the 89 projects approved in 1962 by field of activity was as follows:

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNT EARMARKED BY SPECIAL FUND (In U.S. Dollars)
Surveys		
Mineral and geological surveys	8	6,625,400
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological surveys	4	1,706,100
Other land and water use surveys	16	12,828,400
Transport and communication surveys	1	770,000
Fisheries surveys	2	2,003,900
Total	31	23,933,800
Research		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery research	10	7,203,900
Industrial and other research	5	3,809,800
•Total	15	11,013,700
Training		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery training	9	8,655,600
Industrial training	21	20,158,500
Transport and communication training	4	4,973,900

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNT EARMARKED BY SPECIAL FUND (In U.S. Dollars)
Secondary school teacher training	6	6,220,400
Total	40	40,008,400
Economic Development Planning		
Total	3	4,761,000
Grand Total	89	79,716,900

The distribution of projects by geographical area both for 1962 and cumulatively for previously approved programmes is given in the table at the end of this article (see p. 202).

The Special Fund concluded eight basic agreements in 1962, bringing the total number of signed agreements to 80. Standard agreements had previously been concluded with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which acted as executing agencies for projects approved by the Governing Council.¹

The following table shows the executing agencies for the Special Fund's approved programme as at the end of 1962, and the number and cost of the projects involved.

EXECUTING AGENCY	NO. OF PROJECTS	COST OF PROJECTS (In Millions of U.S. Dollars)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	96	76.1
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	42	45.9
United Nations	37	33.7
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	35	28.8
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	12	7.4
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	7	8.2
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	7	5.4
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	6	3.0
World Health Organization (WHO)	3	1.3
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1	0.55

¹ See also Y.U.N., 1961, p. 195.

Seventy-two plans of operation were signed during 1962, bringing the total as at 31 December to 189. (A plan of operation is negotiated and signed by the Special Fund, the executing agency concerned and the Government receiving aid for a particular project.) The Managing Director authorized the commencement of operations on 69 projects, bringing to 175 the total number of projects authorized to begin.

At the end of 1962, there were well over 600 experts carrying out highly specialized work in some 145 projects assisted by the Special Fund; the value for equipment orders (\$17.3 million) placed in 1962 was double that for 1961.

Two more projects were successfully completed in February 1962. One was a study of what was in effect a 10-year blueprint of measures necessary for the integrated development of Argentina's railways, highway and waterways, involving an estimated cost of \$2,900 million.

In the other project completed in February 1962, a group of high level consultants advised the Government of the Republic of China on pre-investment planning and survey work for a number of hydraulic development projects in five major river basins of Taiwan.

Also completed in 1962 was the first of four studies of the tributaries in the Lower Mekong River Basin, namely, that on the Nom Pong multiple-purpose development project in Thailand.

FINANCES OF THE SPECIAL FUND

As at 31 December 1962, 99 Governments had pledged the equivalent of \$70.6 million in the form of voluntary contributions to the Special Fund for 1963, as compared with \$60.3 million contributed by 92 Governments for 1962. (The pledges, by country, are listed in the table at the end of this article.) This increase was, however, still far from the \$100 million target set for the Special Fund as the result of a United Nations General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961 calling for a combined contributions target of \$150 million for both the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.² In order that Special Fund assistance should not be refused for critically important pre-investment activities, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and

various governmental representatives expressed the hope on various occasions during 1962 that Governments would aid the Special Fund's efforts to attain the additional \$30 million required to meet the target for the Special Fund.

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1833 (XVII)) by which it renewed its appeal of 19 December 1961³ to United Nations Members and to members of the specialized agencies to review their contributions to the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined funds for these operations would reach a target of \$150 million in the immediate future. The Assembly's resolution also called particular attention to the view expressed by the Special Fund's Governing Council in May 1962 that it was essential that contributions for the Fund be increased as soon as possible to at least \$100 million so as to permit a further increase in the Fund's activities. (For further details about this resolution, see p.201.)

MEETINGS OF GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the Special Fund held two sessions in 1962, its seventh and eighth. At its seventh session (9 to 15 January 1962), the Governing Council generally supported the Managing Director's suggestion that projects concerning pre-investment aspects of industrial estates and surveys relating to the opening up of promising but relatively remote virgin areas should be considered for inclusion in future programmes.

The Council also approved 48 new projects involving expenditures of \$42.8 million and counterpart contributions in the amount of \$67.7 million from recipient Governments.

After considering a report by the Managing Director on financial policy questions, the Governing Council decided to establish an informal working group to review the Special Fund's financial policy and report back thereon by January 1963. Pending the recommendations of this working group, the Governing Council approved the report.

In addition, the Council approved the administrative budget estimates for 1962, totalling

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 201.

³ Ibid.

\$1,736,900, and took note of the audit reports submitted to it.

At its eighth session (21-29 May 1962), the Governing Council, among other things, approved a further 41 projects at a total estimated cost of \$82.3 million, involving Special Fund earmarkings of \$36.9 million and counterpart contributions of \$45.4 million from Governments aided by the Special Fund.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Governing Council's reports on its seventh and eighth sessions were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session in July 1962, together with the 1961 annual report of the Managing Director.

In a statement to the Council, the Associate Managing Director noted that the total value of the approved projects, which amounted to \$500 million, had proved that the experimental stages of the Special Fund were over. It had also demonstrated the essential importance of pre-investment work for the acceleration of development, the demand for services of the Special Fund being conditioned by the multi-lateral character of its programmes. The expansion of Special Fund activities from 13 projects in 1959 to 246 in 1962 had been because of three factors: increased contributions by the more advanced countries, the capacity of the executing agency to administer the growing number of projects, and the volume of assistance that beneficiary countries could advantageously absorb. However, the Associate Managing Director pointed out that these facts should not obscure the urgency of expanding the resources of the Special Fund so as to attain the \$100 million target in 1963 set by the General Assembly.

During the debate, many Council members expressed appreciation for the positive results achieved by the Special Fund in effectively meeting the pre-investment needs of the less developed countries. Also stressed in this connexion was the important role the Special Fund could play in the United Nations Development Decade. (See also pp. 230-37.)

Denmark, Ethiopia, France, the USSR and the United States were among those who commented favourably on the growing number of

Special Fund projects in Africa and the attention given to training and education. France suggested that projects to train medical personnel be provided for in future. Some members (among them the USSR and Yugoslavia) again made the point they had raised in previous years that the Special Fund should not be exclusively concerned with pre-investment activities but should establish capital investment and demonstration projects.

Another suggestion, put forward by the USSR and others, was that agencies of the Governments receiving aid should themselves be entrusted with the execution of projects. The United Kingdom considered that more use should be made of sub-contractors, and Italy suggested that the Special Fund itself should undertake the execution of a limited number of projects. India and the USSR opposed the use of sub-contractors and felt that more use should be made of national economic development agencies and secretariats of the regional economic commissions.

On 27 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (894(XXXIV)) 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 seventeenth session later in 1962.

In a statement to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Managing Director reviewed the work of the Special Fund during the past four years and discussed what could be expected from it in the next four years. He stressed the flexibility of the Special Fund's responses to the needs of Governments and briefly summarized the various ways in which the Special Fund was trying to assist the less developed countries: (1) through developing sound plans and informed planners; (2) through studies and surveys to enable these countries to know their resources, both physical and human; (3) through applied research and through support of local institutions for advanced technical education and training to enable them to make the best use of their resources; and (4) through supplementing its efforts to

demonstrate the feasibility of investment in projects assisted by the Fund which now provided, when so requested by Governments, advisers to help arrange follow-up financing from sources of their choice.

He also pointed out that the four projects assisted by the Special Fund which had been successfully completed were investigations of physical resources and had already demonstrated that dollars so invested were most effective "seed money." The total cost of these projects had come to less than \$2 million, and external investments alone committed to one of the projects amounted to more than \$300 million, with the prospect of hundreds of millions of dollars more for this and the other projects.

The Special Fund required a little more than what had been presently promised for "seed money," and the Managing Director felt that conditions for obtaining that "small but vital" extra amount were not unfavourable. The trend in the past years towards greater use of the United Nations in the administration of development assistance had shown significant progress, he added, but this did not camouflage the fact that only some \$70 million had been pledged for Special Fund assistance for 1963 against the target of \$100 million. He hoped that all Governments would support the Special Fund's efforts to obtain the additional \$30 million required so that it would not have to refuse its assistance for some of the critically important pre-investment activities.

The discussion in the Second Committee centred mainly on a draft resolution proposed by Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. By this text, as later revised by the sponsors, the Assembly would: (1) renew its appeal to Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to review their contributions for the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the combined budgets for these two programmes might reach the target of \$150 million in the immediate future; (2) invite all United Nations Members and members of the specialized agencies which had not yet done so, and which might so wish, to make voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund; (3) call particular attention to the view of the Special

Fund's Governing Council that it was essential that contributions for the Special Fund be increased as soon as possible to at least \$100 million so as to permit a necessary further increase in the Special Fund's activities; and (4) agree to consider new targets for the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme at the Assembly's session due to open in September 1963.

Bulgaria and the Byelorussian SSR proposed an amendment whereby the Assembly would appeal to "all States which might so wish" (instead of to "Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies") to make voluntary contributions to the Special Fund. This amendment was subsequently rejected by 34 votes to 28, with 16 abstentions.

There was general support in the Second Committee for increasing the resources of both the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme. However, Belgium and France thought it unrealistic to call for the attainment of the \$150 million target "in the immediate future." The USSR and the Ukrainian SSR felt that the Special Fund made insufficient use of their contributions and that it discriminated against what they described as socialist countries in the recruitment of experts. They also stressed the need for more emphasis on industrialization projects.

The four-power draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by the Second Committee on 12 December 1962 by a vote of 68 in favour, 0 against, with 9 abstentions. On 18 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1833(XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

In a number of other resolutions adopted in 1962, at its resumed sixteenth session in June and later its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, among other things, asked the Special Fund to give special consideration to the needs of Rwanda and Burundi (resolutions 1746 (XVI) and 1836(XVII)); to consider sympathetically any qualified projects presented by Iran to rehabilitate its people and economy after an earthquake in that country (resolution 1753(XVII)); to co-operate with the Secretary-General in preparing a report on the role of the United Nations in training technical per-

sonnel for speeding the industrialization of less developed countries (resolution 1824(XVTI)); to deal with the needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa (resolution

1834(XVII)) ; and to assist the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media (resolution 1778 XVII)).

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED PROJECTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	PROGRAMME APPROVED IN 1962		PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES		TOTAL	
	No. of Projects	Amount Earmarked	No. of Projects	Amount Earmarked	No. of Projects	Amount Earmarked
		(In U.S. Dollars)		(In U.S. Dollars)		(In U.S. Dollars)
Africa	27	25,835,500	38	28,461,700	65	54,297,200
The Americas	24	21,451,200	46	38,652,500	70	60,103,700
Asia and the Far East	23	19,066,100	48	43,654,300	71	62,720,400
Europe	3	1,961,100	6	4,300,900	9	6,262,000
Middle East	12	11,403,000	18	11,602,600	30	23,005,600
Inter-Regional	—	—	1	3,866,000	1	3,866,000
	89	79,716,900	157	130,538,000	246	210,254,900

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR 1962 AND 1963

(As at 31 December 1962)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)		COUNTRY	AMOUNT PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)	
	1962	1963		1962	1963
Afghanistan	11,500	13,500	Gabon	6,076	6,098
Albania	2,000	2,000	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4,880,000	5,350,000
Argentina	96,386	156,627	Ghana	42,000	42,000
Austria	260,000	300,000	Greece	30,000	35,000
Belgium	625,000	— ^b	Guatemala	8,000	8,000 ^b
Bolivia	10,000	10,000	Guinea	—	10,162
Brazil	29,500	51,111	Haiti	60,000	25,000
Bulgaria	10,256	10,256	Holy See	1,000	1,000
Burma	20,000	35,000	Honduras	—	2,000
Byelorussian SSR	50,000	50,000	Hungary	42,608	42,608
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	Iceland	4,000	4,000
Cameroon	4,000	—	India	2,055,000	2,150,000
Canada	2,350,000	2,350,000	Indonesia	25,000	30,000
Ceylon	10,000	10,000	Iran	125,000	125,000 ^c
Chad	—	— ^a	Iraq	40,000	48,000
Chile	142,993	142,993	Ireland	25,000	30,000
China	20,000	21,000	Israel	51,600	86,000
Colombia	40,500	40,500	Italy	1,350,000	1,350,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	1,016	Ivory Coast	4,000	15,244
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	— ^a	Japan	1,596,037	2,019,950
Costa Rica	—	60,000	Jordan	16,000	16,000
Cuba	25,000	25,000	Korea, Rep. of	13,000	15,000
Cyprus	6,300	8,400	Kuwait	125,000	125,000 ^d
Czechoslovakia	69,444	69,444	Laos	30,000	40,000
Denmark	1,158,245	1,303,026	Lebanon	47,525	48,000
Dominican Republic	5,000	25,000	Liberia	15,000	25,000
Ecuador	40,000	40,000	Libya	37,500	50,000
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	Luxembourg	6,000	6,000
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	Madagascar	6,076	6,098
Federation of Malaya	10,000	10,000	Mali	—	6,098
Finland	200,000	260,000	Mauritania	—	10,000
France	1,072,079	1,072,079	Mexico	100,000	100,000

	AMOUNT PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)		COUNTRY	AMOUNT PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)	
	1962	1963		1962	1963
Monaco	1,013	1,013	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	16,686	16,686
Morocco	40,000	80,000	Yugoslavia	220,000	220,000
Nepal	4,000	4,000			
Netherlands	2,561,436	3,842,154	Total pledged	60,345,408	70,586,906
New Zealand	140,000	139,000			
Nicaragua	3,857	3,857			
Niger	—	8,130			
Nigeria	140,017	161,020			
Norway	1,329,973	2,800,000			
Pakistan	250,000	380,000			
Panama	1,000	1,000			
Peru	70,000	70,000			
Philippines	34,021	34,021			
Poland	125,000	125,000			
Romania	16,667	16,667			
Saudi Arabia	50,000	100,000			
Senegal	24,000	24,000			
Sierra Leone	10,000	10,000			
South Africa	10,000	10,000			
Spain	50,000	50,000			
Sudan	45,000	50,000			
Sweden	5,000,000	5,000,000 ^d			
Switzerland	1,046,512	1,046,512			
Syria	2,618	5,236			
Tanganyika	—	980			
Thailand	160,000	192,000			
Tunisia	50,000	50,000			
Turkey	322,222	329,667			
Ukrainian SSR	125,000	125,000			
USSR	1,000,000	1,000,000			
United Arab Republic	183,993	229,991			
United Kingdom	5,000,000	6,250,000			
United States	25,136,606 ^e	30,125,762 ^e			
Upper Volta	10,162	5,000			
Uruguay	20,000	50,000			
Venezuela	100,000	100,000			

^a The Governments of Belgium, Chad and Congo (Leopoldville) pledged the following amounts to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the distribution between the two Programmes to be announced at a later date: Belgium, equivalent of \$1,250,000; Chad, equivalent of \$60,000; Congo (Leopoldville), equivalent of \$105,000.

^b Subject to confirmation.

^c The Government of Iran announced that its total pledge of \$210,000 to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1963 was increased to \$300,000. The apportionment between the two programmes of the total increase of \$90,000 has not yet been announced.

^d Minimum contribution, final amount to be announced later.

^e United States pledged \$60,000,000 to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance subject to the condition that the contributions must not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions to the Central Fund of each of the two programmes. For 1962, the amount was calculated on the basis of pledges announced by other Governments (\$35,208,802) and payments received in respect of local costs of approved projects (\$2,496,107). For 1963, the amount was calculated on the basis of pledges announced by other Governments (\$40,463,644) and the total estimated payments in 1963 in respect of local costs of approved projects (\$4,725,000).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1232, 1233.

E/3576. Report of Governing Council on its seventh session, 9-15 January 1962.

E/3646/Rev.I. Report of Governing Council on its eighth session, 21-29 May 1962.

E/3650. Annual report of Managing Director of Special Fund for 1961.

RESOLUTION 894(xxxiv), as proposed by President of Council, taking note with appreciation of reports of Governing Council on its seventh and eighth sessions, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 July 1962, meeting 1233.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 151.

Second Committee, meetings 797, 870, 872, 873, 875-877.

Plenary Meetings 1151, 1183, 1197.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV, Section III.

A/5247. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5318. Progress and operations of Special Fund. Administrative budget estimates for 1963. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.2/L.712. Statement by Managing Director of Special Fund on 11 December 1962, meeting 870.

A/C.2/L.710 and Rev.I. Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution and revision as further revised by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 873, by 68 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.715. Bulgaria and Byelorussian SSR: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.710/Rev.I.

A/5360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1833(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5360, approved by Assembly on 18

December 1962, meeting 1197, by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade as expressed in its resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"Recalling the importance given in its resolution 1715(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916(XXXIV) to the prompt attainment of the target of \$150 million for the contributions of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund,

"Noting with appreciation that at the United Nations Pledging Conference on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, held on 16 October 1962, a number of Governments announced increased contributions to these programmes, with the result that total contributions are now estimated at \$120 million,

"Considering however that this total is still substantially short of the established target, the attainment of which must be deemed vital in the interest of accelerating the development of human resources, natural resources and national and regional institutions,

"1. Renews the appeal to States Members of the

United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to review their contributions to the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two programmes may reach the target of \$150 million in the immediate future;

"2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet contributed, and may wish to do so, to make voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund;

"3. Calls particular attention to the view expressed by the Governing Council of the Special Fund at the eighth session that it was essential that contributions should be increased as soon as possible to at least \$100 million so as to permit a necessary further increase of the Fund's activities;

"4. Agrees to consider new targets for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund at its nineteenth session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5254. Letter of 9 October 1962 from Secretary-General proposing inclusion in agenda of following item: "Confirmation of appointment of Managing Director of Special Fund."

A/5257. Third report of General Committee.

Target: an Expanding World Economy. United Nations Special Fund Report 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.I.7.

THE 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. 197-99 above); and (3) programmes of assistance which are financed by the United Nations and several of the agencies related to it from their own regular budgets and hence sometimes called "regular" technical assistance programmes. (See pp. 205-6 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 or their representatives of the United Nations and the nine aforementioned agencies. The Interna-

tional Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund (see pp. 594 and 614) 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 60 field offices, headed by TAB Resident Representatives who are, at the same time, directors of Special Fund programmes. 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 agencies participating in the Expanded Programme.

Activities during 1961-1962

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

The activities carried out under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1962 represented a continuation of the operational programme for 1961-1962 which, for the first time in the history of the Expanded Programme, had been planned and carried out as a two-year operation.

For 1961, pledges of voluntary contributions amounting to \$42.4 million were made by 91 Governments for activities under the Expanded Programme. For 1962, the pledges came to the equivalent of \$45.4 million from 92 Governments. Expenditures under the Expanded Programme (including administrative costs) for the two-year period 1961-1962 came to the equivalent of \$89.7 million, for assistance to 124 countries and territories. In addition, 21 countries and territories participated in regional and inter-regional projects.

In 1961, 2,381 experts and, in 1962, 2,552 experts drawn from 95 different nationalities served in the field. A total of 5,860 fellowships and study grants were awarded in the two-year period to the nationals of 131 countries and territories for study in 96 countries and territories. (For further details, see table, p. 206.)

In the year 1962 alone, the number of countries assisted came to 120; the number of experts assigned came to 2,552; and the number of fellowships awarded reached 3,831.

The following were the major fields in which advice and assistance were provided under the Expanded Programme during 1961 and 1962: agricultural production, health services, economic planning, basic surveys of resources and development of administrative services, industrial research and production, peaceful uses of atomic energy, auxiliary services to industry and agri-

culture, education, public utilities, power, transport and communications, community development, narcotics control and other social services including housing and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

During 1962, the United Nations spent \$19.8 million on its programmes of technical co-operation. This represented a 50 per cent increase from the level of \$12.1 million recorded in 1961. The increase was partly owing to the greater role of the United Nations as an executing agency for 37 projects of the United Nations Special Fund, the disbursements for which increased from \$1.7 million in 1961 to nearly \$4.1 million in 1962, excluding the counterpart contributions made by recipient Governments. The steady growth of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the special action taken in response to the General Assembly's recommendation of 15 December 1960 that more aid be given to former Trust Territories and newly emerging countries also contributed to the rising tempo of activity.

Nearly \$6.0 million of the \$19.8 million spent on programmes of technical co-operation came from the regular United Nations budget for aid in the following fields: economic development, public administration, social welfare, human rights, narcotics control and the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel. The sum of \$8.8 million came from the funds for the Expanded Programme, \$4.1 million from the Special Fund, and \$0.8 million from extra-budgetary sources. Expenditures under the United Nations regular programme rose from \$3.5 million in 1961 to \$6.0 million in 1962. The attached tables provide a breakdown

of expenditures by field of activity and the number of experts and fellowships provided in these fields from these funds.

The total number of experts provided by the United Nations in 1962 (under the Expanded Programme and the regular United Nations programme and through the Special

Fund) increased from 1,032 in 1961 to 1,159 in 1962. These experts were recruited from 32 countries and served in 93 countries and territories. The 1,834 fellowships awarded under these operations by the United Nations in 1962 were granted to nationals of 125 countries for study abroad in 72 countries.

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1962

(By Field of Activity)

(In U.S. Dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR PROGRAMME	EXPANDED PROGRAMME	SPECIAL FUND ACTI- VITIES	EXTRA- BUDGETARY OPERATIONS	TOTAL
Economic Surveys	200,973	1,058,412	452	207,779	1,467,616
Economic Programming and Projections	354,230	355,306	349,384	12,149	1,071,069
Narcotic Drugs Control	67,979	25,105	—	—	93,084
Industrial Development and Productivity	186,023	1,594,708	254,932	85,536	2,121,199
Natural Resources Development	705,630	1,728,390	3,334,062	81,582	5,849,664
Trade Promotion and Marketing	65,623	167,554	—	—	233,177
Fiscal and Financial Matters	270,805	327,442	—	23,396	621,643
Statistics	715,364	867,372	58,639	53,093	1,694,468
Transport and Communications	62,210	613,419	—	34,106	709,735
Legal	—	3,475	—	—	3,475
Social Activities	2,151,180	1,104,480	407	274,785	3,530,852
Public Administration	1,044,065	978,621	94,283	42,854	2,159,823
Human Rights Activities	125,699	—	—	—	125,699
Special Educational Training Programmes	21,500	—	—	—	21,500
Meteorology	53,503	—	—	11,775	65,278
Total	6,024,784	8,824,284	4,092,159	827,055	19,768,282

EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY UNITED NATIONS IN 1962

(By Field of Activity)

(E=Experts; F=Fellowships)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	EXPANDED PROGRAMME		REGULAR PROGRAMME		SPECIAL FUND		EXTRA- BUDGETARY OPERATIONS		TOTAL		OPEX
	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E
Economic Development	102	108	42	2	—	—	23	—	167	110	4
Fiscal and Financial Matters	13	63	7	12	—	—	2	—	22	75	7
Industrial Development	117	271	19	14	3	2	7	3	146	290	5
Natural Resources Develop- ment and Power	109	135	69	41	46	1	15	—	239	177	10
Statistics	49	97	39	189	7	—	4	—	99	286	6
Transport and Communications	51	109	7	10	—	—	5	—	63	119	—
Trade Promotion and Marketing	9	32	8	33	—	—	—	—	17	65	—
Social Welfare	82	94	193	251	1	—	23	10	299	355	5
Human Rights	—	—	28	98	—	—	—	—	28	98	—
Narcotics Control	1	1	17	14	—	—	—	—	18	15	—
Public Administration	67	85	68	164	5	1	6	—	146	250	9
Special Educational and Training programme	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Public Information	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Legal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	600	997	497	833	62	4	85	13	1,244	1,847	46

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 while 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.

In 1961, the General Assembly appropriated \$850,000 for 1962, judged sufficient to support between 70 and 75 posts over a full year. In 1962, the Assembly appropriated a similar amount for 1963.

Sixty-eight officers served for all or part of the year 1962 in the following 25 countries and territories: Afghanistan, Bolivia, British Guiana, Cambodia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the Republic of Viet-Nam. In 1961, there were 38 officers serving in 17 countries and territories.

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1962, the operations and the procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council, by the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAG) and by the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD FOR 1961

At its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the ac-

By the end of 1962, there were 35 Governments which had signed OPEX Agreements with the United Nations.

EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

In 1962, 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 1962 from 42 countries and territories, as compared to 29 in 1961.

In addition to these activities, some technical assistance projects were financed partly or wholly from contributions made to the United Nations by non-governmental organizations.

Also in 1962, the United Nations and several agencies continued to use the services of associate experts, most of them nationals of the Netherlands or the Federal Republic of Germany, whose salaries and other expenses were paid by their own Governments. In the same year, negotiations were begun with other Governments to have other associate experts or volunteers attached to United Nations and agency technical aid missions.

tivities under the Expanded Programme on the basis of the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to TAG and TAC's report to the Council.

In an introductory statement to TAG, the Executive Chairman of TAB pointed out that the Expanded Programme had for the first time been geared to a two-year cycle (1961-1962). Total expenditures by the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme had amounted to \$33.1 million in 1961, which was 12 per cent higher than in 1960. Nevertheless,

the level of operations of the Programme had not reached the maximum amount authorized by TAC for the year, although there was every indication that the momentum would be increased in 1962, bringing the expenditure for the entire two-year period of 1961-1962 close to the amount approved. TAC agreed that a final judgement on the advantages of two-year programming would not be possible until the end of 1962.

It was noted with satisfaction that the African share of the assistance provided accounted for 20.5 per cent the activities in 1961 and was expected to exceed 28 per cent for the two-year period 1961-1962. TAB reported that the increase in Africa's share of aid had been achieved without reducing the scope of operations under the Programme in other developing regions. Several members considered that Asia, Latin America and the Middle East should receive assistance on the same scale as that provided to newly independent countries of Africa.

This increase in activities under the Expanded Programme during 1961 were made possible by the increase in voluntary contributions towards the central account of the Expanded Programme, from a total of \$33.8 million in 1960, to \$41.5 million in 1961 and \$44 million in 1962. Several members of TAC expressed the hope that the \$150 million target set by the General Assembly for contributions to the Expanded Programme and the United Nations Special Fund for 1963 would be met at the Pledging Conference to be held later in 1962 for the purpose of receiving pledges of contributions. The Committee also discussed the possibility of achieving greater convertibility of currencies pledged, as well as a faster rate of payment.

On 2 August 1962, acting on a recommendation by TAC, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (897 (XXXIV)), taking note with appreciation of TAB's annual report for 1961.

RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Another matter considered by TAC and the Council concerned ways of overcoming difficulties in recruiting experts for assignment under

the Expanded Programme, the United Nations Special Fund and the programmes financed from the regular budgets of the United Nations and various related agencies.

The Executive Chairman of TAB pointed out that 2,385 experts, drawn from 85 different countries and territories, had been provided to the developing countries during 1961.

A study on the matter prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) estimated that some 7,000 experts would be needed in 1962 by the United Nations and related agencies for projects of the Expanded Programme, the Special Fund and the regular technical aid programmes. TAC expressed its appreciation of the ACC Report and also of a preliminary paper by TAB on the possibility of comparing salaries, emoluments and "fringe benefits" of United Nations and agency experts with payments made to experts employed by bilateral and other non-United Nations programmes. TAC agreed that TAB should pursue this comparison in more detail than had been possible so far.

Among the measures proposed to meet the lag in recruiting experts were: the strengthening of national technical assistance committees as recruiting bodies; recruitment on a wider geographical basis, including the use of the United Nations regional economic commissions and other regional offices; improvements in the conditions of service of experts, especially in the provision of medical and housing facilities; the award of long-term contracts for some experts; the employment of more junior staff in projects supervised by highly qualified experts; and the use of teams provided by Governments, institutions or private firms.

TAC also examined opportunities for drawing more experts from developing countries themselves, and endorsed the opinion given in a report by TAB that there were special advantages in using the personnel and the training facilities of developing countries. It was felt that this practice should be increased, but without losing sight of the essential criteria in recruitment or placement, namely, that experts should have the necessary qualifications and that training institutes should be suitable to fellowship-holders and their needs.

TRENDS IN PROGRAMMES

In the course of TAC's discussions on TAB's annual report, it was noted that the increase in the number of assignment of experts had not been accompanied by a significant increase in fellowship awards under the Expanded Programme. Among the reasons cited for this were the following: more fellowships were being awarded under the regular programmes of the agencies; Governments and participating organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme might be planning to leave the bulk of their fellowship arrangements for the second year of the programming cycle; Governments might, in deciding on the types of aid to request, prefer experts instead of fellowships because of their particular aid needs. Several TAC members, however, felt that greater emphasis should be placed on all types of training, including fellowships.

Several members also considered that immediate steps should be taken to increase the number of industrial development projects.

On 2 August 1962, acting on TAC's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (898 (XXXIV)) recognizing the urgent need for a substantial expansion in the education and training of national personnel of developing countries, especially through fellowships, training courses, seminars, the provision of teachers and instructors, the organization of study tours and by other appropriate means. Promotion of industry (including mining) and of agriculture, it noted, were essential elements in the independent development of developing countries, and should find their proper place in the overall development programmes of these countries; industrial and agricultural projects should form an important part of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. The Council noted with concern that the share of industrial projects in these programmes had decreased still further. It invited TAB, the Special Fund and the organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme to give favourable consideration, when planning and carrying out future programmes, to requests aimed at the education and training, through all means, of national personnel and to those aimed at the industrial development of developing countries.

(For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The Council and TAC also considered such matters as: guide lines for Governments which wished to set priorities under the Expanded Programme; criteria used for fixing country targets; reasons for rejecting programme requests; and modifications in legislation necessary to put the new system of project-programming into effect.

Background material for the discussions included a set of principles drawn up by TAB at the Council's request to guide Governments in establishing their priorities for aid under the Expanded Programme. One of the points brought out by TAB was that any direct policy guidance to requesting Governments would be incompatible with the freedom of choice guaranteed by the Programme. Further, it would be difficult to find one pattern of practice which would be applicable to all developing countries.

Opinion in TAC was divided on the feasibility of establishing criteria which would apply to all countries or regions. Several members felt, however, that projects for industrial development and training of national staff (see above) should be among the priority matters suggested to Governments.

The Executive Chairman of TAB also explained to TAC the criteria which TAB followed in setting targets for the level of the programme in the different recipient countries. These criteria included the population and the national income of the countries involved as well as the volume of assistance which they were receiving from other sources. The Board also took into account practical considerations relating to the size and the character of each country programme and the degree of active co-operation of the Governments.

TAC expressed its appreciation for the information which had been provided by TAB on this subject.

TAC also agreed to raising the level of the Executive Chairman's "contingency authority" from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent of total resources for the period 1963-64, it being stressed that this action was not to be considered a precedent for later years.

Also considered were further changes in the legislation for the Expanded Programme, required for the system of project-programming which the Council had approved in 1961.⁴

On TAC's recommendation, the Council, on 2 August 1962, adopted unanimously a resolution (901 (XXXIV)) extending, for the period 1963-1964, the financial provisions applied during the 1961-1962 biennium. It also decided that obligations for fellowships to provide long-term training of national personnel could be liquidated over the full period of the fellowship, provided placement arrangements had been completed prior to the obligation of funds. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PARTICIPATION OF UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION IN EXPANDED PROGRAMME

On 2 August 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (902 (XXXIV)) approving a request from the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for participation in the Expanded Programme. This resolution was approved on the recommendation of TAC, various members of which stressed the importance of postal services to the economic and social growth of developing countries. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

USE OF VOLUNTEER TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

On 4 August 1961, it may be recalled, the Economic and Social Council approved, upon agreement of the recipient Government, the consideration of the use of volunteer technical personnel in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations on a limited and experimental basis. The United Nations and related agencies were asked to investigate the administrative and financial arrangements necessary to implement this scheme and authorized them to negotiate directly with interested Governments.⁵

The Executive Chairman of TAB submitted a report to TAG in 1962 on the results of preliminary action which had been taken by TAB and the organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme. He reported that although no volunteers had been assigned to the field as at mid-1962, negotiations had begun between the United Nations, a few agencies and Governments. Several members of TAC viewed

the new developments in the use of volunteer personnel with interest. Others regretted that TAG was considering a scheme which, in their opinion, was of a political nature and incompatible with the objectives of the United Nations. It was also noted that, while some of the participating organizations were considering using volunteer personnel with the status and obligations of international civil servants, others considered that the objectives of the Council resolution could be met without including volunteers in their staffs or imposing on the organizations any direct administrative or financial responsibility for the use of such volunteers.

EVALUATION

The methods of evaluating the effectiveness of technical assistance programmes were also considered in 1962 by TAG and by the Economic and Social Council.

TAC adopted a resolution calling on the Executive Chairman of TAB to consider possible improved methods for helping TAG to evaluate the work under the Expanded Programme in countries receiving aid and requesting him to report on this subject to TAG at its November 1962 session (see below).

Also discussed by the Council and its Co-ordination Committee was the question of evaluating all programmes of the United Nations and its related agencies. On 2 August 1962, acting on the Co-ordination Committee's recommendation, the Council adopted a resolution (908 (XXXIV)) on the matter. Stating its desire that optimum use be made of the limited resources of the United Nations and its related agencies, it called on the Secretary-General and the executive heads of all related agencies to give particular attention to the matter of continuous effective evaluation and asked the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present proposals to the Council at its mid-1963 session for carrying out comprehensive evaluations on a continuing basis and in close co-operation with the Governments of the recipient countries. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

TAC discussions held later in the year on evaluation methods led to the unanimous adop-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 210-14.

⁵ For further details, see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 222.

tion of a resolution on 15 December 1962 calling for a new effort to improve evaluation techniques. The Executive Chairman of TAB was asked to exercise responsibility for evaluation of the Expanded Programme, and the Secretary-General was asked to submit analogous reports on the regular United Nations programmes. Governments receiving aid were urged to assist in the matter by making their own evaluations of the technical assistance they had received.

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1963

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

On 16 October 1962, a Pledging Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to obtain indications of financial support for the 1963 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 March 1963) are listed in the table below. (For contributions to the United Nations Special Fund, see pp. 202-3.)

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)	COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	16,500	Czechoslovakia	104,166
Albania	2,000	Denmark	1,882,149
Argentina	180,723	Dominican Republic	50,000
Australia	750,000	Ecuador	20,000
Austria	200,000	El Salvador	7,700
Belgium	625,000	Ethiopia	20,000
Bolivia	10,000	Federation of Malaya	25,000
Brazil	144,444	Finland	130,000
Bulgaria	10,256	France	1,852,555
Burma	40,000	Gabon	8,130
Byelorussian SSR	100,000	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,650,000
Cambodia	5,714	Ghana	99,224
Canada	2,150,000	Greece	35,000
Ceylon	25,000	Guatemala	12,000
Chad	60,000	Guinea	5,081
Chile	142,993	Haiti	10,000
China	21,000	Holy See	1,000
Colombia	110,000	Honduras	3,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,016	Hungary	53,259
Congo (Leopoldville)	35,000	Iceland	4,000
Costa Rica	10,053	India	850,000
Cuba	25,000	Indonesia	60,000
Cyprus	8,400	Iran	125,000

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)	COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)
Iraq	72,000	Romania	33,333
Ireland	15,000	Saudi Arabia	100,000
Israel	64,000	Senegal	16,000
Italy	900,000	Sierra Leone	10,000
Ivory Coast	15,244	South Africa	10,000
Japan	570,000	Spain	75,000
Jordan	24,000	Sudan	90,000
Korea, Rep. of	8,000	Sweden	2,010,439
Kuwait	125,000	Switzerland	813,953
Laos	20,000	Syria	13,090
Lebanon	32,000	Tanganyika	980
Liberia	35,000	Thailand	48,000
Libya	50,000	Togo	2,500
Luxembourg	4,000	Tunisia	25,000
Madagascar	6,098	Turkey	273,333
Mali	6,098	Ukrainian SSR	250,000
Mauritania	20,000	USSR	2,000,000.
Mexico	121,000	United Arab Republic	114,995
Monaco	1,013	United Kingdom	3,750,000
Morocco	50,000	United States ^d	21,731,958
Nepal	4,000	Uruguay	100,000
Netherlands	1,790,254	Venezuela	350,000
New Zealand	278,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	25,714
Nicaragua	4,000	Yugoslavia	152,000.
Nigeria	80,509		
Norway	980,000		
Pakistan	250,000		
Panama	4,000		
Peru	40,000		
Philippines	34,021		
Poland	100,000		
		Total	50,379,895

^a Distribution of Chad's pledge for \$60,000 to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund was to be announced at a later date.

^b Iran announced that its total pledge of \$210,000 to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund for 1963 was increased by a total of \$90,000 to \$300,000. The apportionment between the two activities of the total increase of \$90,000 had not yet been notified at the date this table was compiled.

^c The figures shown for Kuwait represent minimum contributions towards the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. Final amounts were to be announced later.

^d The United States pledged contributions up to \$60 million to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, subject to the condition that the United States contribution should not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions. The amounts shown are calculated on the basis of pledges announced by other Governments and estimated payments to be received in 1963 for local costs.

^e The grand total includes the pledge by Chad and the additional amount pledged by Iran, which had not yet been apportioned between the two programmes, as well as the corresponding U.S. matching amounts.

APPROVAL OF 1963-64 PROGRAMME
AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1963

The Technical Assistance Committee (TAG) met again in 1962, between 26 November and 20 December, to consider the 1963-64 programme of technical aid activities under the Expanded Programme, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB). The Committee also considered administrative and operational services costs connected with the proposed programme, reviewed the use of the TAB Executive Chairman's "contingency authority" to use funds for emergency purposes, and returned to the question of evaluation which it had discussed earlier in the year. In addition, it examined further the subject of co-ordination between programmes. (See below, pp. 219-22.)

Introducing the 1963-1964 programme recommended by TAB, the Executive Chairman of TAB pointed out that it was the first to be prepared on a project-programming basis. Under this system, Governments were asked to provide detailed information about each project for its entire expected duration. For the first time also, TAC was being asked to approve projects, for a period of up to four years.

The total cost of the programme planned for 1963-1964 was estimated at \$112 million (including \$85.2 million for the basic field programme, for contingency authorizations and administrative and operational services costs). This cost estimate was based on an expectation of some \$50 million in pledges for 1963 (see above) and a slightly higher amount for 1964.

TAG members noted that the total cost of long-term projects for the 1963-1964 programme period amounted to \$29,673,064, or 35.7 per cent of the total, while the cost of continuing these projects into the 1965-1966 biennium would amount to \$27,196,395. The relatively low proportion of long-term projects was attributed partly to difficulties inherent in the introduction of the new procedures.

Several TAC members, stressing the importance of short-term projects, hoped that precautions would be taken to ensure that long-term projects would not take up too large a proportion of the Programme's resources.

It was pointed out in reply that while the proportion of long-term projects might increase in future programming periods, this was not

likely to make the Expanded Programme inflexible.

It was also noted that, in the recommended programme for 1963-1964, the number of expert assignments showed a slight increase, the value of equipment showed a slight reduction, and the number of fellowships showed an increase of 21.6 per cent over 1961-1962. Most TAG members expressed satisfaction over the increase in the number of fellowships.

The Committee also noted that the most notable change in the distribution of the programme between fields of activity was an increase in the percentage of assistance for agricultural production which, after declining in the 1961-1962 programme, had regained the level of previous years. On the other hand, the proportion of Expanded Programme funds going to education had reverted to the levels of 1959 and 1960, after having reached a higher percentage in 1961-1962. This decline in educational projects under the Expanded Programme was partly attributed to the increase in activities under UNESCO's regular and emergency programmes in the newly independent and emerging nations of Africa.

The percentage for industrial production, in the limited sense used in the Expanded Programme classification, had changed little as compared with 1961-1962, although it was noted that the percentage came to a much higher figure when calculated on the basis of the classification used by the Economic and Social Council's Committee for Industrial Development, which included such items as industrial planning, transport, and technical and vocational training. A number of TAC members stressed the importance of increasing the aid provided under the Expanded Programme in the field of industrialization.

Discussion in TAC on a draft resolution on the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for the 1963-1964 period led to the adoption of a text on 30 November, for final approval by the General Assembly, which took account of a suggestion made in TAC that recipient Governments should have more of an opportunity to request programme changes, even when they involved transfers of funds from one participating organization to another.

The United States restated its position that it approved the programme for 1963-1964 with the reservation that, as regarded the proposed programme for Cuba, it was opposed to all but the public health and humanitarian projects. Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR stated that their approval should not be construed as approval of the technical assistance proposed for Taiwan.

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the text recommended by TAC as resolution 1835 (XVII). By this, it confirmed the allocation of funds for 1963 as follows:

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	ALLOCATION (U.S. Dollar Equivalent)
United Nations	9,732,488
ILO	4,879,276
FAO	11,896,562
UNESCO	7,773,733
ICAO	2,084,225

WHO	8,196,040
ITU	948,752
WMO	1,019,470
UPU	67,359
IAEA	970,123
Total	47,568,028

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Among the questions raised in the discussions on the Expanded Programme at the General Assembly's seventeenth session—in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee—were the following: the amount of funds to be contributed for both the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund and whether the Assembly should ask only Members of the United Nations and the related agencies to contribute, or whether it should address it to all States which wished to contribute. (For further details, see p. 201 above.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 263-278.
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 225.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TAB FOR 1961

E/3605/Rev.1 and Add.1. Annual Report of Technical Assistance Board to Technical Assistance Committee for 1961. Interim report on implementation of 1961-1962 programme.

E/3625. Twenty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 17-55.

E/TAC/115. Use of experts and training facilities provided by developing countries. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/117. Recruitment of technical assistance field personnel. Report of Executive Chairman.

E/TAC/L.266. Opening statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 25 June 1962, meeting 263.

E/TAC/L.269. Draft paragraph on contingency authorizations submitted by Netherlands for inclusion in report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

E/3680. Report of TAC, Annex I. Draft resolution proposed by Chairman, adopted unanimously by TAC on 6 July 1962, meeting 272.

RESOLUTION 897(xxxiv), as submitted by TAC, E/3680, taking note with appreciation of TAB's Annual Report, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

TRENDS IN PROGRAMMES

E/TAC/L.271 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, United Arab Re-

public, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision. E/TAC/L.271/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above powers and Brazil, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 10 July, 1962, meeting 274.

E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex II.

RESOLUTION 898(xxxiv), as recommended by TAC, E/3680, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1961,

"Recognizing the urgency to expand substantially the education and training of national personnel of developing countries, especially through fellowships, training courses, seminars, the provision of teachers and instructors, organization of study tours, and by other appropriate means,

"Recalling, in this connexion, Council resolution 699(XXVI) of 31 July 1958 concerning fellowships under United Nations technical co-operation programmes,

"Bearing in mind that the promotion of industry, including mining, as well as of agriculture which are essential elements in the independent development of developing countries, should find its proper place in the over-all development programmes of these countries, and that therefore industrial and agricultural projects should form an important part of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes,

"Noting with concern that the share of industrial

projects in the present technical co-operation programmes has further decreased from its already low level.

"Reaffirming the views expressed in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 839(XXXII) of 3 August 1961 on concerted action in the field of industrialization,

"Recalling the recommendations made by the Committee for Industrial Development at its second session,

"Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the organizations participating in the United Nations technical co-operation programmes, when planning and implementing future programmes, including the use therein of programme savings and allocations under the contingency authorization for 1963-64, to give favourable consideration to requests aimed at the education and training, through all means, of their national personnel and to those aimed at the industrial development of developing countries."

PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

E/TAC/114. Guide lines for Governments wishing to establish priorities under Expanded Programme. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/116. Amendments to legislation for implementation of project programming in 1963-64. Note by Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/116, Para. 10. Draft resolution proposed by TAB, adopted unanimously by TAC on 6 July 1962, meeting 272.

E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex VII.

RESOLUTION 901 (xxxiv), as recommended by TAC, E/3680, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the note of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board,

"1. Decides to extend to the period 1963-1964 the financial provisions contained in paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (a) of Council resolution 785(XXX) of 3 August 1960, on the implementation of the programme on a two-year basis;

"2. Decides to extend to the period 1963-1964 the provision contained in paragraph 9 (f) of its resolution 222 A (IX) of 14 August 1949 as amended by resolution 785(XXX), paragraph 3, and to add at the end of the paragraph:

" 'However, obligations for fellowships to provide long-term training of national personnel may be liquidated over the full period of the fellowships, provided that placement arrangements have been completed prior to the obligations of funds'."

PARTICIPATION OF UPU IN EXPANDED PROGRAMME

E/3604. Note from President of Council transmitting communication from International Bureau and Executive and Liaison Committee of UPU.

E/TAC/L.267. Draft resolution proposed by Chairman of TAC, adopted unanimously by Committee on 28 June, 1962, meeting 265.

E/3680. Report of TAC, Annex VIII.

RESOLUTION 902(xxxiv), as recommended by TAC, E/3680, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the request of the Universal Postal Union for participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"1. Approves the participation of the Universal Postal Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

"2. Decides to amend its resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 accordingly."

USE OF VOLUNTEER TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

E/3653 (E/TAC/118) and Add.1. Use of volunteer technical personnel. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB pursuant to Council resolution 849 (XXXII).

E/3625. Twenty-sixth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, para. 34.

E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, paras. 157-158.

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

E/TAC/L.270 and Rev.1. Jordan: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 6 July 1962, meeting 272.

E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex III.

E/AC.24/L.200. Jordan and United States: draft resolution as orally modified, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 25 July 1962, meeting 225.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 908(xxxiv), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Desiring to ensure that optimum use is made of the limited resources of the United Nations and its related agencies,

"Reaffirming 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,

"Being determined that all the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations be organized in such a way as to achieve the maximum impact particularly as they relate to development assistance in the developing countries,

"1. Notes that the Technical Assistance Committee has requested the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to consider possible improved methods for helping the Committee evaluate the work of the programmes in recipient countries and to present a report on this subject';

"2. Recognizes that the present arrangements for

the evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the programmes are inadequate;

"3. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of all specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to give particular attention to the matter of continuous effective evaluation of the programmes;

"4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to consider, and to present to the Council at its thirty-sixth session, proposals for carrying out on a continuing basis, in close co-operation with Member States in which the programmes operate, comprehensive evaluations of the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in terms of performance and results achieved."

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1963 CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

Pledging Conference for Technical Assistance and Special Fund, meetings 1, 2.

A/CONF/22/1. Final Act of 1961 United Nations Pledging Conference on Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Special Fund.

APPROVAL OF 1963-1964 PROGRAMME AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1963

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 279-287.

E/TAC/119. Administrative and operational services costs for 1963. Budget estimates for secretariat of Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for year 1963.

E/TAC/121. Allocations to participating organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs for years 1963 and 1964.

E/TAC/122 and Add.I. Methods of evaluation of Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Report by Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/123. Transfer of allocations: 1962. Report by Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/L.281 and Corr.1, 2 and Add.1, 2. Category I Programme for 1963-1964 recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.282. Category II Programme for 1963-1964, recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.283 and Add. 1-76. Descriptions of Category I long-term projects contained in document E/TAC/L.281.

E/TAC/L.284. Descriptive summary of Category I and short-term projects contained in document E/TAC/L.281.

E/TAC/L.285 and Corr.1. Recommendations of TAB on 1963-1964 programme.

E/TAC/L.286. Review of contingency allocations made in 1962 (1 January through 30 September) from Working Capital and Reserve Fund. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/L.287. Programme for 1963-1964. Level of Working Capital and Reserve Fund. Note by Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/L.288. Opening statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 26 November 1962, meeting 279.

A/5275. Budget estimates of TAB secretariat for 1963. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

E/TAC/L.285 and Corr.1. Recommendation of TAB on 1963-1964 programme: draft resolution proposed by TAB on approval of programme for 1963-1964 and allocation of funds for 1963, as amended by 7 powers, E/TAC/L.291, and orally by USSR, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 30 November 1962, meeting 283.

E/TAC/L.291. Brazil, Indonesia, Jordan, New Zealand, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution contained in document E/TAC/L.285 and Corr.1.

E/3704. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex I.

E/TAC/L.293. Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand: draft resolution on evaluation of technical assistance programme, as amended in Committee, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 15 December 1962, meeting 286.

E/3704. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex II.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 876.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/C.2/216. United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation. Confirmation of allocation of funds for Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Note by Secretary-General transmitting draft resolution adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 30 November 1962, meeting 283; draft resolution, as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 876.

A/5360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1835 (xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5360, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the years 1963 and 1964, and long-term projects for the period 1963-1966,

"1. Confirms, subject to the provisions in paragraph 3 below, 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 cost assessments as follows :

Participating Organization	Allocation (Equivalent of U.S. Dollars)
United Nations	9,732,488
International Labour Organisation	4,879,276
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	11,896,562

Participating Organization	Allocation (Equivalent of U.S. Dollars)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	7,773,733
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,084,225
World Health Organization	8,196,040
International Telecommunication Union	948,752
World Meteorological Organization	1,019,470
Universal Postal Union	67,359
International Atomic Energy Agency	970,123
Total	47,568,028

"2. Confirms the authorization given by the Technical Assistance Committee to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to allocate to the participating organizations for the implementation of the programme for Algeria an amount of not more than \$408,000 for 1963, subject to subsequent approval of the 1963-1964 programme by the Committee at its next session;

"3. Concurs in the Committee's authorization to the Executive Chairman 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, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by the recipient countries and approved by him;

"4. Requests the Executive Chairman to report any such changes to the Committee at the session following their adoption;

"5. 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 by the end of that year."

REVIEW OF PROGRAMME

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 870, 872, 873, 875.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV, Section II.

A/5259. United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.713. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 11 December 1962, meeting 870.

A/C.2/L.714. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 11 December 1962, meeting 870.

A/C.2/L.710 and Rev.1. Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee, by 68 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, on 12 December 1962, meeting 873.

A/C.2/L.715. Bulgaria and Byelorussian SSR: amendment to 4-power draft resolution A/C.2/L.710/Rev.1.

A/5360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1833(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5360, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 203-4.)

The United Nations Programmes

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Technical assistance activities of the United Nations were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 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 indicated that a new dimension in technical assistance was being developed with the establishment of the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development and the establishment of the Industrial Development Centre and the Projections and Programming Centre. These institutions, together with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and similar institutions to be established in Asia and the Far East and Africa, it was pointed out, would provide the institutional framework for a bolder, broader approach to economic programming

and to industrialization in the future.

The report also described the developments and activities undertaken in connexion with the technical assistance provided by the United Nations and financed both from its regular budget and its share of the funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1962.

Introducing this report to the Technical Assistance Committee, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance commented on the role of experts in the training of personnel and in the establishment of training of institutions. He pointed out that in addition to the training often given by individual experts, a wide network of training facilities had been developed in a number of fields, including economic programming, statistics, public administration, and housing and physical planning. Fellowships continued to be used to train counterparts for ex-

perts and also to provide opportunities for qualified candidates to acquire practical training in the countries more advanced in the fields concerned.

The Commissioner also described the growing role of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations to aid in meeting the requests of countries in the regions concerned for technical aid.

Several TAC members stressed the need for more technical assistance in the industrial field. Others commented on the desirability of pursuing programmes of balanced social and economic development. Also stressed was the importance of decentralization of technical assistance.

On 2 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted, on the proposal of the Technical Assistance Committee, a resolution (899 (XXXIV)) taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on United Nations technical assistance activities.

TECHNICAL AID IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

The programmes of assistance in the field of public administration carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies were also discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session and, later in the year, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

Background material for the Council's discussions included a report by the Secretary-General on these programmes. This report was the first comprehensive analysis of the work of the United Nations family of organizations in the public administration field, including OPEX (the scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel). The report stressed the importance of public administration, especially in many developing countries, where effective planning and implementation of development programmes depend to a considerable degree on administration. A number of recommendations were made for further action by the United Nations and related agencies.

The outcome of the discussions was the adoption of a resolution on 2 August 1962 whereby the Council, stressing the need for assistance in

the development of national civil service systems, urged that every effort be made to provide greater facilities for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries. It outlined various measures to this end. It noted with appreciation the progress of the OPEX programme in providing trained administrators for the developing countries on an interim basis, while recognizing that further steps would be required to make it more fully responsive to existing needs. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek agreement among the related agencies on certain basic conditions to be observed in furnishing operational personnel and drew the attention of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies, inter alia, to the importance of closely co-ordinating the planning and implementation of their assistance in this field to developing countries. Finally, the Council invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to its mid-1963 session on progress achieved in co-ordination, to explore difficulties encountered in the development of the OPEX programme and to formulate recommendations as necessary.

The resolution to this effect (907 (XXXIV)) was adopted by the Council by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, which approved it on 25 July by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by France, Jordan and the United States.

The OPEX programme was again discussed later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, where a report by the Secretary-General on the subject was considered by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

Bolivia and Niger proposed a draft resolution whereby the Economic and Social Council's Technical Assistance Committee would be invited, in reviewing the relationships between the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance, to give special attention to the importance of making the OPEX programme more responsive to the needs of Governments by the provision of sufficient international resources, including the possibility of using funds from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Second Committee decided to

recommend that the draft resolution should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for any appropriate action. The Assembly agreed to do so at a plenary meeting held on 18 December 1962.

On 19 December, the Council decided to transmit the two-power text to its Technical Assistance Committee and also to the Council's ad hoc Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 270-272.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3619 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on technical assistance activities of United Nations under General Assembly resolutions 200(111), 304 (IV), 418(V), 723(VIII), 926(X), 1024(XI), 1256(XIII), and 1395(XIV).

E/TAG/L.268. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 4 July 1962, meeting 270.

E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), Annex IV: draft resolution proposed by Chairman, adopted unanimously by Committee on 6 July 1962, meeting 272.

RESOLUTION 899(xxxiv), as submitted by TAC, E/3680, taking note with appreciation of Secretary-General's report, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 284-286.

E/TAC/120 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on programmes of technical assistance financed by regular budget.

E/TAC/L.292. Statement by United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 1 December 1962, meeting 270.

TECHNICAL AID IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 224, 225.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3630. Programmes in field of public administration in United Nations and specialized agencies. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.202. France, Jordan, United States: draft resolution, as amended by sponsors, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 25 July 1962, meeting 225, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.202/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 907(xxxiv), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on programmes in the field of public administration, in the United Nations and specialized agencies,

"Convinced that solid administrative structures and sound public administration are essential prerequisites for the progress of the developing countries,

"Considering the serious shortages of trained public administrators in most of the newly emerging States,

"Recognizing that the United Nations and its related agencies have specific responsibilities for assistance in the promotion of effective public administration in their respective fields,

"Recognizing further the interrelationships between the various sectors of public administration and the consequent need for closely co-ordinated and, as appropriate, joint action on the part of all the United Nations organizations involved,

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General as a valuable contribution to the elaboration of comprehensive programmes of assistance in the field of public administration;

"2. Emphasizes the need for assistance in the development of national civil service systems which will attract and retain competent personnel for public service and permit them to function to the best advantage;

"3. Urges that every effort be made to provide enlarged facilities for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries, including:

"(a) Establishment in national and regional development plans of targets for the provision of qualified administrators;

"(b) Provision of fellowships for training abroad and of opportunities for in-service training in the developing countries, in the developed countries and in international organizations;

"(c) Organization of training courses and seminars on public administration in the developing countries and assistance in the organization and establishment of courses and schools of public administration in existing or contemplated institutions of higher learning in the developing regions; and

"(d) Special emphasis on training in public administration in the regional development institutes established or planned by the regional economic commissions;

"4. Notes with appreciation the progress made in providing, on an interim basis, trained administrators for the developing countries through the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel, while recognizing that further

steps will be required to make the programme more fully responsive to existing needs;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek agreement among the related agencies that in furnishing operational personnel they will adhere to the following basic conditions:

"(a) That the terms and conditions of employment, in so far as possible, be made identical with the rules applied in the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel;

"(b) That an essential element should be the training of counterpart personnel with the aim that they replace as soon as possible personnel sponsored by the United Nations or related agencies;

"(c) That the related agencies, in consultation with the United Nations, define the professional specialist and technical types of post which they intend to fill directly;

"6. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies:

"(a) To the importance of closely co-ordinating the planning and implementation of their assistance in this field to the developing countries;

"(b) To the desirability of considering in the development of their programmes such problems as:

"(i) Legal and administrative relations between State and autonomous institutions,

"(ii) Structures and technical procedures of the central agencies designed to perform economic and social planning, and,

"(iii) Decentralization, operating functions of ministries and departments including field offices, and areas of efficient district administration in selected

functions;

"7. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on the progress achieved in co-ordinating the activities and plans of the United Nations and related agencies in this field and, in particular, to explore difficulties encountered in the development of more fully effective programmes for the provision of operational and executive personnel and to formulate, as it deems necessary, recommendations to the Council for further action on this subject."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 870-873, 875-877.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5330. Operational, executive and administrative personnel. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.719 and Add.1. Bolivia and Niger: draft resolution.

A/5360. Report of Second Committee, paras. 27-29.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 34TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1238.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Public Administration Problems of New and Rapidly Growing Towns in Asia. Report of Regional Seminar, New Delhi, 14-21 December 1960 (ST/TAO/M/18). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.H.1.

Decentralization for National and Local Development (ST/TAO/M/19). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.H.2.

Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The organization and co-ordination of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency was the subject of discussion during 1962 by the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

A report on the matter was prepared for the Council's thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session by an eight-member ad hoc Committee on 4 August 1961⁶ set up by the Council for the purpose.

The report was considered in the first instance by the Governing Council of the Special Fund. The Governing Council took note of the report, submitted the records of its discussions thereon to the Economic and Social Council and indicated that it would await action by the Economic and Social Council and would remain at its disposal should any further proposals affect-

ing the operations of the Special Fund emerge from the Economic and Social Council's deliberations.

In June-July 1962, the recommendations contained in the report were then considered by the Economic and Social Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

TAC recommended, and the Council later adopted, a resolution inviting the Governments of United Nations Members to implement the ad hoc Committee's recommendations falling within their competence and requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)—an inter-agency body—to arrange for the immediate implementation of these recommendations falling within its purview which, in its view, could be implemented. The President of the Council was requested to appoint two additional members to the ad hoc Committee, which was asked to continue its work and sub-

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 215.

mit a progress report to the Council's mid-1963 and a final report to the Council's mid-1964 session. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study recommended by the ad hoc Committee and invited the General Assembly to authorize the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to bring up to date its studies of financial procedures and overhead costs of the technical co-operation programmes.

The resolution to this effect (900 A (XXX-IV)) was unanimously adopted by the Council on 2 August 1962, after TAC had approved it—also unanimously—on 13 July, on the basis of a proposal by Australia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia and the United States.

In another resolution unanimously adopted on 2 August 1962 (900 B (XXXIV)), the Council affirmed its desire for a strengthening of co-operation between the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations regional economic commissions. This text had previously been approved—also unanimously—by TAC on the basis of a proposal by Ethiopia, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Questions concerning the inter-relationship of the various technical co-operation assistance programmes were again considered later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, mostly in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

The debates led eventually to the adoption of a resolution (1768 (XVII)) whereby the Assembly decided to provide \$6.4 million in the 1963 United Nations budget for technical programmes and invited the Technical Assistance Committee to prepare a study of the relationship between the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance under its mandate and the regular budget programmes with a view to their rationalization and in order to avoid duplication of activities in future fiscal years.

The resolution to this effect was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 23 November 1962 by 82 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, which approved it on 14 November 1962, by 71 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by the United States and amendments by Brazil.

The Technical Assistance Committee met in November-December 1962 and adopted a statement constituting an interim reply to the General Assembly's request of 23 November. TAC concluded that the long-term aspects of the study should be referred in the first instance to the Council's ad hoc Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities. TAC also suggested that, when preparing the initial budget estimates for the 1964 budget, the Secretary-General should propose the same total appropriation for technical programmes as had been approved for 1963.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 273-276. Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3625. Twenty-sixth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 26-28.

E/3639. Report of ad hoc Committee of Eight established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII).

E/3646/Rev.I: Report of Governing Council of Special Fund on its eighth session, Chapter VII.

E/TAC/L.273. Statement by representative of FAO on 10 July 1962, meeting 274.

E/TAC/L.274. Statement by representative of UNESCO on 10 July 1962, meeting 274.

E/TAC/L.275. Statement by representative of ILO on 10 July 1962, meeting 274.

E/TAC/L.277. Statement by representative of WHO

on 10 July 1962, meeting 274.

E/TAC/L.276 and Rev.I. Australia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, United States: draft resolution and revision adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 13 July 1962, meeting 276.

E/TAC/L.278. Afghanistan: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, E/TAC/L.276.

E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex V.

RESOLUTION 900 A (xxxrv), as submitted by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3680, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the ad hoc Committee of Eight established under Council resolution

851 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

"1. Commends the ad hoc Committee on its work in producing the report;

"2. Takes note with appreciation of the recommendations in part II of the report;

"3. Invites Governments of Member States to take such steps as they may consider desirable to implement the recommendations falling within their competence;

"4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

"(a) To consider the report,

"(b) To arrange for the immediate implementation of those recommendations falling within its purview which, in its view, can be implemented;

"(c) To report its views to the Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session on the recommendations and on the action taken;

"5. Requests the ad hoc Committee to continue its work undertaken under resolution 851 (XXXII), and to submit a progress report to the thirty-sixth session, and its final report to the thirty-eighth session of the Council;

"6. Requests the President of the Council to appoint two additional members to the ad hoc Committee to ensure adequate representation of countries concerned with the United Nations technical co-operation programmes;

"7. In furtherance of the work of the ad hoc Committee:

"(a) Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to undertake the study recommended in paragraph 81 of the report, including in the study the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and related agencies;

"(b) Invites the General Assembly to authorize the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to bring up to date the studies which it made in response to General Assembly resolution 722 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, in the light of the developments which have occurred since the earlier studies were made, giving particular attention to the question of financial procedures and overhead costs of the programmes of technical co-operation, as referred to in paragraph 79 of the report;

"8. Recommends that in the course of these studies and also in the course of the work of the ad hoc Committee, during its continued mandate, account be taken of the debate on the ad hoc Committee's report in the Technical Assistance Committee and the Council."

E/TAC/L.272. Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

E/TAC/L.272/Rev.1. Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 13 July 1962, meeting 276. E/3680. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex VI.

RESOLUTION 900 B (xxxiv), as submitted by Technical

Assistance Committee, E/3680, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 856 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 on co-ordination in the field in which it stressed, inter alia, the need to ensure a high standard in the appointment of the resident representatives, and the importance of appropriate co-operation between the resident representatives and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions,

"Noting that the first of a series of regional meetings with the resident representatives has been held in Santiago, Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Geneva,

"Bearing in mind also the report of the ad hoc Committee of Eight established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII), and particularly its recommendations on co-ordination at the regional level,

"1. Considers that such meetings of resident representatives with the staffs of the regional economic commissions should be held regularly in all regions where commissions exist;

"2. Affirms its desire that co-operation between the resident representatives and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions be strengthened to ensure that the advice and assistance of the regional commission secretariats be made available at the request of the recipient Governments as appropriate in the technical co-operation programmes;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund will continue to ensure a high standard of representation in all countries served by resident representatives, taking into account the close working relationships which resident representatives should maintain with Governments and the participating organizations, including the regional commissions."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 938-940, 942-945, 948. Plenary Meeting 1174.

A/5138. United Nations programmes of technical assistance. Role of Resident Representatives. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV, Section IV.

A/5205. Budget estimates for financial year 1963. Part V: Technical programmes.

A/5207. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 1963 budget estimates, Chapter II, Part V.

A/C.5/937. Budget estimates for financial year 1963: Part V: Technical programmes. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.736. Observations made by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, during discussion on sections 13-17 (Technical Programmes) of budget estimates on 2 November 1962, meeting 938. A/C.5/L.740. United States: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.741. Brazil: amendments to United States draft resolution, A/C.5/L.740.

A/C.5/L.740/Rev.1. United States: revised draft resolution, as further revised by sponsor, adopted by Fifth Committee on 14 November 1962, meeting 948, by 71 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

A/5307. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1768(xvii), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/5307, adopted by Assembly on 23 November 1962, meeting 1174, by 82 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the importance of providing adequate funds for technical assistance to the developing countries,

"Recalling resolution 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960, under which the General Assembly provided \$5 million for the 1961-1962 biennium to meet the urgent need for emergency assistance to the States newly admitted to the United Nations,

"Realizing that these needs, which are so important to development, growth and nation building, can at best be met only in part from the amounts which can be provided in the regular budget for technical programmes,

"Considering that funds included in the regular budget for technical programmes should be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and practices normally applying to the regular budget,

"Believing that, as a matter of urgency, a solution must be found to the continuing problem of providing for these priority needs for technical assistance within the limits of sound financial policies,

"1. Decides to provide in the regular budget for 1963 the sum of \$6.4 million for part V (Technical programmes);

"2. Invites the Technical Assistance Committee to prepare, at its November 1962 session, a study of the relationship between the various United Nations pro-

grammes of technical assistance under its mandate and the regular budget programmes with a view to their rationalization and in order to avoid duplication of activities in future fiscal years;

"3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions promptly to review this study, inform the Secretary-General of its comments and recommendations, and report thereon to the General Assembly as a matter of urgency in order to assist the Secretary-General and the Assembly in rationalizing the relationship between technical assistance programmes financed from the regular budget and those which are to be provided for from other sources and in arriving at the appropriation for part V of the budget."

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 279, 285, 286.

E/TAC/124. United Nations regular programme of technical assistance. Report of Working Group.

E/TAC/124/Add.1. United Nations regular programme of Technical Assistance. Report by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.289. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 November 1962, meeting 279.

E/TAC/L.290. Statement by Chairman of Fifth Committee on 26 November, meeting 279.

E/3704 and Corr.1. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, paras. 79-82 and Annex III.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 34TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1237.

E/3695. Twenty-seventh report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Part IV.

E/3704. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, paras. 83-85.

Question of Assistance to Libya

The United Nations having assumed an active role in the events leading to the declaration of Libya's independence in December 1951, the question of furthering Libya's economic and social development has been a matter of particular concern to the United Nations. It has been accordingly considered by the General Assembly as a specific agenda item and has been the subject of several Assembly resolutions.

In 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly considered a report by the Secretary-General on the matter, and also a communication from the Prime Minister of Libya expressing his Government's gratitude for the assistance it had received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and suggesting that, in the light of Libya's improved financial position, the Assembly might consider that the ques-

tion of assistance to Libya no longer required a special agenda item. It might, he suggested, be dealt with in the same way as the problems of the many other newly independent States in Africa, namely, under broader items dealing with problems of economic and social development in their global context.

At a plenary meeting on 18 December 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution 1834(XVII) in which it: (1) expressed satisfaction at Libya's efforts to improve its economic prospects; (2) decided that the question of assistance to Libya no longer required a special agenda item; and (3) requested the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency to deal with the

needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution to this effect was approved on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second

(Economic and Financial) Committee, which adopted it unanimously on 13 December 1962, on the proposal of Algeria, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan and Tunisia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Second Committee, meeting 876.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5259. United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5281. Question of assistance to Libya. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5282. Communication from Prime Minister of United Kingdom of Libya.

A/C.2/L.711 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 876.

A/5360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1834(xvii), as proposed by Second Committee, A/5360, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 398(V) of 17 November 1950 in which it recognized the special responsibility assumed by the United Nations for the future of Libya, and its resolutions 924(X) of 9 December 1955, 1303(XIII) of 10 December 1958 and 1528 (XV) of 15 December 1960 implementing this policy,

"Having noted the communication of September 1962 from the Prime Minister of Libya to the Secretary-General, in which he stated that the General Assembly might consider that the question of assistance to Libya no longer required a special agenda item and might be dealt with in the same way as the problems of many other newly independent States in Africa, that is, under broader items dealing with problems of economic and social development,

"Having also noted the report of the Secretary-General on the question of assistance to Libya, in which he expressed appreciation to the Libyan Government for its clear demonstration of faith in the United Nations, as set forth in the Prime Minister's letter, and for its willingness to forgo the preferential treatment it had hitherto been accorded by the General Assembly,

"1. Registers its satisfaction at the efforts of the United Kingdom of Libya to improve its economic prospects;

"2. Considers that the question of assistance to Libya no longer requires a special agenda item;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency to deal with the needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa."

Technical Assistance to Burundi and Rwanda

Various steps were taken by the United Nations in 1962 with a view to providing financial and technical assistance to the new States of Burundi and Rwanda. They attained their independence on 1 July 1962 with the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

On 27 June 1962, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$2 million for such emergency measures as might be necessary to ensure the continuation of essential services in the two countries pending consideration of a report on the technical and economic assistance needs of the two new States. The Secretary-General was to submit this report to the Assem-

bly's seventeenth session scheduled to open in September 1962. (For further details about Assembly's decision of 27 June 1962, see text of resolution 1746(XVI), quoted on pp. 459-60 below.)

In a report submitted to the General Assembly on 17 November 1962, the Secretary-General observed that the technical and financial needs of Rwanda and Burundi were, to a large extent, similar to those of other new countries and were receiving full consideration within the limits of the existing programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. There was, he added, every reason to believe that technical and financial assistance would be forthcoming from the European Economic Community and the Belgian Government. However,

Rwanda and Burundi needed, and had requested, United Nations assistance in connexion with a number of projects. An amount of \$1,063,600 would be required in 1963 for the continued financing of projects initiated in 1962; further sums would be required in 1964 and 1965 for the same projects, while proposed new projects and supporting services would also need financing in 1963, 1964 and 1965.

Discussions bearing on the assistance needs of Burundi and Rwanda took place in two Main Committees of the Assembly, the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee and the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

The question of providing United Nations aid for Burundi and Rwanda was also considered in connexion with the nature of the regular United Nations budget and the supplementary budget estimates for 1962.

While agreeing that Burundi and Rwanda were in special need of assistance, some Members wondered whether voting funds to aid these two States did not perhaps involve agreeing in principle to, and setting a precedent for, earmarking moneys from the regular United Nations budget for aid to specific countries, particularly for capital expenditures. In the end, it was agreed to allocate \$400,000 for emergency road repairs in Burundi and a similar amount for the construction of essential public and residential buildings in Rwanda. The Secretary-General was authorized to place any balances from these amounts not spent in 1962 into a special trust account to be drawn upon until the completion of the projects concerned.

The debates led eventually to the adoption of a resolution (1836(XVII)) whereby the

Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to continue the projects started in 1962 and mentioned in his report. Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies willing and in a position to do so were invited to provide financial aid to Burundi and Rwanda through the appropriate United Nations machinery for receiving voluntary contributions in order to help finance new projects.

The Secretary-General was asked to make provision, in his estimates for the 1964 and 1965 United Nations budgets for the continuation of projects in Burundi and Rwanda which were started in 1962.

The Assembly also asked him, where necessary, to seek ways of obtaining, under all existing technical programmes, sufficient funds for carrying out those projects started in 1962 for which funds had not yet been allocated.

In addition, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, as an exceptional measure, to incur expenses, subject to the prior concurrence of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to ensure the execution of the 1962 projects, to the extent that other sources were not available, up to an amount of \$200,000.

The provisions to this effect described in the two preceding paragraphs were added to the final text on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The Assembly approved this addition, without vote, at a plenary meeting on 20 December, the remainder of the text having been approved on 18 December by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, as recommended by the Second Committee. (For further voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below.**)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 872, 876, 877.

Fifth Committee, meetings 934-938, 981.

Plenary Meetings 1197, 1201.

A/5283. Report of Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI).

A/C.2/L.717. Statement by G. K. J. Amachree, Under-Secretary in charge of Congo Civilian Operations, on 12 December 1962, meeting 872.

A/C.2/L.716 and Add.1. Belgium, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal,

Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.716/Add.2. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.716/Rev.1 and Corr.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by proposers of A/C.2/L.716 and Add.1 and also by Brazil, Congo (Leopoldville) and Morocco, adopted by Second Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 877, by roll-call vote of 60 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville),

Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Hungary, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

A/5360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

A/C.5/968, A/5372. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on financial implications of draft resolution V submitted by Second Committee, A/5360.

A/5374. Report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution V of Second Committee, para. 4. Amendments to draft resolution V of Second Committee, to add two operative paragraphs (see paras. 5 and 6 of final resolution), adopted by Fifth Committee on 18 December 1962, meeting 981, by 60 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.5/929 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. A/5384. Report of Fifth Committee on supplementary estimates for 1962, paras. 15-32.

RESOLUTION 1836 (XVII). Text as recommended by Second Committee, A/5360, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. Operative paragraphs 5 and 6, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5374, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December, 1962, meeting 1201.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1746(XVI) of 27 June 1962 on the future of Ruanda-Urundi,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 1746 (XVI) requesting him to report on the need for technical and economic assistance to Burundi and Rwanda and on the implementation of the resolution,

"Taking into account the economic and social problems confronting Burundi and Rwanda on their accession to independence,

"Taking also into account the assistance at present being provided under the Expanded Programme and the regular programme of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and also the assistance emanating from other sources,

"Noting the progress made in implementing the Agreement on Economic Union concluded by the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda at the Conference held at Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, established under General Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI) of 23 February 1962,

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to continue the projects started in 1962 and mentioned in his report;

"2. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies willing and in a position to do so to provide financial assistance to Burundi and Rwanda through the appropriate machinery available within the United Nations for receiving voluntary contributions, in order to assist in the financing of the new projects mentioned in the Secretary-General's report;

"3. Renews its request to the specialized agencies, the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board to give special consideration to the needs of Burundi and Rwanda;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include in the budget estimates for the financial years 1964 and 1965 estimates for the continuance of the programme mentioned in paragraph 1 above;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies concerned, where necessary, to seek means, under all appropriate existing technical programmes, to obtain allocations of funds sufficient to execute the projects started in 1962 for which funds have not yet been allocated;

"6. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 5 above and as an exceptional procedure, to incur, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, expenses necessary to ensure the execution of the 1962 projects, to the extent that other resources are not available, up to an amount of \$200,000."

Technical Aid Received and Provided in 1962 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 1962 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 1962, see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 207, and for 1963, see page 211, 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	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. Dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN	
		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
AFRICA									
Algeria	34,694	3	—	2	32	—	—	—	—
Basutoland	95,221	6	—	5	3	—	—	1	—
Bechuanaland	3,592	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	641,477	33	17	49	40	—	—	1	47
Central African Republic	224,206	15	1	19	12	—	—	—	25
Chad	191,474	6	3	28	8	—	—	—	—
Comoro Islands	21,822	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	153,213	10	—	12	29	—	—	—	2
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	—	5	3	171	—	—	—	26
Dahomey	285,047	19	4	18	29	3	—	—	—
East Africa	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	550,478	42	22	19	42	—	—	3	80
French Somaliland	4,646	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	285,040	9	6	12	19	—	—	—	—
Gambia	39,022	4	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
Ghana	558,774	42	23	37	35	2	—	13	8
Guinea	321,820	16	3	80	38	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	402,099	23	5	20	19	—	—	11	37
Kenya	200,730	10	—	50	28	1	—	12	31
Liberia	232,150	11	10	22	25	—	—	—	—
Libya	607,600	47	17	29	41	4	—	8	—
Madagascar	427,246	22	1	43	21	1	—	—	5
Mali	279,728	18	6	40	31	—	—	15	2
Mauritania	143,313	7	3	45	5	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	82,090	6	6	8	3	—	—	—	3
Morocco	486,675	42	17	19	56	—	—	10	100
Niger	228,851	13	8	23	10	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	1,166,424	88	14	53	89	1	2	12	62
Portuguese Territories in Africa	2,425	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	—	—	7	1	4	—	—	—	3
Angola	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde Islands	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Réunion	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasa- land, Fed. of	161,474	10	9	21	30	2	—	2	1
Rio Muni	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rwanda-Burundi	406,424	32	2	24	17	—	—	—	—

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. Dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN	
		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
Senegal	384,489	20	3	16	11	—	—	72	15
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	197,003	13	5	18	16	—	1	—	—
Somalia	648,022	46	27	56	33	—	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—	15	7	5	2	—
South West Africa	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sudan	551,039	36	27	61	72	4	3	14	17
Swaziland	50,933	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika	533,488	43	6	32	35	—	—	2	43
Togo	337,978	27	19	12	20	—	1	—	1
Tunisia	405,540	42	11	35	45	2	—	25	20
Uganda	178,736	11	8	20	20	—	—	37	37
United Arab Republic	877,782	77	15	102	136	53	31	71	225
Upper Volta	335,422	17	2	36	13	—	—	—	2
Zanzibar	106,973	11	4	7	8	—	—	—	—
Regional Projects	963,660	42	133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Africa	13,808,820	929	463	1,088	1,282	80	43	311	792
THE AMERICAS									
Argentina	416,266	36	10	45	39	35	17	24	20
Barbados	52,784	4	—	5	7	—	—	—	34
Bolivia	560,835	39	13	38	20	4	8	1	2
Brazil	607,138	44	11	38	26	25	20	21	66
British Guiana	60,666	11	11	3	5	—	—	—	—
British Honduras	18,870	2	7	2	1	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	11	89	43	51	42
Chile	1,053,234	75	11	45	36	40	31	78	87
Colombia	557,144	42	13	40	40	6	7	5	12
Costa Rica	105,260	9	1	11	27	8	9	1	22
Cuba	96,237	12	4	19	1	8	1	—	—
Dominican Republic	33,239	4	2	3	19	5	2	1	—
Ecuador	568,294	35	5	36	28	15	7	14	12
El Salvador	190,517	12	1	30	17	1	4	1	2
French Antilles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	257,540	16	5	22	15	2	1	1	9
Haiti	318,886	21	6	10	12	11	8	—	—
Honduras	253,591	18	4	14	22	—	—	—	2
Jamaica	80,799	6	—	12	4	1	1	2	38
Leeward and Wind- ward Islands	7,232	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
St. Kitts	1,445	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	10,418	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2
St. Vincent	12,024	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Mexico	579,866	43	15	69	31	13	10	108	97
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nicaragua	190,608	13	4	6	12	3	1	1	—
Panama	122,785	9	1	5	8	—	2	7	1
Paraguay	338,549	21	3	23	17	2	—	—	—
Peru	516,350	38	1	15	23	14	4	7	12

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. Dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN	
		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
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	19	25
Surinam	13,425	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
The West Indies	73,308	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trinidad	45,515	5	1	4	7	1	—	1	1
United States	—	—	1	—	14	255	173	434	351
Uruguay	251,402	22	2	13	16	6	2	—	1
Venezuela	351,195	22	1	37	25	2	4	—	29
Virgin Islands	11,960	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional Projects	1,329,625	70	133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Americas	9,087,007	639	269	551	500	549	355	777	868
ASIA AND FAR EAST									
Afghanistan	961,638	65	23	24	38	2	—	—	5
American Samoa	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	1	12	61	20	45	30
Brunei	8,916	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	—
Burma	826,101	63	7	46	18	2	2	24	6
Cambodia	670,059	36	16	17	12	—	—	1	1
Ceylon	522,840	40	19	28	19	9	6	37	28
China	210,684	15	11	38	50	16	17	32	25
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	324,135	27	10	18	26	1	—	14	37
Fiji	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	28
French Polynesia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	12,769	2	—	4	14	—	—	3	19
India	2,959,950	129	47	176	76	130	57	78	188
Indonesia	1,254,628	73	25	76	42	1	1	3	6
Iran	1,193,328	79	13	85	62	5	9	2	59
Japan	146,678	7	2	50	57	23	18	85	131
Korea, Rep. of	258,660	11	6	53	56	1	5	—	1
Laos	406,751	27	9	27	5	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Maldiv Islands	3,485	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nepal	259,364	17	18	29	18	1	1	—	—
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
New Hebrides	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	6	17	35	12	48	14
Niue	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
North Borneo	52,209	4	—	5	12	—	—	1	4
Pakistan	1,067,709	69	28	100	70	25	10	9	10
Papua and New Guinea	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	2
Philippines	524,641	35	16	49	47	14	13	34	140
Ryukyu Islands	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	—
Sarawak	100,460	9	—	5	6	—	—	1	2
Singapore	131,349	13	10	9	14	—	1	4	46
Solomon Islands	51,193	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Thailand	857,762	48	20	87	73	5	3	81	98

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. Dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN	
		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
Tokelau Island	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tonga	13,574	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	10,500	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	314,014	17	15	18	24	3	1	—	3
Western Samoa	40,879	6	1	2	10	—	—	—	—
West New Guinea (West Irian)	18,134	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
Regional Projects	1,016,957	92	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia and Far East	14,219,367	890	402	967	831	334	176	504	883
EUROPE									
Albania	51,269	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	2	—	43	15	6	28	17
Belgium	—	—	—	1	23	67	30	67	79
Bulgaria	—	—	—	2	49	2	1	20	1
Byelorussian SSR	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	184,223	14	8	27	12	2	—	11	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	64	11	5	78	57
Denmark	—	—	—	1	27	54	19	342	174
Finland	—	—	—	3	38	17	9	49	46
France	—	—	—	1	47	295	129	491	450
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	—	—	—	1	27	94	31	205	120
Greece	325,050	20	4	75	44	8	10	29	56
Hungary	—	—	—	1	20	3	1	6	6
Iceland	11,076	3	2	4	2	4	—	—	1
Ireland	—	—	1	—	33	16	7	3	8
Italy	—	—	1	—	41	55	35	174	103
Luxembourg	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	6	1
Malta	44,921	3	1	15	2	—	—	3	—
Monaco	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	1	—	33	108	37	120	92
Norway	—	—	—	—	15	56	17	37	35
Poland	171,206	1	2	149	104	12	9	28	44
Portugal	13,464	2	3	20	30	9	6	5	—
Romania	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	19	10
San Marino	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Spain	53,087	5	3	26	35	38	16	34	8
Sweden	—	—	—	—	27	72	28	90	88
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	27	64	48	293	183
Turkey	846,993	53	27	107	47	8	3	30	41
Ukrainian SSR	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	73	—
USSR	—	—	—	—	32	118	14	327	136
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	26	364	210	564	384
Yugoslavia	756,857	19	3	499	55	28	18	63	95
Regional Projects	84,037	12	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Europe	2,542,183	132	103	942	940	1,520	689	3,195	2,235

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. Dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN	
		Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regu- lar Pro- gramme
MIDDLE EAST									
Aden	17,665	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Iraq	530,972	36	11	50	42	3	3	—	2
Israel	361,808	25	7	93	27	17	21	87	25
Jordan	433,457	27	5	47	30	16	9	1	1
Kuwait	29,780	4	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	253,339	24	9	16	27	14	14	31	62
Saudi Arabia	326,131	26	12	12	34	—	—	1	—
Syria	671,336	41	7	48	32	8	4	4	28
Yemen	107,320	8	2	15	18	—	—	—	—
Regional Projects	561,325	39	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Middle East	3,293,133	232	108	281	220	58	51	124	118
INTER-REGIONAL	1,595,591	72	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
STATELESS	—	—	—	2	2	11	5	—	—
UNDISTRIBUTED PROJECTS COSTS	90,649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNDETERMINED FELLOW- SHIP AWARDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	2
FELLOWSHIP AWARDS AT AGENCY HEAD- QUARTERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14
Grand Total	44,636,750	2,894	1,429	3,831	3,775	2,552	1,319	5,024	4,912

CHAPTER V

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

On 19 December 1961, the General Assembly adopted a resolution designating the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade,¹ in which efforts would be intensified to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social advancement. Each country would set its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade. The Secretary-General was asked "to develop proposals for the intensification

of action in the fields of economic and social development by the United Nations system of organizations."

The Secretary-General's "Proposals for Action" were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session. Prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the proposals were designed in order to chart, in broad lines, the course of action that might be taken by the United Nations family

¹See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 231-32.

of organizations to help in achieving the objectives of the Decade. The report containing the proposals was also considered later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

The Secretary-General's report, after reviewing progress achieved in the preceding decade, singled out some of the major unsolved problems which called for urgent treatment. Among these were: the lack of well-founded development plans; the decline in primary commodity prices; the absence of a sustained, assured and widely distributed flow of long-term capital and assistance; the slow growth of agricultural output in relation to increases in population; and the comparative neglect of the social aspects of economic development.

The United Nations system, the report proposed, should give high priority during the Development Decade to helping developing countries which so desired to work out sound development plans and carry them through, both by mobilizing national resources and by securing supplementary external aid. A three-stage area for action by the United Nations family was envisaged: (i) help in obtaining information for planning, in the establishment of planning machinery and in the choice of methods of planning; (ii) help in the formulation of the development plan; and (iii) assistance in implementing the plan.

As to the mobilizing of human resources, the report stated that, since educated and trained people were always the chief agents of development, high priority should be given during the Decade to establishing educational systems well adapted to the economic and social needs of the developing countries. It urged that national and international efforts should be concentrated on three objectives: (i) making better use of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment; (ii) improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training; and (iii) enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development.

The report also contained proposals for action in the fields of food and agriculture, the development of natural resources, industrial development, housing and urban development, health, transport and communications, communications and public information media, and science and technology.

In dealing with the problem of expanding the trade of developing countries, the report, among other things, urged the industrial countries to reduce obstacles to the entry of imports from the less developed countries and to extend to them advantages not necessarily requiring full reciprocity. It was also felt that the Economic and Social Council could play a role in systematically promoting trade expansion during the Decade—perhaps through the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

On the question of development financing, the report advocated that the total flow of capital assistance to the developing countries during the Decade should reach and maintain the level recommended by the General Assembly in 1961, that is, 1 per cent of the national incomes of the advanced countries. Although the channels through which this increased assistance would flow could not be foreseen in detail, an increase in the resources of the International Development Association (IDA) was considered one of the priority requirements for the success of the Decade. It was also recommended that the funds at the joint disposal of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund should be raised immediately to \$150 million and, by the end of the Decade, to a minimum of \$300 million. The World Food Programme should also be consolidated and extended.

The report also examined possibilities for facilitating and increasing the transfer of knowledge to the developing countries, notably through the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and related agencies and through the scheme for the provision of administrative, operational and executive personnel (OPEX).

The Council also had before it a series of written statements from the executive heads of various agencies related to the United Nations—the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization

(ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)—and from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Secretariat to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These statements contained suggestions of both a general and a specific character relating to the achievement of the aims of the Development Decade and envisaging intensified action by the organizations concerned. Also transmitted was a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference concerning the Development Decade.

The Council also had the comments of 26 Governments advocating various ways in which the United Nations system could contribute to the objectives of the Decade. It also received a memorandum from the Brazilian delegation on the role of the United Nations regional economic commissions in the Decade of Development.

In conjunction with its discussion of the Development Decade, the Council considered a number of other subjects which are reported on separately in this volume, such as those concerning a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see p. 000), the establishment of a group of experts in commodity and trade problems of developing countries (see p. 000), the World Food Programme (see p. 000) and various aspects of the financing of economic development (see below, p. 000).

Council members unanimously expressed their continuing support for the objectives and purposes of the Decade and emphasized its great potentialities and historical importance.

PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

On 3 August, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (916(XXXIV)) expressing appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and to the institutions which had helped in its preparation. It endorsed the view stated in the report to the effect that development was a many-faceted process based principally on industrial development and a highly productive agriculture and requiring determined self-help and careful planning on the part of developing countries. The Council called upon

the Governments of Member States, as well as United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to give particular consideration in the first years of the Development Decade, in addition to their endeavours in other fields, to such matters as: 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. (For details, see text of resolution, cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Recognizing the special significance of international economic relations, the Council looked forward to the report it had requested on 13 April 1962 (see above, p. 166) on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation. It emphasized that pre-investment activities should be designed to facilitate national efforts towards development. It urged the prompt attainment of the contributions goal of \$150 million a year for the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and asked the General Assembly to consider, at an appropriate time, the establishment of new contributions targets.

The Council also urged support of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (see also below, p. 000) and asked Governments to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money for the World Food Programme (see below, p. 000).

In addition, the Council emphasized the need for greater domestic savings and investment in the developing countries. Stressing the increasingly important role envisaged for the United Nations in the Secretary-General's report, the Council expressed the hope that resources commensurate with the task would be made available. The Council also requested a series of reports from the Secretary-General for consideration at its mid-1963 session. (For further details, see text of resolution cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously on the basis of a proposal submitted by Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethi-

opia, India, Senegal, the United States and Yugoslavia. This proposal, adopted in a revised form, replaced two other proposals—one sponsored by Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Senegal and Yugoslavia, and the other by Denmark, El Salvador, Senegal and the United States.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

A second resolution bearing on the Development Decade was also adopted by the Council on 3 August 1962. By this text—adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 0 abstentions, as resolution 920(XXXIV)—the Council set up a Special Committee on Co-ordination with particular emphasis on the United Nations Development Decade. This Committee was to consist of representatives of 11 members of the Council, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, who were conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the related agencies, as well as with the practices and procedures of co-ordination among these organizations.

This Special Committee was charged with the following tasks: (i) to keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields under the United Nations Development Decade; (ii) to consider, wherever appropriate and in consultation with the agencies concerned, priority areas or projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade in accordance with the other Council resolution of 3 August on the Development Decade described above; and (iii) to submit recommendations to the Council on these matters.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal by Australia, Brazil, El Salvador, Japan, Jordan, the United Kingdom and the United States, as approved with an amendment by Denmark in the Council's Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1962, by 12 votes to 1.

STUDY ON UNITED NATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Secretary-General's "Proposals for Action" for the Development Decade were also considered later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session. This led to the adoption of a resolution calling for a study on the desirability and feasibility of setting up a Training and Research Institute.

A resolution to this effect (1827(XVII)) was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The vote in the Assembly was 85 to 0, with 6 abstentions. The vote in the Second Committee was 71 to 0, with 6 abstentions. The resolution derived from a proposal introduced in the Second Committee by Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Iran, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

Recognizing the basic needs of the developing countries and their expressed wishes to increase substantially their highly trained personnel in various fields, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute or training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions, both public and private. The frame of reference of the institute or programme, it was stated, might include such fields as training of personnel, particularly from developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies and for national service, advanced training for persons now serving in such posts, and research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Secretary-General's study was to be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session and the General Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 321-330.
Plenary Meetings 1214-1219, 1236.

United Nations Development Decade—Proposals for Action (E/3613 and Corr.1). Report of Secretary-General. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.2.
E/3613/Add.1-3. United Nations Development Decade. Proposals for Action. Replies from specialized

- agencies, from certain other international organizations, and from Governments.
- E/3644. Memorandum by Brazil on role of United Nations regional economic commissions in Decade of Development.
- E/3674. Note by Secretary-General transmitting resolution adopted by International Labour Conference on 28 June 1962 concerning United Nations Development Decade.
- E/3700. Decisions taken by Economic and Social Council at its 34th session with regard to United Nations Development Decade. Communication from Director-General of ILO.
- E/L.957 and Corr.1. Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
- E/L.960. Denmark, El Salvador, Senegal, United States: draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.281 and Corr.1, and Rev.1 and 2. Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Senegal, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, replacing E/L.957 and E/L.960, and revisions, as further revised orally, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 31 July 1962, meeting 327.
- E/AC.6/L.281/Rev.2/Add.1. Financial implications of draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.283. Jordan: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/AC.6/L.281.
- E/3688. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.
- RESOLUTION 916(xxxiv), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3688, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 designating the current decade as the 'United Nations Development Decade,' in which Member States and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries in order to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economies of the individual nations and their social advancement so as to attain in each under-developed country a substantial increase in the rate of growth, with each country setting its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade,

"Considering that the economic and social development of the economically less developed countries is not only of primary importance to those countries, but is also basic to the attainment of international peace and security and to a faster and mutually beneficial increase in world prosperity,

"Recognizing that, in spite of a variety of efforts, policies, and measures designed to assist the developing countries in their efforts to achieve economic growth through which much has been accomplished, the rate of economic and social progress in these countries is still far from adequate,

"Noting the essentiality of strengthening the eco-

nomie independence of the less developed countries, "Bearing in mind that new problems affecting particularly the developing countries and hampering and delaying their economic and social development, have arisen in international economic relations in the course of the past years,

"Having before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General presenting proposals for intensified national and international action programmes during the present decade,

"Noting:

"(a) The views submitted by Governments concerning proposals for action in the Development Decade and concerning the role of the regional economic commissions in the Decade,

"(6) The proposals for action made by the related agencies, and

"(c) The views expressed during the Council's discussion of this subject,

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for his work in producing the report and to the agencies and other institutions which helped in its preparation ;

"2. Endorses the emphasis placed in the report on the development process as a many faceted one, based principally on industrial development and a highly productive agriculture and requiring for success determined self-help and careful planning on the part of developing countries;

"3. Calls upon the Governments of Member States, as well as United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, to give particular consideration, in the first years of the implementation of the Development Decade, in addition to their endeavours in other fields, to the following:

"(a) Industrial development as a most important factor in economic diversification and general economic development;

"(6) Improved access to the world markets in order to promote export trade of the developing countries, taking into account their foreign exchange needs for development and the effects of deterioration in their terms of trade, including steps for early reduction or elimination of barriers to exports;

"(c) Appropriate measures, such as international commodity arrangements, to stabilize at remunerative levels the prices of primary commodities on international markets, and also sound compensatory arrangements designed to mitigate excessive fluctuations in the export receipts of primary producing countries and to compensate for the harmful effects thereof;

"(d) The pursuance by regional and sub-regional economic groupings of economic policies which avoid the introduction and facilitate the elimination of obstacles and restrictions which might hamper the necessary expansion of the trade of the developing and under-developed countries or might discourage the indispensable growth of their economies;

"(e) A substantially increasing in-flow of long-term development capital, public and private, for financing their economic development programmes on terms which take into account the special require-

ments and conditions of the developing countries so as to benefit them; and for this purpose the continuing need for measures in both developing and developed countries designed to facilitate and encourage its flow to the less developed countries;

"(f) The development of human resources through adequate programmes for education and vocational training, nutrition, health, sound public administration, housing, urban and rural development, including community development and effective land reform, with particular emphasis on their contribution to over-all development objectives and with the co-operation where appropriate of trade unions and other non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

"(g) Exploration and exploitation of natural resources with a view to establishing a raw-material and energy basis for economic development;

"4. Recognizes the special significance of international economic relations and looks forward to the report of the working group set up under Council resolution 875 (XXXIII) of 13 April 1962, on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation;

"5. Emphasizes that pre-investment activities should be designed to facilitate national efforts towards development;

"6. Urges the prompt attainment of the present goal of \$150 million for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in the interest of accelerating the development of human resources, natural resources and national and regional institutions, and requests the General Assembly to consider, at an appropriate time, the establishment of new targets, bearing in mind the observations of the Secretary-General in his report;

"7. Urges further that participating Governments give full support to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and invites the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take early steps to prepare for the Pledging Conference for the experimental World Food Programme and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money;

"8. Emphasizes the need for increased domestic savings and investment in the developing countries, through appropriate policies in the public and private sectors of the economy;

"9. Stresses the increasingly important role envisaged in the Secretary-General's report for the United Nations, and expresses the hope that resources commensurate with the task will be made available;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the Council a report on the measures taken to secure the full participation of the regional economic commissions in the work called for in the United Nations Development Decade;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, where appropriate, to provide on

request assistance in the field of planning to developing countries; looks forward to the establishment and effective functioning of regional development institutes and the economic projections and programming centre, as provided in resolution 1708 II (XVI); and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on progress made towards the goals envisaged therein;

"12. Looks forward to the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate recommendations for action resulting from the findings of the Conference;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other bodies and agencies of the United Nations family, and with such experts from outside as he may deem necessary, a programme consisting of detailed phased proposals for action with respect to the basic factors of economic growth in the light of the objectives outlined above and a progress report setting forth achievements in the period ending 31 March 1963;

"14. Further requests the Secretary-General to acquaint all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies with the present resolution and to transmit the aforementioned studies and reports to the thirty-sixth session of the Council for consideration, when it will review the detailed programmes of action in order to adjust them to the changing situation."

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 220, 226-228.
Plenary Meeting 1236.

E/AC.24/L.198 and Rev.1. Australia, Brazil, El Salvador, Japan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.198/Rev.2 and 3. Australia, Brazil, El Salvador, Japan, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States: revised draft resolution, as amended by Denmark, E/AC.24/L.205, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1962, meeting 228, by 12 votes to 1.

E/AC.24/L.198/Rev.3/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.205. Denmark: amendment to revised draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.198/Rev.2.

E/3687. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 920 (xxxiv), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3687, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236, by 15 votes to 2, with 0 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General The United Nations Development Decade—Proposals for Action,

"Recognizing that the United Nations Development Decade requires, for the fulfilment of its goals, concerted action within the United Nations family of organizations in the economic, social and human rights and related fields, in the United Nations Development Decade,

"Believing that co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies would be facilitated if efforts were further concentrated upon selected areas of strategic importance where the opportunities and needs for United Nations efforts are most apparent,

"Believing further that the work of its ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination established by its resolution 798(XXX) of 3 August 1960 has greatly facilitated the discussion of co-ordination matters by the Council,

"1. Decides to establish a special committee consisting of representatives of eleven States members of the Council or the Technical Assistance Committee—to be elected annually at its resumed summer session on the basis of equitable geographical distribution—who should be conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, and of the related agencies, as well as with the practice and procedures of co-operation among these organizations;

"2. Decides further that this special committee shall have the following functions:

"(a) (i) To keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields in the United Nations Development Decade;

"(ii) To consider, wherever appropriate, in consultation with the agencies concerned, priority areas or projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade in accordance with its resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

"(iii) To submit recommendations on these matters to the Council;

"(b) To assume the functions of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination as follows:

"(i) To study the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, appropriate reports of the United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant documents;

"(ii) To submit its conclusions to the Council, for consideration, in the form of a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination arising from these documents which call for special attention by the Council;

"3. Requests the Committee, in fulfilling its task under paragraph 2(a) above, to take into account special observations which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination may deem it appropriate to submit;

"4. Further requests the Committee to take into account the activities of the ad hoc Committee of Ten on co-ordination of technical assistance activities;

"5. Decides to convene the Special Committee in the first instance in February 1963."

STUDY ON UNITED NATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 798-821 (general debate), 858, 861.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5194. United Nations Development Decade. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter I.

A/C.2/L.644. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 September 1962, meeting 795.

A/C.2/L.662, Corr.1, 2 and Add.1-6. Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Iran, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 5 December 1962, meeting 861, by 71 to 0, with 6 abstentions.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX.

RESOLUTION 1827(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 85 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing 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 in various areas,

"Noting with appreciation the offer of the Netherlands Government to provide \$1 million for a research institute for social development to be established under the aegis of the United Nations for the purpose of conducting a study of the fundamental relationship between social development and economic progress in the developing countries,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade, and in particular chapter III relating to the mobilization of human resources,

"Believing that the provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre, particularly from the developing Member States, for national service and service with the United Nations and specialized agencies are important in order to fulfil the objectives of the Decade,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade, and to the specialized agencies and other institutions which helped in the preparation of that report;

"2. Recognizes the basic needs of the developing countries and their expressed wishes to increase substantially their highly trained personnel in various fields;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the existence of other programmes and institutions active in this and similar fields, and taking into account the views of the specialized agencies, 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, and to transmit his study to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session; the frame of refer-

ence of the institute or programme might include such fields as:

"(a) Training of personnel, particularly from the developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, both at Headquarters and in field operations, and for national service;

"(b) Advanced training for persons now serving in such posts;

"(c) Research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies."

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

In the course of 1962, further steps were taken to prepare for the launching, set for 1 January 1963, of operations under the World Food Programme (WFP), a joint project of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples. This programme, as was decided in 1961 by the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Council, was to be carried out on a three-year experimental basis, by means of voluntary contributions in cash, commodities and services.² The target for such contributions was set at \$100 million.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 18 April 1962, at its thirty-third session, the Economic and Social Council adopted, by a vote of 17 to 0, with 1 abstention, a resolution (878(XXXIII)) whereby it agreed with the FAO Council that the World Food Programme should be initiated with the minimum delay and that the Pledging Conference for receiving contribution pledges for the Programme should be convened at the earliest possible date. Governments of United Nations Members and of specialized agency members were invited to take early steps to prepare for this Conference and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the need to attain the contributions goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and cash as indicated by the General Assembly on 19 December 1961.³ The Economic and Social Council also concurred with the FAO Council in

approving the procedures and arrangements for setting up and operating the Programme, as recommended by the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.

(The Pledging Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 5 September 1962. For further details, see below.)

The Economic and Social Council adopted the resolution to this effect after considering two reports before it, that of the Inter-Governmental Committee's first session (held in Rome, Italy, from 12 to 20 February 1962) and that of the FAO Council on its thirty-eighth session held in New York on 16-17 April 1962.

The Inter-Governmental Committee's report included draft general regulations or recommendations on arrangements and procedures for the establishment and operation of the Programme, submitted in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. It was proposed that the Programme should, on request, provide aid for the following purposes: (a) to meet emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition (this could include the establishment of food reserves); (b) to assist in pre-school and school feedings; and (c) to implement pilot projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare. The report also recommended various measures for the preparation of the Programme and for the administration of FAO's existing international famine relief and emergency feeding functions. For purposes of operation during the first year, up to 25 per cent of the Programme's commodities would be earmarked for use in emergencies.

²See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 249-52.

³Ibid., p. 250, operative paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 1714(XVI).

The FAO Council's report included the text of a resolution on the World Food Programme. In the Economic and Social Council, the United States proposed that this text be taken over by the Council with some minor amendments. On 18 April, the Economic and Social Council approved the text, as amended by Australia and by the United States, as resolution 878 (XXXIII).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The World Food Programme was also considered later in 1962, at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. On 18 December, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1825 (XVII)) on the subject by 80 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby expressed its satisfaction at the establishment of the World Food Programme, which would play a vital role in the efforts of Member countries to meet the need for food supplies in the event of emergencies and to assist those countries in their economic and social development.

The Assembly noted with appreciation that 39 States had pledged more than \$88.7 million in cash, services and commodities for the three-year experimental period of the Programme. Other Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies were invited to consider making pledges in order to attain the \$100 million contributions goal for the Programme as soon as possible. The Assembly also urged all Member countries to support the Programme in order that it might fulfil its objectives.

The resolution to this effect (1825 (XVII)) was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it on 6 December by 57 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

At the United Nations/FAO Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 5 September 1962, 31 Governments announced

contributions to the Programme. Further contributions were announced subsequently, and by 31 December 1962 the Programme had received the pledges listed below.

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO UN/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)^a

(As at 31 December 1962)

Contributing Country	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
Australia	1,000,000		500,000	1,500,000 ^b
Austria	442,085		57,915	500,000
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 ^b
Chile	100,000			100,000 ^b
China	2,080*			2,080*
Cuba	320,000* ^c			320,000* ^c
Cyprus			100	100
Denmark	1,333,333		666,667	2,000,000
Finland	625,000			625,000 ^b
France	2,250,000		750,000	3,000,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6,400,000	1,187,500^d	412,500	8,000,000 ^b
Ghana	2,500		2,500	5,000
India	333,333 ^e		166,667 ^f	500,000

Contributing Country	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
Indonesia	100,000		33,333 ^{*f}	133,333
Iraq	40,000		20,000	60,000
Ireland	600,000		240,000	840,000 ^b
Italy	500,000		1,000,000	1,500,000 ^b
Japan		1,000,000 ^g		1,000,000 ^b
Lebanon			5,000	5,000
Madagascar	8,163 [*]			8,163 [*]
Morocco	25,000			25,000
Netherlands	684,700		675,300	1,360,000
New Zealand	425,000		75,000	500,000 ^b
Norway	1,120,000 [*]		560,000 [*]	1,680,000 ^{*b}
Pakistan		530,000 ^{*h}		530,000 [*]
Philippines		28,736 [*]	57,471 ^{*f}	86,207 [*]
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of			2,800 [*]	2,800 [*]
Romania		41,667 ^{*h}		41,667 [*]
Somalia			5,000	5,000
South Africa	102,500 [*]			102,500 [*]
Sweden	1,000,000		1,000,000	2,000,000 ^b
Switzerland			1,000,000	1,000,000 ^b
Thailand			70,000	70,000
United Arab Republic	666,667		333,333	1,000,000
United Kingdom	2,500,000		2,500,000 ^g	5,000,000
United States	40,000,000	4,000,000 ^g	6,000,000	50,000,000 ¹
	63,910,361	6,787,903	17,818,586	88,516,850

^a All figures are pledges made in U.S. dollars, except those followed by an asterisk; these latter are contributions which were quoted in national currencies and converted to dollars, as in the case of Indonesia, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Romania, or where the estimated value of commodity offerings was calculated, as in the case of China, Cuba and South Africa.

^b Subject to Parliamentary approval ; in the case of Sweden, two-thirds of the contribution listed was still subject to Parliamentary approval; in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway, for second and third years.

^c Available in 1964.

^d For shipping the commodities donated by Federal Republic of Germany.

^e Includes services.

^f Non-convertible currencies.

^g For shipping services.

^h Utility to be determined by negotiation.

ⁱ United States contribution subject to a number of reservations, including necessity for Executive Director and the United States to concur in each separate project or commodity purchase in which United States contributions were to be employed; and including limitation that United States contributions in cash would not exceed 40 per cent of the total cash contributions.

* See note ^a, above.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1208.

E/3594. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on World Food Programme on its first session, Rome, 12-20 February 1962.

E/3608. Report of FAO Council on its 38th session, New York, 16-17 April 1962, containing draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 878(xxxiii), as proposed in report of FAO Council, E/3608, and as orally amended by United States and Australia, adopted by Council on 18 April 1962, meeting 1208, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1714(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and resolution 1/61 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, whereby an Inter-Governmental Committee was established and instructed to meet early in 1962 to prepare recommendations on the conditions and procedures for the establishment and operation of the Programme.

"Having considered the report of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee and the section of the report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization relating to the World Food Programme,

"1. Records its appreciation of the work done by the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee;

"2. Concurs with the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in approving the procedures and arrangements recommended by the Committee;

"3. Further agrees that the World Food Programme should be initiated with the minimum delay and, therefore, that the Pledging Conference be convened at the earliest possible date;

"4. Invites the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take early steps to prepare for the Pledging Conference and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money;

"5. Transmits to the Inter-Governmental Committee, for its information and further guidance, the records of the discussion of the matter at its thirty-third session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 855, 856, 860.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section VIII.

A/C.2/L.659 and Add.1-5. Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee on 4 December 1962, meeting 860, by 57 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1825(xvii), as proposed by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 80 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1496(XV) of 27 October 1960 and 1714(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, and in particular the reference to the need to eliminate illiteracy, hunger and disease,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction that, following joint action by the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, pursuant to resolutions 1496 (XV) and 1714 (XVI), a United Nations/FAO World Food Programme was established which will play a vital role in the efforts of member countries to meet the need for food supplies in the event of emergencies and to assist those countries in their economic and social development;

"2. Notes with appreciation that thirty-nine States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies have pledged more than \$88.7 million in cash, services and commodities for the experimental three-year period of the World Food Programme;

"3. Invites other States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give further consideration to making pledges to the World Food Programme in order to attain as soon as possible the goal of \$100 million envisaged in resolution 1714(XVI) for the experimental three-year period;

"4. Urges all members countries to give their support to the World Food Programme in order that it may fulfil its objectives."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 34TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1237.

E/3698. United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on World Food Programme. Resolution adopted by FAO Council at its 39th session.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/CONF.24/L.2. Final Act of United Nations/FAO World Food Programme Conference.

THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Various aspects of the financing of economic development were considered during 1962 by the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies. Several studies bearing on the matter were also issued during the year.

A number of resolutions were adopted which, among other things, were intended to step up the flow of private capital to the less developed

countries (see next section), to accelerate as well as increase the flow of long-term capital to meet the development needs of these countries (see p. 242 below), and to hasten the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund (see p. 244 below). Steps were also taken during the year to facilitate the establishment of an African Development Bank (see p. 248 below).

Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital

Increasing the international flow of private capital in order to help speed the economic

development of less developed countries was one of the facets of financing development consid-

ered by the Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1962 session.

Background material for its discussions included a report by the Secretary-General, the third of an annual series, on the promotion of the international flow of private capital.

Special attention was given in this report to the expanding role of national and international financial institutions in mobilizing foreign private capital for infrastructure projects and investment in other ventures—mostly industrial—in developing countries. The report also examined ways in which foreign and domestic capital and know-how might be brought together in joint ventures in developing countries.

It reviewed the progress made in devising and giving effect to (a) concrete measures for encouraging the flow of private capital, and (b) proposals for the protection of foreign private investments against non-business risks. The report also listed measures adopted for capital-receiving countries for the promotion and protection of foreign investments adopted by capital-receiving countries.

On 3 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution reaffirming the need for increased knowledge and better under-

standing of the opportunities for international private investment in less developed countries. It also asked the Secretary-General: to continue his studies on economic, legal and administrative means for promoting the flow of private capital to the less developed countries; to include in these studies, on a selective basis, an evaluation of the results achieved; and to submit reports based on his studies to date to the Economic and Social Council, as far as possible, but not necessarily, annually. These studies were to be undertaken in co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates and other interested specialized agencies, and in consultation with other competent organizations and persons. The Secretary-General was asked to present his next report on this subject to the Council's thirty-seventh session (scheduled for 1964).

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect (922(XXXIV)) by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. It did so on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which approved it on 2 August 1962, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Colombia, Jordan and the United States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 329-331.
Plenary Meeting 1236.

E/3665/Rev.1. Financing of economic development.
Promotion of international flow of private capital.
Third report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.288. Colombia, Jordan, United States:
draft resolution, as revised by sponsors, adopted by
Economic Committee on 2 August 1962, meeting
330, by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3690. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 922(XXXIV), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/369C, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 824 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 1035(XI) of 26 February 1957, 1318(XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1523(XV) of 15 December 1960 and Council resolutions 762 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960, 780(XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 836(XXXII) of 3 August 1961,

"Reaffirming the need for increased knowledge and

better understanding of the opportunities for international private investment in less developed countries,

"Recognizing the importance of the contributions already made by the Secretary-General in reports on the promotion of the international flow of private capital,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates and other interested specialized agencies, and in consultation with other competent organizations and persons, to continue his studies on economic, legal and administrative means for promoting the flow of private capital to the less developed countries; to include in these studies, on a selective basis, an evaluation of the results achieved; and to submit reports based on his studies to date, to the Council, as far as possible, but not necessarily, annually;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to present his next report on this subject to the thirty-seventh session of the Council and to include in it proposals for further work and research incorporated in an agenda for carrying his studies forward."

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section IV.

The Flow of Long-Term Capital to Developing Countries

REPORTS BY
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Two reports by the Secretary-General on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries were considered during 1962 by various United Nations organs concerned with the financing of economic development. One dealt with the flow of such capital during the period 1951-59, and the other with the flow in the period 1959-61.

The first of these two reports was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session (after having been discussed by the General Assembly in 1961).⁴ The other report was one of the documents submitted later in 1962 to the General Assembly's seventeenth session as background material for the Assembly's debates on economic development matters.

The report examined by the Economic and Social Council analyzed the magnitude and trend of flows of long-term capital and official donations in the decade of the 1950's. It also reviewed international economic assistance provided by the centrally planned economies to less developed economies in the rest of the world.

The report submitted to the General Assembly's seventeenth session (for the period 1959-61) 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 1959-61, 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.

In 1959-61, the report also noted, official donations and loans, inclusive of capital subscriptions to international institutions, accounted 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 under-developed 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 under-developed 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 1958-61 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 report on the flow of long-term capital in the period 1951-59 was discussed by the Economic and Social Council in conjunction with another report dealing with the capital development needs of the less developed countries. The latter report had been prepared in connexion with studies for the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. (See p. 244 for details.)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

In a resolution adopted on 3 August 1962, following discussion of the reports before it, the Council stated that, while the primary responsibility for their economic development rested, and should rest, on the economically

⁴For further details about report, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 242-44.

under-developed countries themselves, this development would be greatly aided by increased availability of long-term; capital to the developing countries, including capital on terms which took account of their special needs. The flow of international capital and assistance, it added, had not been commensurate with the magnitude, diversity and urgency of the process of development.

The Council asked the Secretary-General to review, in his periodic reports on the international flow of capital and assistance, the position with regard to flows of long-term development capital to developing countries, with particular reference to (i) the volume of such flows, (ii)

the terms on which such capital was provided, and (iii) the adequacy of the volume, terms and conditions of such capital and assistance. It also asked him to indicate the methodological and technical problems involved in the measurement and assessment of such flows. The Secretary-General's report on this matter was requested for the Council's mid-1963 session.

The Council unanimously adopted the resolution to this effect (923(XXXIV)) on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which approved the text, also unanimously, on 2 August, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Capital Development Needs of Less Developed Countries (A/AC.102/5). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.D.3. International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1951-1959 (A/4906/Rev.I). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.D.1.
A/5195 and Corr.1. International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1959-1961.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 329-331.

Plenary Meetings 1233, 1236.

E/AC.6/L.285 and Rev.1, 2. Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, as further revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 2 August 1962, meeting 331.
E/3690. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 923(XXXIV), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3690, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council on financing of economic development, especially General Assembly resolutions 1522(XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1711(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and Council resolution 780(XXX) of 3 August 1960, and also General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 designating the current decade as the 'United Nations Development Decade,'

"Recognizing the urgency and importance of accelerating the economic and social development of the under-developed countries for the benefit of these countries themselves and also for the maintenance of world peace and security and the promotion of better understanding among nations,

"Recognizing further that, while the primary respon-

sibility for their economic development is and must remain that of the economically under-developed countries themselves, this development would be greatly aided by increased availability of long-term capital to the developing countries, including capital on terms which take account of the special needs of these countries,

"Noting the contribution already made over the years to the promotion of development by the international flow of capital and technical assistance,

"Believing, however, that the flow of international capital and assistance has not been commensurate with the magnitude, diversity and urgency of the process of development,

"1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled The capital development needs of less developed countries, and The international flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1951-59;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to review, in his periodic reports on the international flow of capital and assistance, the position in regard to flows of long-term development capital to developing countries, with particular reference to: (a) the volume of such flows; (b) the terms on which such capital is provided; (c) the adequacy of the volume, terms and conditions of such capital and assistance in relation to the objectives envisaged in the relevant General Assembly resolution; and also to indicate the methodological and technical problems involved in measurement and assessment of such flows;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the results of his review together with his comments to the thirty-sixth session of the Council for consideration."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section IV.

A/5220. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

Proposals for the Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund

A draft statute for a United Nations capital development fund was drawn up in 1962, considered by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and transmitted for comment to Governments. The economically advanced countries were urged to reconsider the possibilities of taking measures to ensure the establishment of the fund at the earliest possible date.

The draft statute was drawn up in the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961.⁵ It was prepared following consideration of two studies by the Secretary-General. One was entitled *Capital Development Needs of the Less Developed Countries*. The other was a working paper listing various legal provisions for consideration in preparing the draft statute.

The report on the capital development needs of the less developed countries indicated that, in order to achieve the relatively modest target of an annual rate of growth in per caput national income of about 2 per cent, the additional foreign capital required by the less developed countries would amount to at least \$2,000 million a year and might, under certain assumptions, come to substantially more.

The net flow of the long-term capital and official donations from the developed to the under-developed countries, the report noted, appeared to have risen by at least three-fifths between 1951-55 and 1956-59, amounting to about \$3,900 million annually in the latter period. About 90 per cent of the flow in recent years had come through bilateral sources. The remaining 10 per cent of the flow of funds came from multilateral sources, such as the Colombo Plan, the various organizations concerned with Latin America, the United Nations specialized agencies which provide long-term capital for developmental purposes, and the United Nations technical assistance operations, including the United Nations Special Fund. The multilateral agencies, it stressed, played an important strategic role, even though they accounted only for a small proportion of the total flow funds; technical and pre-investment assistance, it was pointed out, had greatly en-

hanced the value of other forms of foreign capital flow.

The report also commented on possible lines of approach in future efforts to obtain financial assistance. It drew attention to the importance of grants and "soft" loans, to the possible use of food surpluses for economic development, to the need for an expansion of technical assistance and pre-investment operations, to the importance of measures to improve the foreign trade position of the under-developed countries, and to the particular current interest in giving aid to Africa.

CONSIDERATION BY COMMITTEE

At the outset of the deliberations of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that, in view of their inability to support the establishment of the fund, it would not be appropriate for them to participate in the Committee's consideration of the statute. Denmark and the Netherlands maintained that the scope of activities of the United Nations Special Fund should be enlarged so that the Special Fund might be enabled to provide capital in addition to the pre-investment assistance it was now rendering; they did not consider themselves able to contribute to the consideration of a statute for a separate fund. Italy agreed to participate in the discussions on the understanding that in so doing this involved no commitment in Italy's eventual attitude towards the proposed capital development fund.

A majority of the members, however, considered that the Committee had no alternative but to carry out the instructions it had received from the General Assembly in 1961 with regard to the preparation of a draft statute.

DRAFT STATUTE

The following were among the main provisions of the draft statute drawn up in the Committee:

The United Nations capital development fund should render aid "by means of grants and loans,

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 239-40.

particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates." Entities other than Governments having juridical personality, as well as Governments, should be eligible to receive assistance, although only at the request of the Government concerned.

The Fund's resources should be obtained from voluntary contributions. Contributions should be either in cash or in kind, and each contribution might be made either in currencies that were readily usable by the fund or in other currencies. Contributions should be without limitation to a specific recipient or project. Recipient Governments should undertake to work towards the effective utilization of all assistance—direct or indirect—which they received from the fund.

Participation in the fund should be open to any State which was a Member of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and to other States which accepted the statute and were admitted by the appropriate organs of the fund.

The fund should be an organ of the United Nations "endowed with the autonomy necessary for the exercise of its functions" under the statute and should be administered under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council and under the authority of the General Assembly, which would exercise, in respect of the fund, its powers under the Charter, reviewing its progress and general policies as a separate item of its agenda and making appropriate recommendations.

The fund should have the following organs: (i) a General Conference consisting of all participating States, meeting annually to establish the general policy of the fund and to submit recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly; (ii) an Executive Board, consisting of at least 24 members elected by the General Conference with an equitable representation of economically more developed and less developed countries, meeting at least four times a year, and having responsibility for the fund's administration and operations, with the power to approve loans and grants; and (iii) a Managing Director, to be appointed for a four-year term by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultation with the Executive Board. He would have the "sole authority to submit, with his comments, to the Executive Board requests for grants and for loans by Governments." He would be assisted by the "requisite number of staff members" and consultants to be selected "on the basis of their competence and in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution." The fund should maintain close and continuing working relationships with the United Nations Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, the regional economic commissions and the International Atomic Energy Agency and appropriate methods should be devised to achieve these relationships.

The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund also studied the Secretary-

General's report entitled *Capital Development Needs of Less Developed Countries* (see above). It noted that this report showed that there had been a marked upward trend in the flow of public and private assistance to the less developed countries during the 1950's and that the volume of foreign economic aid must be raised substantially above the current level if the pace of economic development in these areas were to quicken. It was also noted that the estimates of capital needs varied over a broad range because of varying methods of calculation.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council considered the Committee's report at its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962. The discussions showed that there had been no important change in the positions previously taken by Governments with regard to the creation of a United Nations capital development fund.

France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States—capital-exporting countries which, as mentioned above, opposed the creation of the fund and which had not participated in the Committee's preparation of the draft Statute—refrained from discussing it in the Council.

The representative of Denmark, speaking on behalf of a capital-exporting country that favoured creation of the fund, considered it unrealistic to press for its establishment at the present stage in view of the attitude adopted by the major capital-exporting countries, and especially in view of recent developments in the balance-of-payments positions of many of these countries.

The USSR representative, while also favouring the creation of the fund, expressed regret that the draft statute, which envisaged aid in the form of long-term loans, also permitted grants. He regretted, too, that the draft statute did not incorporate the principle of universality and that the executive board for the fund would not be based on equal representation for the main contributors on the one hand and the developing countries on the other.

The representatives of the various other countries continued to press for the fund's establishment. Nine members—Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Senegal,

Uruguay and Yugoslavia—joined in sponsoring a draft resolution by which the Council would transmit the Committee's report and the draft statute to the General Assembly and urge the economically advanced countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to reconsider the possibilities of undertaking measures designed to assure the fund's establishment.

Yugoslavia expressed the view in the Council's Economic Committee—where the nine-power proposal was introduced—that the United Nations Development Decade could not be an effective instrument for economic development without such a fund.

The Council's Economic Committee approved the nine-power text on 2 August 1962, by 9 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. The following day, the Council adopted the text as resolution 921 (XXXIV) by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. This decision followed a separate vote on the clause urging economically advanced countries to reconsider their positions with regard to the Fund; the Council approved this clause by 11 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Council's decision was endorsed later in the year by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

The early establishment of the capital development fund was urged by a number of Members of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. Among them were Algeria, Argentina, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and others.

One point made by various advocates of the early establishment of the fund was that the fund would, both quantitatively and qualitatively, fill an existing gap and thus complement rather than compete with the existing institutions financing development. By strengthening the infrastructures of the weaker economies, the fund would eventually provide the capital-exporting nations with greater opportunities for profitable investment.

Norway and the Netherlands thought that the machinery of the United Nations Special Fund might be used as a capital development fund.

The Netherlands suggested that, as an initial step, it might be useful to authorize an expansion of the mandate of the Special Fund, to provide capital financing for projects for which it had rendered pre-investment assistance and for which no other source of funds was readily available.

Canada continued to oppose the setting up of a new fund, contending that there was a need for new resources and new ideas for using them as effectively as possible and not new institutions. Australia, France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States were also among those which opposed the establishment of the capital development fund at this stage.

Among the various points made were the following: The creation of a new institution would merely lead to duplication of machinery with no net increase in resources. It was highly unlikely that the resources needed to set up the fund would be available in the near future, particularly in view of the current attempt being made to renew the resources for an existing institution, the International Development Association (IDA), and in view of commitments to provide contributions not only to existing international agencies but also for various bilateral aid programmes.

The USSR reiterated its support for the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund, contributions to which would be regarded as the property of the contributors and which would make loans at low interest rates or without any interest at all. The USSR could not be blamed for the failure to set up the fund, it was said.

The outcome of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution whereby the Assembly, recalling its decision in principle of 15 December 1960⁶ to establish a United Nations capital development fund, took the following decisions: (i) it asked the Secretary-General to obtain, by April 1963, the comments and observations of Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies on the draft statute for the Fund; (ii) it endorsed the Economic and Social Council's appeal of 3 August 1962 to economically advanced countries; (iii) it extended the mandate of the Committee on a

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 287.

United Nations Capital Development Fund. This Committee was instructed: to study the comments of Governments on the draft statute, to continue to study the need for international financing with a view to ensuring the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, and to prepare practical measures to ensure the beginning of the operations of the fund. The Committee was asked to report to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1963 session, and the Council was asked to send the report on with its own comments to the General Assembly session due to open in September 1963.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1826(XVII), which the Assembly adopted at a plenary meeting on 18 December

by 85 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. It did so on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which approved it on 4 December 1962 by a roll-call vote of 71 to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the proposal of the following 37 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, the Congo (Leopoldville), Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 329-330.
Plenary Meetings 1209, 1233, 1236.

E/3654. Report of Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1706(XVI).

E/AC.6/L.284. Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Senegal, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee on 2 August 1962, meeting 330, by 9 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

E/3690. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 921(xxxiv) as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3690, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236, by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the aims of the United Nations Development Decade, in which both the developed and the less developed countries are to intensify their efforts with a view to promoting the self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations so as to ensure in developing countries, by 1970, a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent,

"Aware of the importance of employing United Nations machinery for the achievement of accelerated economic growth of the less developed countries through the financing both of specific projects and of general development plans,

"Recognizing that the flow of foreign capital and economic assistance has not been commensurate with the volume, complexity and urgency of the needs of the developing countries,

"Expressing the hope that improved economic and payment possibilities of the highly developed coun-

tries will enable them to make an additional contribution to the efforts of the United Nations towards the acceleration of economic development,

"Recalling the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and Council resolutions and, in particular, General Assembly resolutions 1521(XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1706(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Considering the second report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund,

"1. Transmits to the General Assembly the draft legislation (statute) for a United Nations capital investment fund and the report of the Committee;

"2. Urges economically advanced countries to reconsider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, possibilities of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund and its employment in the field of capital development;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the above to the Council at its thirty-sixth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 798-821 (general debate), 856, 860, 861.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5201. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, pp. 103-104.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter III, Section IV.

A/5220. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.660. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Leopoldville), Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft reso-

lution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee on 4 December 1962, meeting 860, by roll-call vote of 71 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 1826(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 85 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 520 A (VI) of 12 January 1952, 622 A (VII) of 21 December 1952, 724 B (VIII) of 7 December 1953, 822 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957, 1219 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1317 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1424 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1706 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, on the basis of which preparatory steps have been undertaken during the last decade with a view to the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development,

"Recalling especially the decision in principle to establish a United Nations capital development fund, contained in resolution 1521 (XV),

"Having considered the second report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"1. Commends the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund for formulating the draft legislation (statute) of the Fund in accordance with resolutions 1521 (XV) and 1706 (XVI);

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the draft legislation (statute) to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies so as to receive their comments and observations by April 1963;

"3. Endorses the appeal addressed by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 921 (XXXIV), to the economically advanced countries to reconsider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the possibilities of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a United Nations capital development fund and its employment in the field of capital development;

"4. Decides to extend the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund established under resolution 1521 (XV);

"5. Instructs the Committee:

"(a) To study the replies of the Governments mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

"(b) To continue to study the need for international financing with a view to ensuring the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the study prepared by the United Nations Secretariat;

"(c) To propose practical measures designed to ensure the beginning of the operation of the United Nations capital development fund, with special emphasis on, *inter alia*, the possibility envisaged in section III of resolution 1219 (XII) and in resolution 1240 C (XIII);

"(d) To co-operate with the Secretary-General in preparing the report provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXXIV);

"6. Requests the Committee to report to the Economic and Social Council at the thirty-sixth session, and requests the Council to transmit the report, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at the eighteenth session, for action."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Capital Development Needs of Less Developed Countries (A/AC.102/5). U.N.P. Sales No.:62II.D.3.

Proposals for African Development Bank

Various steps directed towards the establishment of an African Development Bank were taken in 1962 by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and by the Economic and Social Council.

On 1 March 1962, ECA adopted a resolution agreeing in principle to the establishment of an African development bank, subject to further

studies and consultations to be carried out with African and non-African Governments and institutions by a Committee composed of the following nine members of the Commission: Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, the Sudan, Tanganyika and Tunisia. The Commission also requested the Economic and Social Council to give this Committee all

necessary support and assistance required by it to fulfil its mandate and requested the Commission's Executive Secretary to convene a conference of finance ministers, or other appropriate representatives, to review the report of the Committee and to take appropriate steps within the framework of the Commission for the establishment of the bank.

During 1962 the Committee held two working sessions, in Monrovia, Liberia, (June 1962) and in Douala, Cameroon, (September 1962) and undertook extensive consultations throughout Africa and in 14 principal capital-exporting countries. The Committee studied the principles underlying the structure and future operations of the bank, prepared a draft agreement establishing the bank and also prepared extensive documentation for the conference of African

finance ministers requested by the Economic Commission for Africa.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 13 April 1962, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution endorsing ECA's request to provide the Commission's Executive Secretary with the necessary substantive and administrative support for the purpose. The General Assembly, it hoped, would approve the requests for the financial resources required to implement the Commission's decision on the establishment of the development bank.

The decision to this effect was embodied in Council resolution 874(XXXIII) which was unanimously adopted on the proposal of Ethiopia and Senegal. (See also p. 285 below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION Plenary Meeting 1201.

E/3595. Note by Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution 52(IV) on establishment of African Development Bank, adopted by Economic Commission for Africa on 1 March 1962.

E/3595/Add.1. Statement of financial implications submitted by Secretary-General.

E/L.943. Ethiopia and Senegal: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 874(XXXIII), as proposed by Ethiopia and Senegal, E/L.943, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 April 1962, meeting 1201.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolution 1718(XVI) on the Economic development of Africa adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1961,

"Having considered resolution 52(IV) adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa on 1 March 1962,

"Considering the statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General,

"1. Takes into account the decision of the Economic Commission for Africa, in its resolution 52 (IV), accepting the principle of the establishment of an African development bank and constituting a committee to prepare studies, establish contacts and draft a charter for the proposed bank;

"2. Endorses the request made to the Executive Secretary of the Commission to convene a conference of ministers to review the report of the committee and to take appropriate steps within the framework of the decision of the commission on the establishment of the bank;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to extend to the Executive Secretary of the Commission the substantive and administrative support to enable him to carry out the decisions contained in resolution 52(IV) of the Commission;

"4. Expresses the hope that the General Assembly will approve the requests for financial resources, as may be required, for the implementation of resolution 52(IV) of the Commission."

Reports of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and International Development Association

In April 1962, at its thirty-third 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

1961, together with supplements recording the principal activities of the three agencies up to 31 December 1961.

Introducing the reports of these agencies, the activities of which had expanded greatly during the period under review, the President of the Bank observed that the Bank's loans—now de-

voted exclusively to development—had increased from \$750 million in 1950 to \$6,500 million. The Bank had been greatly aided in its activities by the creation of IFC and IDA. The commitments of the three institutions totalled \$717 million, the Bank accounting for \$610 million, IFC for slightly over \$6 million and IDA for \$101 million.

The Bank, he added, had progressively enlarged the scope of its technical assistance activities in recent years, and two major innovations had been made in the period under review. First, in November 1961, a Development Advisory Service had been created, which was designed to assist member Governments in preparing and carrying out development programmes. Second, it had been decided to provide technical assistance in the drafting of projects, since it had been observed that inadequate preparation and justification of projects rendered their financing by the Bank difficult.

The Charter of IFC, he went on, had been modified to allow the institution to participate in equity investments. This would enable the Corporation to complement the Bank's activities in encouraging private industry in the developing countries, the Bank providing long-term fixed interest loans and IFC the risk capital.

IDA had, since its foundation in September 1960, concluded 20 credit agreements at no interest except for an annual service charge of 0.75 per cent on amounts actually withdrawn and outstanding with 40-year maturity, plus an initial 10-year grace period. The projects with

which IDA was so far connected were of the kind traditionally financed by the Bank, but projects in other fields—such as education—were being prepared.

Since IDA did not have recourse to private capital, the President added, the question of special supplementary governmental contributions should be considered without delay in order to enable it to increase its long-term loan activities. The Swedish Government, he announced, had taken the initiative of proposing that the Swedish Parliament approve a special supplementary contribution equivalent to \$6 million. Additional support for IDA, he said, would have a significant effect and open wider prospects to the under-developed countries.

He also emphasized the fact that the Bank, IFC and IDA would support the activities undertaken in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade (see p. 230 above) since the three institutions were associated with the United Nations in pursuing the objectives of raising living standards in the less developed countries and settling these countries on the road to economic growth.

In the subsequent debate, many Council members praised the achievements of the three institutions. Some indicated that an expansion of IDA's resources would enable it to play a key role in the Development Decade.

On 5 April 1962, the Council adopted, without a formal vote, a resolution (866(XXXIII)) taking note of the reports of the three agencies.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1190, 1191.

E/3750 and Add.1. Annual report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1960-1961 and summary of developments in Bank from 1 July 1961 to 15 February 1962.

E/3571 and Add.1. Annual report of International Finance Corporation for 1960-1961 and summary of developments in Corporation from 1 July 1961 to 31 January 1962.

E/3572 and Add.1. Annual report of International Development Association for 1960-1961 and summary of developments in Association from 1 July 1961 to 15 February 1962.

RESOLUTION 866(XXXIII) 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 1962, meeting 1191.

THE CAIRO DECLARATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In July 1962, a 63-point declaration on various aspects of speeding economic progress in developing countries was adopted at a Conference on

the Problems of Economic Development held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, between 9 and 18 July 1962. Known as "The Cairo Declaration

of Developing Countries," the statement was, later in the year, placed on the agenda of the seventeenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the basis of a request by the United Arab Republic.

On 18 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending that United Nations Members, the Economic and Social Council, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies should take into account the principles set forth in the Cairo Declaration when dealing with economic and social development questions.

The Cairo Declaration dealt with the internal problems of development, co-operation among developing countries, the problems of international trade, regional economic groupings, economic aid for development, international technical aid and United Nations development activities. The main points are paraphrased below.

The preamble to the Declaration viewed with concern the growing disparity in living standards between different parts of the world. "Adequate means of a concrete and positive nature" had not, it noted, been taken to enable the developing countries to attain a reasonable rate of growth. While recognizing that it was important for developing countries to mobilize their internal resources to the maximum, the Declaration observed that their terms of trade continued to operate to their disadvantage; their difficulties were due partly to "tendencies which might have the result of perpetuating past structures of international economic relations." The Declaration urged complete decolonization "as being necessary for the economic development of the dependent peoples and the exercise of sovereign rights over their national resources." The economic and social problems of the developing countries, it was affirmed, could be solved relatively quickly "through common endeavour on the national and international planes and within the framework of the United Nations Charter and of international co-operation and assistance."

As to internal development problems, the Cairo Conference recommended the following steps in its Declaration: the drawing up and implementation of appropriate national development plans, agricultural reforms, diversification of the economy and industrialization, improvement of transportation and communication facilities, programmes of technical and scientific training, and the encouragement of savings, particularly public and institutional savings. Countries suffering from population pressures were urged to take "appropriate legitimate measures to deal with their population problems."

Appropriate measures, it was recommended, should be taken to expand trade between developing coun-

tries, particularly on a regional basis. They should also co-operate in meeting problems in other fields such as: payments; financing; technical and scientific co-operation; industry; transport and communications; geological and land reclamation surveys; the establishment of training centres; meeting investment needs; and coping with the marketing problems of countries producing primary commodities. The Conference recommended, too, that appropriate facilities for access to the sea should be made available to land-locked countries.

Stressing the importance of a rapid expansion in export earning for the economically developing countries, the Declaration invited the industrial countries, as a matter of urgency, to adopt a programme for abolishing tariff and all other discriminatory economic barriers which adversely affected the exports of developing countries. It urged that "concrete and resolute steps" be taken by the United Nations to stabilize the international primary commodity markets. It also contained proposals about: the stock disposal programmes of industrially advanced countries; the programme of action adopted by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT) to improve export prospects of developing countries; and the establishment of an international compensatory financing system.

The Conference expressed apprehension lest regional economic groupings of the industrialized countries would adversely affect developing economies if such groupings operated in a restrictive or discriminatory manner. The industrialized countries were urged to take steps to ensure that the exports of developing countries to their markets might expand steadily on a non-discriminatory basis.

Recognizing the usefulness of all international aid given on a basis of mutual respect and common benefit, the Conference noted that the volume of such aid was not sufficient, that its forms and methods were not wholly satisfactory and that its distribution had tended to be uneven. The Conference expressed a preference for public financing in the form of "low-interest, long-term credits and other forms that do not burden unduly the balance of payments of developing countries." It also urged increased financing of projects through the International Bank and the International Development Association, adding that the proposed United Nations capital development fund should begin work without further delay.

Funds provided by the United Nations and advanced countries for training activities should be substantially increased to help overcome the lack of skilled manpower in the developing countries. More efforts should be made to adapt scientific research and technological developments to the specific conditions and needs of the developing countries.

The Cairo Declaration, among other things, also favoured calling an economic conference, early in 1963, within the United Nations framework, to consider international trade, primary commodity trade and economic relations between the developed and the developing countries.

The following Governments participated as full members in the Cairo Conference on the Problems of Economic Development (sponsors being indicated by *) : Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon,* Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia,* Federation of Malaya, Ghana,* Guinea,* India,* Indonesia,* Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya,* Mali,* Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan,* Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic,* Yemen and Yugoslavia.* Chile, Ecuador, Singapore and Uruguay were represented by observers.

The Cairo Declaration was favourably commented on by many of the speakers participating in the debate on the Declaration which took place in the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. Not all of them, however, could support all the provisions of the Declaration. The representative of Nigeria, for instance, said that it was difficult for States which had not participated in the Cairo Conference to apply its decisions. Others, such as the Indian representative, pointed out that the Declaration was not a statement of demands on others but rather an enumeration of principles which the developing countries themselves aimed to follow.

An early version of the text proposed as an Assembly resolution would have had the Assem-

bly recommend that Member States, the United Nations and specialized agencies "take appropriate action in line with the principles of the Cairo Declaration in the field of economic and social development."

On New Zealand's suggestion, this was later revised to have the Assembly recommend that Member States, the United Nations and specialized agencies "take into consideration the principles of the Cairo Declaration when dealing with subjects in the field of economic and social development." This was embodied in the final version.

The text that emerged from the Second Committee's discussions was one proposed by Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The Second Committee approved their text on 8 November 1962 by a roll-call vote of 84 to 0, with 15 abstentions. On 18 December 1962, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1820(XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 797-821 (general debate), 827, 829-832.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5162. Letter of 14 August 1962 from United Arab Republic requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries," together with annex containing text of Declaration.

A/C.2/L.644. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 September 1962, meeting 795.

A/C.2/L.650 and Add.1. Algeria, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.650/Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1, and Rev.2. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by proposers of A/C.2/L.650 and Add.1 and also by Afghanistan

and Uganda, adopted by Second Committee on 8 November 1962, meeting 832, by roll-call vote of 84 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: None.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Central African Republic,

Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Israel, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Upper Volta.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1820(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries emanating from the Conference on the Problems of Economic Development attended by a large number of developing countries,

"Welcoming the general approach of the Declaration, namely, that the problems of social and economic development should be solved in a spirit of inter-

national co-operation and within the framework of the United Nations,

"Taking cognizance of the principles of the Declaration relating to the needs of the developing countries, the implication of the process of their economic and social growth, and the effective measures to be undertaken on the national and international levels, for the attainment of rapid and balanced economic and social development,

"1. Notes with appreciation the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries submitted to the General Assembly and included in the agenda of its seventeenth session;

"2. Recommends that Member States, the Economic and Social Council, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies should take into consideration the principles of the Declaration when dealing with subjects in the field of economic and social development."

INFLATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The aggravation of inflationary pressures in developing countries may seriously handicap economic development. Recognizing this, the General Assembly, on 18 December 1962, asked the Secretary-General for a study on the matter exploring the various lines of approach in dealing effectively with inflation in developing countries.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1830(XVII), unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee approved it—also unanimously—on 6 December, on the basis of a proposal put forward by Bolivia, Brazil and Tunisia, as revised in the course of the debate.

Among the harmful social, monetary and economic effects of inflation cited in the Assembly's resolution were the following: the channeling of investments from productive to speculative sectors of the economy; the undesirable redistribution of national income, involving

shifts from lower-income to higher-income groups; the unfavourable effects on voluntary and real savings and on the balance of payments; and the devaluation of currencies and deterioration of exchange rates, aggravated by speculation.

There was, the Assembly asserted, no inherent conflict between financial stability and economic development. Inflation in industrialized countries, it added, might have serious repercussions on the economic development of the developing countries, notably by raising the prices of imported development goods and essential consumption goods. The Assembly also stated its awareness that inflation in the developing countries might have peculiarities not to be found in advanced countries. Adequate knowledge of these peculiarities was needed to assess the causes and course of inflation and thus facilitate the checking of its progress. Hence the need for the study requested of the Secretary-General. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 798-821 (general debate), 861, 863, 865.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/C.2/L.644. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 September 1962, meeting 795.

A/C.2/L.663. Bolivia, Brazil, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.663/Rev.1. Bolivia, Brazil, Hungary, Tunisia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.663/Rev.2. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Italy, Tunisia: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 6 December 1962, meeting 865.

A/C.2/L.688. Hungary: amendments to 3-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.663.

A/C.2/L.706. United Arab Republic: amendments to

4-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.663/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.707. Italy: amendments to 4-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.663/Rev.1.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XII.

RESOLUTION 1830(xvii), as submitted by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that the aggravation of inflationary pressures in the developing countries may result in a serious handicap to economic development,

"Recognizing further that inflation may contribute to the creation of dangerous social, monetary and economic disequilibria, such as:

"(a) The channelling of investments from productive to speculative sectors,

"(b) The hampering of economic calculations and forecasts and investment decisions,

"(c) The redistribution of national income in an undesirable way, by shifting it from lower-income to higher-income groups,

"(d) Unfavourable effects on voluntary and real savings,

"(e) Unfavourable effects on the balance of payments,

"(f) The devaluation of national currencies and the deterioration of exchange rates, aggravated by speculative forces,

"Asserting that there is no inherent conflict between

financial stability and economic development and that growth cannot proceed in a framework of accelerated inflation,

"Bearing in mind that inflation in industrialized countries may have serious repercussions on the economic development of the developing countries, notably by raising the prices of imported development goods and essential consumption goods,

"Aware that inflation in the developing countries may have peculiarities not to be found in advanced economies, and that as a consequence some corrective measures adopted by the latter are not necessarily applicable to the former,

"Believing that an adequate knowledge of these peculiarities is needed to assess the causes and course of inflation and thus to facilitate the checking of its progress,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, after taking into account the studies by, and the views and experience of, the regional economic commissions and the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies concerned, as well as the views expressed in the General Assembly, and utilizing to the fullest extent the available data, to prepare a study clarifying the inter-relationships involved and exploring the various lines of approach required to deal effectively with inflation in the developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its thirty-eighth session and to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session."

USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ACTIVITIES IN 1962

Much of the work of the United Nations during 1962 in the development of natural resources continued to be of an operational nature. This trend was accelerated as a result of increased activities by countries requesting aid in the investigation and development of natural resources and also as a result of intensified activities of the United Nations Special Fund, which continued to play an important role in assisting the financing of resources surveys, research facilities and training institutes.

Several major operational projects in the broad field of natural resources were continued, begun or completed during the year. A Special Fund project in Taiwan,⁷ begun in 1960 and consisting of multi-purpose surface and groundwater development, was successfully concluded. Completed, too, was the construction of the Guddu Barrage⁸ on the Indus River in West Pakistan, assistance for which had been provided, under the Expanded Programme of Tech-

nical Assistance, from 1959 to 1962. This multi-purpose barrage was completed in March 1962, ahead of schedule; construction of an irrigation system to provide a regular supply of water to some 2,700,000 acres was under way.

A mission was organized in 1962 to help the riparian countries of the Senegal River in the investigation of the resources in the river basin for multi-purpose development. The report of the mission was to include a plan of action for the early phases of a long-term programme. A study on the consequences of development projects on the régime of the Niger River was completed, and activities were being intensified to speed up the administrative, legal and other measures involved in the development of this international river basin for the benefit of nine riparian countries.

Operational projects were also under way in

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 258.

⁸ Ibid.

the fields of geology and mining. Aid in surveying and developing mineral resources was provided to Afghanistan, Burma, Bolivia, Chile, Madagascar, Somalia, Togo and Upper Volta. Assistance was also given to a great number of countries in connexion with the development of more specific resources, such as petroleum (in Guiana, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Taiwan and Turkey), hydro-electric power (in Ceylon, Niger, Nigeria, Togo and Uganda) and coal (in the Philippines).

Thirty-six Special Fund projects for the development of natural resources in 21 countries and three regional projects were serviced in 1962 (see also pp. 197-204 above).

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

The Water Resources Development Centre, which was established in January 1959 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, submitted its second biennial report to the Economic and Social Council's thirty-third session (3-18 April 1962).

The report drew attention to various developments affecting the work load of the Centre, such as: the increase in responsibilities because of Special Fund water projects; the assistance being given to newly independent countries; contributions to regional and international meetings held for the purpose of encouraging co-ordination and broader concerted action in the various fields of water resources development; and proposals for action in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade.

The report also reviewed other developments of common interest to the United Nations organizations participating in the Centre's work.

On 16 April 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (876(XXXIII)) asking the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to ensure that the Centre was in a position to fulfil its functions and to lend their co-operation to this end, including the secondment of personnel as appropriate. It also requested the Centre, in co-operation with the various organizations concerned, to draw up proposals as soon as possible for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development

Decade. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Also discussed at the Economic and Social Council's thirty-third session in April 1962 was the work of the United Nations in the use and development of non-agricultural resources. A report by the Secretary-General pointed out that United Nations work in this field had expanded rapidly during the past three years, chiefly because of the role of the United Nations Special Fund in financing projects in this sphere, and also because of a parallel acceleration of technical assistance activities. These operational activities, the report added, were inter-related and integrated with the Secretariat's research activities.

On 16 April, the Council adopted a resolution (877(XXXIII)) recognizing the increasing importance of the work of the United Nations in the field of non-agricultural resources for the promotion of economic development and also the importance of continuing study, analysis, and dissemination of information on natural resources to assure the necessary support of technical assistance and Special Fund activities. The Council considered it necessary that the activities in the field of natural energy resources should be concentrated mainly on providing assistance to less developed countries in developing those sources of energy which were of major importance for their development, including industrialization, and for raising their people's living standards. The resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted on the basis of a proposal by the United Kingdom and the United States, as amended by the USSR. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

At its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy which was held in Rome, Italy, from 21 to 31 August 1961.⁹

On 24 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (885(XXXIV)) inviting the Secretary-General to arrange for widespread

⁹See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 258-59.

dissemination of the report on the Conference and to facilitate access to the scientific papers presented to the Conference. The Secretary-General was also asked to examine, with special reference to the provision of energy for the developing countries, methods of co-ordinating and facilitating research into new sources of energy and their applications, particularly solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PETROLEUM RESOURCES

An inter-regional seminar on techniques of petroleum development was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 23 January and 21 February 1962. This was designed as an intensive course in the technical

administrative and operational aspects of the petroleum industry for senior administrators responsible for formulation of petroleum or energy policy in less developed countries.

A study entitled *Capital Requirements for Petroleum Exploration and Methods of Financing* was submitted to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1962 session.

On 24 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (886(XXXIV)) asking its Committee for Industrial Development to consider any changes and additions that might be necessary to enhance the usefulness of the study, taking into account the proceedings of the seminar on petroleum resources held earlier in the year and the relevant discussions in the Council. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1198, 1204.

- E/3587. Water resources Development Centre, Second Biennial Report.
- E/L.945. Denmark, India, Japan, Jordan, United States: draft resolution.
- E/L.945/Add.1. Financial implications of draft resolution.
- E/L.950. France and Italy: amendments to 5-power draft resolution, E/L.945.
- E/L.951. Note by Secretary-General transmitting memorandum submitted by Poland on organizational aspects of United Nations activities in field of natural resources and water resources.
- RESOLUTION 876(XXXIII), as proposed by 5 powers, E/L.945, and as revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 April 1962, meeting 1204.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre,

"Recalling its resolutions 675 (XXV) of 2 May 1958, 743 A (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 and 759 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960,

"Considering the growing importance of co-ordinated water resources development for developing countries, especially newly independent countries,

"Noting the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the importance of a strong and independent Centre,

"Noting also with appreciation the increasing role which the Centre is called upon to play in relation

to the rapid expansion of Special Fund activities in the field of water resources,

"Bearing in mind the implications of the United Nations Development Decade and the important role that the Centre may play in this context,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre;

"2. Reaffirms its support of the Centre;

"3. Notes with satisfaction the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the present arrangements pertaining to the Centre;

"4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in its report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session concrete proposals on the measures to be taken to that effect;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to ensure that the Centre is in a position to fulfil its functions, and to lend their co-operation to this end, including the secondment of personnel as appropriate;

"6. Further requests that proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade be drawn up by the Centre as soon as possible with the co-operation of the various organs concerned;

"7. Looks forward to receiving a report at its thirty-fifth session containing such proposals."

NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1198, 1204.

- E/3578. Report by Secretary-General on work being done in field of non-agricultural resources.

E/L.948. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 877(xxxiii), as proposed by United Kingdom and United States, E/L.948, and as amended orally by USSR, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 April 1962, meeting 1204.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources,

"1. Notes with approval the nature and scope of the work outlined and the trend of future work indicated in the report;

"2. Recognizes the increasing importance of the work of the United Nations in that field for the promotion of economic development;

"3. Recognizes further the importance of continuing study, analysis and dissemination of information on natural resources, to assure the necessary support of technical assistance and Special Fund activities;

"4. Considers it necessary that the United Nations activities in the field of natural energy resources should be concentrated mainly on providing assistance to less developed countries in developing those sources of energy which are of major importance for their development including industrialization, and for the raising of the standard of living of their populations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare on a biennial basis similar reports for the consideration of the Council."

NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD AND 34TH SESSIONS

Economic Committee, meetings 311-313.

Plenary Meetings 1198, 1230.

New Sources of Energy and Energy Development. Report on United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy (Solar Energy—Wind Power—Geothermal Energy), Rome, 21-31 August 1961 (E/3577/Rev.1 (ST/ECA/72) and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.I.21.

E/AC.6/L.276 and Add.1. Australia, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.276/Rev.1. Australia, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Senegal: revised draft resolution, as modified orally, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 13 July 1962, meeting 313.

E/3673. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 885(xxxiv), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3673, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1230.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering:

"(a) That demands on conventional sources of energy are increasing very rapidly and that new

sources of energy promise to make a useful supplementary contribution to energy supply and economic growth in future years;

"(b) The importance of progress in the field of industrialization for the economic and social development of the developing countries;

"(c) That in the majority of developing countries there is an acute scarcity of energy in a form which can be readily utilized;

"Noting the following implications derived from the proceedings of the Conference on New Sources of Energy held in Rome in August 1961:

"(a) That scientific and technological research, including fundamental research, is essential to increasing the use and yield of these new sources of energy, as is adaptation of devices and field testing in conditions prevailing in the developing countries;

"(b) That there is room for much greater co-ordination of research activities and for more efficient utilization and expansion of the funds and technical manpower already going into solar research;

"(c) That more information is needed on the availability of solar, wind and geothermal energy, together with more complementary information on alternative energy sources and on the problems of energy storage and the use in combination of various energy sources;

"(d) That there is a need for standardization of measurements, instruments and equipment to facilitate the wider adoption of new energy utilization techniques;

"(e) That if significant progress is to be made in application of new sources of energy, particularly solar energy and wind power, pilot centres and experimental stations must be established in less developed areas which lack available conventional sources of energy but have a wealth of wind or sunshine,

"Noting further the encouraging results of experiments with, and practical applications of, solar energy, geothermal energy and wind power, as revealed by the Conference on New Sources of Energy,

"Taking into account the desirability, in view of the scarcity of capital in the developing countries, of making use of all sources of energy which are readily available, and especially of those sources of energy which can be utilized comparatively cheaply,

"Invites the Secretary-General:

"(a) To arrange for widespread dissemination of the report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy and to facilitate access to the scientific papers presented to that conference;

"(6) Having regard to the report on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, to examine, with special reference to the provision of energy for the developing countries, methods of co-ordinating and facilitating research into new sources of energy and its applications, particularly solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy; this examination to be made in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, as appropriate, other international and national bodies active in this field;

"(c) To report on progress made in this examination to the thirty-seventh session of the Council."

PETROLEUM RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD AND 34TH SESSIONS

Economic Committee, meetings 311-313.
Plenary Meetings 1198, 1230.

Capital Requirements for Petroleum Exploration and Methods of Financing (E/3580/Rev.1 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.3.

E/AC.6/L.277 and Rev.1. Brazil: draft resolution and revision, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 13 July 1962, meeting 313.

E/3673. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 886(xxxiv), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3673, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1230.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's study Capital Requirements for Petroleum Exploration and Methods of Financing;

"2. Requests the Committee for Industrial Development, at its third session, to consider any changes and additions that might be necessary to enhance the usefulness of the study, taking into account the proceedings of the United Nations Seminar on Petroleum Resources, and the relevant discussions at the thirty-fourth session of the Council."

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Various steps were taken in 1962 to expand the role of the United Nations in speeding the industrial development of less developed nations.

Technical assistance in the field of industrialization continued to be provided. The Centre for Industrial Development, set up within the United Nations Secretariat in July 1961, was strengthened in the course of 1962. A Commissioner for Industrial Development was appointed to the Secretariat in the person of José Antonio Mayobre. A number of proposals for intensifying United Nations activities in the sphere of industrialization were considered by the Committee for Industrial Development, by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly. In addition, the year 1962 saw the publication of several studies on a variety of industrialization questions.

THE CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Centre for Industrial Development within the United Nations Secretariat was originally established in July 1961.¹⁰ In 1962, its activities were expanded in the light of a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961.¹¹

On 10 April 1962, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the basis of a report by its Committee for Industrial Development, asked the Secretary-General to give urgent consideration to the problem of providing adequate staffing for the Secretariat's work in the field of industrial development, including the possible appointment, at the Under-Secretary level, of a

United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development. (These were among the requests contained in resolution 873(XXXIII), further details about which may be found below.) José Antonio Mayobre was appointed as Commissioner, taking up his duties on 1 June 1962.

The following October, several organizational arrangements were made within the Centre for Industrial Development. Two Divisions were set up, a Research and Evaluation Division and a Technological Division. The former Division, primarily concerned with the economic aspects of industry, was centrally responsible for the servicing of operational programmes in this field, in consultation with the Technological Division on technological aspects of the projects. The Technological Division was primarily concerned with the scientific and technological aspects of industrial development and the co-ordination of activities in this field with the specialized agencies and, as far as possible, with other international programmes. Also organized within the Centre was a group of technical advisers.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in the course of its debates in 1962 on industrialization was the

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 253, 254-57.

¹¹ Ibid, pp. 256-57.

report of its Committee for Industrial Development.

The report, describing the Committee's work at its second session (held at United Nations Headquarters between 5 and 28 March 1962), covered the following matters, among others: (a) a review of progress in the Secretariat's work on industrialization in the preceding 12-month period; (b) the work programme and priorities for the coming year; and (c) various proposals for international action, including recommendations for intensifying the industrialization activities of the United Nations and its related agencies by strengthening the appropriate organizational structure of the United Nations family.

In the Committee's discussions on various problems of industrial development and the role of the United Nations, attention was drawn to the following matters: the need for planning and programming; the importance of training and management in the process of industrialization; the need for developing countries to mobilize and make use of domestic financial resources in addition to obtaining aid from without; the role of small-scale industries; the adaptation of modern industrial technology to suit conditions in developing countries; the social implications of industrialization; the inadequacy of the aid available from the United Nations family in the field of industrialization; and proposals to increase the flow of such aid to developing countries.

The Committee's report was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-third session, held in April 1962. On 10 April, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (872(XXXIII)) endorsing the recommendations, work programme and priorities set out in the Committee's report.

STRENGTHENING UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Strengthening the activities of the United Nations in the industrialization sphere was considered by the Economic and Social Council both at its thirty-third session (April 1962) and at its following (mid-1962) session.

On 10 April, acting on the unanimous recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, the Council unanimously decided

to make the following requests of the Secretary-General: (i) to give urgent consideration to the problem of the adequacy of the staffing within the United Nations Secretariat for dealing with industrial development problems, including the possibility of appointing, at the Under-Secretary level, a suitably qualified person as United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development; and (ii) to appoint a 10-member advisory committee of experts, selected for their competence and on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution, to examine the question of what further organizational changes might be necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for the industrial development of less developed countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in the industrialization field. The advisory committee was to report to the 1963 session of the Committee for Industrial Development. These decisions were embodied in resolution 873(XXXIII). (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

There was general agreement both in the Committee and in the Council on the importance of industrialization of less developed countries and on the need for intensified efforts to this end.

There was disagreement, however, about the advisability of setting up a specialized agency. Some thought its establishment would give cohesion and impetus to the various efforts of the United Nations family towards industrialization. Others, however, feared that the establishment of such an agency might hamper the important work already done within the United Nations family, since the agency would tend to compete with, rather than to co-ordinate and reinforce, the activities already undertaken by other bodies. Some believed that Governments would be unwilling to support the additional expenditure necessary to create a new agency. Others, again, thought it premature at this stage to decide whether or not a new agency was necessary. In their view, the existing machinery, and, in particular, the Industrial Development Centre, suitably strengthened and supported, should be given an opportunity to develop solutions for the problems of industrial development.

UNITED NATIONS

ADVISORY SERVICES

IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

At its mid-1962 session, the Economic and Social Council considered various proposals by the Secretary-General for strengthening the United Nations advisory services in industrialization. The Council also received a report from the newly-appointed Commissioner for Industrial Development describing revisions in the structure of the Centre for Industrial Development (which went into effect in October 1962) and guiding principles for the Centre's policy and work programme. The Commissioner also drew attention to the need for more staff to cope with the Centre's expanded activities.

The Secretary-General, among other things, proposed the recruitment of a small number of senior advisers and the ad hoc use of outside high-level specialists to provide Governments, at their request, with: (a) advice on specific problems occurring at all stages of the industrialization process; (b) assistance in formulating requests for technical assistance from international agencies; and (c) assistance in effective follow-up and implementation of recommendations of earlier technical assistance missions. The senior advisers and ad hoc outside specialists would operate under the authority of the Commissioner for Industrial Development and would be used in conjunction with the industrialization work programmes of the technical subsidiary bodies of the regional economic commissions.

On 26 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (893 (XXXIV)) expressing the wish that the additional experts to be stationed in the regional economic commissions, whenever such placements were likely to give the most effective results, should form part of the United Nations advisory services in the industrial field. It also expressed the hope that adequate financial resources would be appropriated as a matter of high priority so as to expand United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, including the Industrial Advisory Service, to meet the needs of the developing countries in all regions.

The resolution to this effect was approved on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Ethiopia, India and Yugoslavia. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The questions of industrial development and the role of the United Nations in aiding the industrialization of developing countries were again discussed later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

Two resolutions emerged from the debates, which took place mainly in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The first of these resolutions—a two-part text—dealt with (a) studies on the questions whether industrial development and allied problems should be dealt with in the framework of a single organizational structure and whether it was possible to co-ordinate more closely all industrialization and related activities; and (b) studies on the relationship between speedier industrialization and international trade.

The final text evolved from a proposal submitted in the Second Committee by Jordan and Poland, as amended in the course of discussion, with the following 16 Members, in addition to Jordan and Poland, becoming sponsors of the revised text: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tanganyika.

By the text proposed by Jordan and Poland, the Assembly would recommend an additional matter for study by the ad hoc Committee of Experts set up under the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 10 April 1962 to examine what further organizational changes might be needed to intensify and expedite United Nations efforts for the industrial development of less developed countries. By the Jordanian-Polish proposal, the Assembly would recommend that the ad hoc Committee's recommendations should take into account the advisability of dealing with the problems of industrial development, natural resources and energy within one organizational structure. (It was pointed out, in the preamble to the draft resolution, that there was a need for close links between United Nations activities in all these fields.)

Others favoured having the ad hoc Committee take account, instead, of the advisability of studying the conditions in which closer co-or-

dination might be established among all fields of activity connected with industrialization. An amendment to this effect was proposed by Austria, France, Gabon, Niger, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

Following an amendment put forward by Syria, and other suggestions made in the course of debate, the text was revised, so that the Assembly, considering that industrial development efforts of the United Nations should be closely linked with activities in the natural resources field and related fields, would recommend that the ad hoc Advisory Committee take into account, in its work and recommendations, the two following questions: (a) whether it was advisable to deal with problems of industrial development, natural resources, energy, and possibly other related fields, within the framework of one organizational structure; and (b) whether it was possible to bring about a closer co-ordination of all activities related to industrialization at the national, regional and international levels.

This recommendation was the one that was embodied in the resolution that eventually emerged from the Second Committee's discussions. (For further details, see text of resolution 1821 (XVII) cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The other point at issue in the discussion that preceded the adoption of the resolution concerned studies on the relationship between accelerated industrialization and measures to meet the foreign trade problems of developing countries.

By the Jordanian-Polish proposal, the Assembly would make the point that the industrialization of the less developed countries was closely dependent on an expansion in their foreign trade and that the world's trade structure would change considerably as the industrialization of developing countries proceeded. The Assembly would therefore recommend that the Committee for Industrial Development should, in studying the relationship between accelerated industrialization and international trade, take into account the urgent need of the developing countries for a steadily increasing income from exports and their need for imports of capital goods on favourable terms, as well as the long-term influence of the industrialization of the

developing countries upon the structure, direction and volume of world trade.

On the proposal of the United States, this wording was amended to have the Assembly suggest, in addition, that the Committee for Industrial Development be kept informed of the activities of other international bodies concerned with trade. The text as thus amended was the one embodied in the resolution that finally emerged from the discussions. (For further details, see text of resolution 1821 (XVII) cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Some Members of the Second Committee thought that the recommendation that the Committee for Industrial Development should study international trade problems might lead to a duplication of the work of other organizations such as the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These questions, it was added, would also be examined by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see p. 000 above).

Other Members pointed out, however, that the emphasis of the recommended studies was not on trade but on industrial development. The subject was consonant with the terms of reference and work programme of the Committee for Industrial Development, which already included projects on certain problems of trade in industrial products.

The Assembly decisions on United Nations activities in industrialization, as described above, were embodied in resolution 1821 (XVII), which was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1962, following the Second Committee's unanimous approval, on 18 December, of the 18-power version of the original Jordanian-Polish proposal.

TRAINING OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR ACCELERATED INDUSTRIALIZATION

Another General Assembly decision dealt with the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.

The task of speeding the industrial development of national economies, the Assembly recognized, required adequate facilities for general

education and a large number of well-trained national technical personnel. Training such personnel should be an integral part of national economic and social development plans and should be carried out mainly in the developing countries wherever possible. It was desirable, the Assembly considered, to intensify the work of the Committee for Industrial Development with regard to the provision of aid in training matters to developing countries so as to elaborate further concrete measures within the framework of the United Nations system and recommendations for the Governments concerned.

The Secretary-General was asked to prepare a report on the matter, to deal with such questions as requirements, methods, progress and proposals.

At the same time, the Assembly urged the United Nations organs providing technical assistance, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their efforts in developing both national and regional efforts to promote the training of national technical personnel for industry. United Nations Member States were urged to develop their educational systems to meet the needs of industrialization, particularly in regard to the

supply of personnel at the secondary, technical and higher levels.

The Committee for Industrial Development and the Economic and Social Council were invited to give the matter special consideration.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1824 (XVII), which was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1962. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The Assembly's text was adopted on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved it—also unanimously—on 3 December 1962, on the basis of a proposal by the following 22 Members: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Chad, the Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Arab Republic.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued in 1962 and dealing with industrial matters included the fifth issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD AND 34TH SESSIONS

Plenary Meetings 1196, 1197, 1230-1232.

E/3573. Work programme on industrialization. Progress report by Secretary-General.

E/3574. Concerted action in field of industrialization. Progress report by Secretary-General.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

E/3600/Rev.1. Report of Committee for Industrial Development on its second session, United Nations, New York, 5-28 March 1962.

RESOLUTION 872 (xxxiii), as proposed by President of Council, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 April 1962, meeting 1197.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its second session;

"2. Endorses the recommendations, the programme of work and priorities set out in the report."

STRENGTHENING UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

E/3600/Rev.1, para. 129. Draft resolution proposed by Committee for Industrial Development.

RESOLUTION 873 (xxxiii), as recommended by Committee for Industrial Development, E/3600/Rev.1, para. 129, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 April 1962, meeting 1197.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1712 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Recognizing that a high rate of industrial development is a necessary condition for the accelerated economic growth of under-developed countries, within a framework of expanding employment opportunities,

"Taking into account the need for greater international action to accelerate the industrial development of less developed countries, in accordance with their over-all development efforts and in the spirit of the United Nations Development Decade, as defined in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Further taking into account the establishment in the United Nations Secretariat of the Industrial Development Centre, the work of the Division of Indus-

trial Development and the existence of the Committee for Industrial Development and its inter-sessional working group.

"Having considered the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its second session,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to consider urgently the problem of the adequate staffing of the Secretariat for industrial development purposes including the possible appointment, at the level of under-secretary, of a suitable qualified person as United Nations commissioner for industrial development;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to appoint an advisory committee of ten experts, selected for their competence and on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution, to examine—in the light of the discussions at the second session of the Committee for Industrial Development, the discussions on industrial development in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council and the relevant resolutions adopted by those organs, as well as of the activities at present being carried out by the United Nations system—the question of what further organizational changes might be necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for industrial development of the less developed countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development, or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in that field, and to report to the Committee at its third session."

UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY SERVICES IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

E/3656. Expansion of United Nations activities in field of industrial development. Strengthening of United Nations advisory services in field of industrial development. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

E/3656/Add.1. Memorandum by Commissioner for Industrial Development.

E/L.967 and Rev.1, 2. Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

E/L.967/Rev.2/Add.1. Financial implications of 4-power revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 893(xxxiv), as submitted by 4 powers, E/L.967/Rev.2, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 July 1962, meeting 1232.

"The Economic and Social Council.

"Recalling its resolutions 872(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962, on the report of the Committee for Industrial Development and 873(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962 on the industrial development activities of the United Nations system in which it requested the appointment of an advisory committee of ten experts,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction at the prompt response by the Secretary-General to the request made in its resolution 873(XXXIII) for the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development;

"2. Takes note of the memorandum by the Secretary-General on the strengthening of United Nations

advisory services in the field of industrial development;

"3. Has received with satisfaction a further memorandum by the Commissioner for Industrial Development based on consultations on the activities in the field of industrialization with the executive secretaries of the United Nations regional economic commissions;

"4. Expresses the wish that the additional experts to be stationed in the regional economic commissions whenever such placements would give the most effective results as described in the memorandum by the Commissioner for Industrial Development, form part of the United Nations Advisory Service in the industrial field which is to be established in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development and with the proposals of the Secretary-General in his memorandum;

"5. Requests that, in carrying out the proposals for the establishment of the Industrial Advisory Service, as described in both memoranda referred to above, the Secretary-General bear in mind the Council's endorsement, in its resolution 872(XXXIII), of the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development at its second session, including one to the effect that the groups of industrial experts should be 'based on the regional economic commissions whenever such placements would give the most effective results';

"6. Expresses the hope that adequate financial resources will be appropriated as a matter of high priority in order to expand United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, including the Industrial Advisory Service, to meet the needs of the developing countries in all regions."

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 798-806, 808, 811, 813-818, 821, 832-834, 841, 844, 845, 854-858.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section V.

A/5220. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.644. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 September 1962, meeting 795.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A/C.2/L.649 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Poland and Jordan: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.649/Rev.2 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tanganyika: revised draft resolution, as further revised orally by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 20 November 1962, meeting 845.

A/C.2/L.673 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Austria, France, Gabon, Niger, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay: amendment and revised amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.649/Rev.1 and Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.677. Syria: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.649/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.678. United Arab Republic: sub-amendment to 8-power amendment, A/C.2/L.673.

A/C.2/L.679. United States: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.2/L.649/Rev.1.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1821(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1712(XVI) of 19 December 1961, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 872(XXXIII) and 873(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962 and 893(XXXIV) of 26 July 1962,

"Noting with satisfaction the programme of work and the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on the work of its second session, the appointment by the Secretary-General of a United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development, and the steps which have been taken to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development,

I

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 873(XXXIII), requested the Secretary-General to appoint an Advisory Committee of ten experts to examine the question of the further organizational changes that might be necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for the industrial development of the developing countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in that field,

"Taking into consideration that the efforts of the United Nations—including the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions—related to industrial development should be closely linked with activities in the field of natural resources, as well as in all other related fields, since the process of industrialization is dependent upon adequate progress in these fields,

"1. Recommends that the Advisory Committee established under Economic and Social Council resolution 873(XXXIII) should take into account, in its work and recommendations:

"(a) Whether it is advisable to deal with problems of industrial development, natural resources, energy, and possibly other related fields, within the framework of one organizational structure;

"(b) Whether it is possible to bring about a closer co-ordination of all activities related to industrialization at the national, regional and international levels;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to

submit to the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Committee, after consideration of that report by the Committee for Industrial Development, together with the comments of the Committee and the Council;

II

"Aware of the fact that the process of industrialization in the economically less developed countries is closely dependent on the expansion of the foreign trade of those countries and that, as the industrialization of the developing countries proceeds, the trade structure of the world will undergo considerable changes,

"Recommends to the Economic and Social Council and to the Committee for Industrial Development that the Committee, in its study of the relationship between accelerated industrialization and international trade, should take into account the urgent need of the developing countries for a steadily increasing income from exports, their need for imports of capital goods on favourable terms, as well as the long-term influence of the industrialization of the developing countries upon the structure, direction and volume of world trade and, to that end, suggests that the Committee be kept informed of the activities of international bodies concerned with trade."

TRAINING OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR ACCELERATED INDUSTRIALIZATION

A/C.2/L.658 and Add.1-3. Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Nepal, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.658/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Chad, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution, as further revised orally by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 3 December 1962, meeting 858.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1824(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the task of accelerating industrialization, which is an indispensable condition for the development of national economies, requires adequate facilities for general education and a large number of well trained national technical personnel,

"Recalling its resolution 1515(XV) of 15 December 1960, Economic and Social Council resolution 898(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 and the latest report of the Committee for Industrial Development, in which the training of technical personnel is regarded as an important factor in the economic development of under-developed countries,

"Recognizing that the training of national technical personnel should be an integral part of national economic and social development plans and should be carried out having regard to current and long-term needs for specialists in connexion with those plans,

"Recognizing also that the training of national technical personnel should be carried out mainly in the developing countries themselves whenever possible,

"Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations and the agencies concerned, in implementing their programmes of technical assistance, are paying increasing attention to the problem of training national technical personnel in the developing countries,

"1. Considers it desirable to intensify the work of the Committee for Industrial Development with regard to assistance to the developing countries in training national technical personnel, so that further concrete measures within the framework of the United Nations system and recommendations for the Governments concerned may be elaborated in this field;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Governments of Member States and in consultation with the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the other specialized agencies, to prepare a report, which would include:

"(a) An estimate of the requirements of the developing countries, whenever possible according to their development plans, for technical personnel of the intermediate and higher levels and an estimate of the available possibilities for training such personnel in those countries, using, *inter alia*, the methodology and techniques for assessing those requirements the formulation of which is envisaged in the programme of work in the field of industrialization of the Committee for Industrial Development;

"(b) Information concerning methods of training national technical personnel in various countries, taking into account the experience of States with different social and economic systems;

"(c) Information concerning the progress being made in the training of technical personnel for the developing countries in the industrially advanced coun-

tries, and the methods employed;

"(d) Proposals for measures within the United Nations system and recommendations to the Governments concerned with regard to intensifying the training, and improving the facilities for the training, of national intermediate and higher technical personnel in the developing countries and, where appropriate, on an intra-regional basis;

"3. Invites the Committee for Industrial Development to give special consideration at its forthcoming sessions to the need for intensifying the training of technical personnel in the process of industrialization, and to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the above-mentioned report;

"4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider the Secretary-General's report and the results of the discussion thereof in the Committee for Industrial Development, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, for consideration within the framework of the problems of industrialization, a progress report on the implementation of the proposals and recommendations approved by the Council;

"5. Urges the United Nations organs which carry out the programmes of technical assistance, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their efforts in developing both national and regional projects aimed at promoting the training of national technical personnel for industry;

"6. Urges Member States to develop their educational systems to meet the needs of industrialization, particularly as regards the supply of personnel at the secondary, technical and higher levels."

PUBLICATIONS

Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 5, June 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.1.

Physical Planning of Industrial Estates (ST/SOA/45). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.4.

Studies in Economics of Industry. Cement/Nitrogenous Fertilizers Based on Natural Gas (ST/ECA/75 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.B.3.

LAND REFORM

The importance of land reform for economic and social development was stressed both by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during 1962.

Background material for their discussions included a report entitled Progress in Land Reform prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This report was a sequel to those issued under the same title in 1954 and 1956 respectively.

The report, among other things, reviewed: the progress made during recent years in land reform in general; the effects of land reform on productivity and output, wages and living conditions; the financial implications of land reform and community development; and the significance of land reform measures in economic development, particularly of developing countries.

Land reform was regarded in this report as an integrated programme of measures designed to eliminate those obstacles to economic and

social development which arose out of defects in the agrarian structure. The most common obstacles to agricultural development, it noted, were the unequal distribution of land and its concentration in inadequately exploited large estates. Higher agricultural productivity and more efficient rural organization, it was stressed, were necessary in order to feed growing urban populations, to increase exports, to help finance the import of necessary equipment for industry, and to improve the purchasing power of the population so as to provide a wider domestic market for industrial products.

In the majority of cases, the report also observed, land tenure reform legislation has been enacted as a result of the pressure of urgent social forces. Local support by the people concerned was needed for enforcement of land tenure legislation after it was enacted; otherwise it was likely to remain a dead letter because of opposition from entrenched interests. Often in anticipation of a law, ejection of tenants, so-called voluntary surrenders of rights, fictitious sales and partitions of property had taken place, the report said. There was also a lack of knowledge of the rights which might have become available after land reforms had taken place. Even when there had been fairly adequate means of public education, a lack of strong peasant organizations in rural areas had helped landlords to disregard legislation, or to circumvent it.

The report also contained a summary of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of various Governments and outlined their plans for strengthening their assistance to Governments in this field even further.

The report was, in general, favourably received by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session.

On 24 July, 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (887 (XXXIV)) recognizing the need for greater and continuing efforts in the field of land reform. It recommended

various steps to be taken by Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly those contemplating land reform measures. Among the steps recommended were: the establishment of appropriate national services for the evaluation of progress in carrying out and assessing the economic and social effects of land reform measures; support for the establishment, as appropriate, of regional agrarian research and training institutes; and the creation of appropriate links between land reform measures and community development and other rural development programmes. A further report on progress in land reform was requested of the Secretary-General for 1965.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which approved it unanimously, on 20 July 1962, on the basis of a United Kingdom proposal. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly endorsed the Council's decisions. It did so with the adoption of resolution 1823 (XVII), which drew the attention of Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to the importance of implementing land reform programmes in conjunction with adequate community development measures. It asked the Secretary-General and the international agencies concerned, particularly FAO, to assign high priority, in providing technical assistance, to programmes and services to facilitate the execution of land reform plans. The Assembly also called upon the Council and subsidiary organs of the United Nations to give attention to the relationship between land reform and urbanization and industrialization and to the fiscal and financial aspects of land reform.

The Assembly adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which unanimously approved it on the basis of a Bolivian proposal, on 5 December 1962. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 314-318.
Plenary Meeting 1230.

Progress in Land Reform. Third Report. (E/3603/Rev.1-ST/SOA/49). Prepared by United Nations, FAO and ILO. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.2.

E/AC.6/L.279 and Rev.1, 2. United Kingdom: draft resolution and revisions, as further orally revised, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 20 July 1962, meeting 318.

E/3679. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 887(xxxiv), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3679, adopted by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1230, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the third report on progress in land reform prepared jointly by the secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation and submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with its resolution 712(XXVII) of 17 April 1959 and General Assembly resolution 1426(XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Noting with satisfaction the vastly increased number of countries in the various regions giving prominence to land reform measures in their development efforts,

"Recognizing, however, particularly in view of the importance of agricultural development to successful achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the need for greater and continuing efforts in the field of land reform,

"1. Notes with appreciation from the report, the valuable work being carried out in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, especially by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and their intention to strengthen such programmes further;

"2. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies—in particular, countries contemplating measures of land reform:

"(a) Establish appropriate national services for the evaluation of progress in the implementation of land reform measures and the assessment of their economic and social effects;

"(6) Support the establishment, as appropriate, of regional agrarian research and training institutes to carry out, inter alia, the continuous study of land tenure and its reform and the adequate training of personnel for the planning and implementation of land reform, with the assistance or co-operation on request of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the other United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and the Secretariat of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions;

"(c) Take steps to establish appropriate links between measures of land reform and community development and other rural development programmes;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which has the major role in this field, to co-operate in preparing the fourth report on progress in land reform;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report, together with his comments, particularly on its implications for economic and social development, to the fortieth session of the Council."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 798-821, (general debate), 862, 864.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section VII.

A/5220. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.664 and Rev.1, 2. Bolivia: draft resolution and revisions, as further revised orally, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 5 December 1962, meeting 864.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution X.

RESOLUTION 1828(xvii), as submitted by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1426(XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Recognizing that the implementation of land reform is an integral part of economic and social development,

"1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution 887(XXXIV) of 24 July 1962;

"2. Draws the attention of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the importance of implementing land reform in conjunction with adequate measures of community development;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and the international agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in providing technical assistance at the request of Governments, to assign high priority to programmes and services which facilitate the execution of land reform plans;

"4. Recommends to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that they should co-operate closely with the Secretary-General and with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the other specialized agencies in collecting the data necessary for preparing the fourth report on land reform programmes, and expresses the hope that the United Nations, its regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies will afford Governments all necessary assistance to that end;

"5. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to devote their attention to the relationship between land reform and co-operation, urbanization and industrialization, and to the fiscal and financial aspects of land reform."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution stressing the importance of the conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna for the economic development of developing countries. It also envisaged action to support efforts to assist these countries in the matter.

The Assembly endorsed the opinion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that, in order to be effective, measures to preserve national resources, flora and fauna should be taken at the earliest possible moment, simultaneously with economic development, including industrialization and urbanization.

The Assembly also expressed the hope that early action would be taken, especially in the developing countries, to give effect to various measures recommended by UNESCO.

In addition, the Assembly called on the

Secretary-General of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other interested international and national organizations, in support of UNESCO's decisions on the matter, to continue to give the fullest co-operation and to provide technical aid to the developing countries, at their request, in conserving and restoring their natural resources and flora and fauna. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution to this effect (1831 (XVII)) was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee approved it on 7 December 1962—also unanimously—on the basis of a proposal by the Central African Republic, Chad, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland and Senegal.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 864, 866, 867.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/C.2/L.666 and Add.1, 2, and Rev.1. Chad, Mauritania, Mongolia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.666/Rev.2 and Add.1. Central African Republic, Chad, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Senegal: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 7 December 1962, meeting 867.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XIII.

RESOLUTION 1831(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the steps taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 810(XXXI) of 24 April 1961, particularly as they affect national parks and equivalent reserves, and the Council's request, in its resolution 910(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, for a study of measures proposed for the conservation and amelioration of natural environments,

"Noting with satisfaction the initiative taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of the conservation of nature, in the resolution adopted by its General Conference in 1962, and in particular the opinion expressed by that Organization that, to be effective, measures to preserve natural resources, flora and fauna should be taken at the earliest possible moment simultaneously

with economic development, including industrialization and urbanization,

"Considering that natural resources, flora and fauna may be of considerable importance to the further economic development of countries and of benefit to their populations,

"Conscious of the extent to which the economic development of the developing countries may jeopardize their natural resources and their flora and fauna, which in some cases may be irreplaceable if such development takes place without due attention to their conservation and restoration,

"1. Endorses the decision taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the above-mentioned resolution and expresses the hope that early action will be taken, especially in the developing countries, along the lines set out in that resolution which, in paragraph 1, recommends measures directed towards:

"(a) Preserving, restoring, enriching and making rational use of natural resources and increasing productivity;

"(b) Assisting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and international organizations with similar aims;

"(c) Observing existing international conventions and treaties on the preservation of the world's flora and fauna;

"(d) Facilitating the exchange of information and of scientists and specialists in this field;

"(e) Introducing effective domestic legislation directed at eliminating the wasteful exploitation of soil, rivers and flora and fauna, while taking appropriate

steps to prevent the pollution of natural resources and to protect landscapes, and also devising and implementing a suitable educational programme at all levels;

"(f) Organizing national campaigns through educational institutions and through the press, radio, television and all other possible media for the dissemination of information, in order to secure the co-operation of the population in the achievement of these aims;

"(g) Associating all interested ministerial depart-

ments in this effort to protect flora and fauna;

"2. Calls upon the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other interested international and national organizations, in support of the above-mentioned resolution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to give the fullest co-operation and to provide technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, in the conservation and restoration of their natural resources and their flora and fauna."

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Human resources being of paramount importance in the process of economic and social development, there was an urgent and special need to assist in mobilizing these resources for the benefit of the developing countries, stated the Economic and Social Council in a resolution adopted on 2 August 1962. Education and training, it added, were of vital importance in the process, especially in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

The Council welcomed the continuing recognition given by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in a recent report to the need for the fullest possible co-ordination, integration and harmonization of the activities and policies of the various organizations of the United Nations system in the field of education and training. It asked ACC to continue to promote these objectives and also to continue to work towards programmes of concerted action in the field of education and training in the various regions. It concurred with and drew to the attention of Members of the United Nations, and of the related agencies, the sug-

gestions made by both by ACC and by an ad hoc working group on co-ordination matters to the effect that: (a) projects in the field of education and training were most rewarding when set in the context of a country's development plan; (b) manpower surveys, where necessary, were an important safeguard against the waste of scarce resources; and (c) there was a need in certain regions to give greater priority than in the past to secondary education.

ACC was asked to report to the Council's mid-1963 session on the progress made in pursuing these objectives on problems of co-ordination in the field of agricultural education and training.

The decisions to this effect were incorporated in Council resolution 906(XXXIV), which was unanimously adopted on 2 August 1962, on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee. The Co-ordination Committee had approved it—also unanimously—on 23 July 1962, on the basis of a proposal by Ethiopia, France, Jordan and the United Kingdom.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 222, 223.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3625 and Add.1. General review of development, co-ordination and concentration of economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of United Nations and specialized agencies as a whole. 26th report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3647. Report of ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination established by Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 798(XXX) and 842(XXXII).

E/AC.24/L.199. France and United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.199/Rev.1. Ethiopia, France, Jordan, United Kingdom: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 23 July 1962, meeting 223.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 906(xxxiv), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 797(XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 838(XXXII) of 3 August 1961,

"Having considered the twenty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the report of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination,

"Being convinced of the paramount importance of human resources in the process of economic and social development and of the urgent and special need to assist in mobilizing those resources for the benefit of the developing countries,

"Believing that in this process education and training, both general and specialized and at various levels, are of vital importance,

"Believing also that the widening of man's horizons through education and training is not only a prerequisite for development, but among its major objectives,

"Recognizing that the United Nations and its related agencies are making an increasingly important contribution in this field,

"Believing that a thoroughly co-ordinated and co-operative approach is essential if available resources are to have the maximum impact,

"Having noted the comments of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination regarding problems of co-ordination in the sphere of agricultural education and training,

"1. Welcomes the continuing recognition by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-sixth report of the need for the fullest possible co-ordination, integration and harmonization of the activities and policies of the various organizations of the United Nations system in the field of education and training;

"2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue to promote these objectives

and also to continue to work towards programmes of concerted action in the field of education and training in the various regions;

"3. Emphasizes the special importance of education and training in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

"4. Concurs with and draws to the attention of States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency the suggestions made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination, inter alia, that :

"(a) Projects in the field of education and training are most rewarding when set in the context of a country's development plan;

"(b) In this connexion manpower surveys, where necessary, are an important safeguard against the waste of scarce resources; and

"(c) There is a need in certain regions to give greater priority than in the past to secondary education;

"5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in its report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session a section on the progress made in pursuing the above-mentioned objectives and to refer therein to problems of co-ordination in the field of agricultural education and training."

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section I.

CHAPTER VI

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

The year 1962 saw the fifteenth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). During the year, the exchange of economic, technical and scientific experience, both among government experts and between ECE and the other United Nations regional economic commissions, took new forms. ECE, in the light of the launching of the United Nations Development Decade by the General Assembly on 19 December 1961,¹ took increasing account in its work programme of the technological revolution through which Europe was passing. In the field of trade, ECE continued its exploration of the problem of trade relations between

¹ See Y.U.N., pp. 228-32.

member States with different economic systems and intensified its efforts to work out ground rules for commercial dealings in East-West trade and payments relations.

The seventeenth session of ECE was held from 24 April to 11 May 1962, at which time the economic situation in Europe was reviewed on the basis of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1961. Resolutions were adopted on the following subjects, among others: a unified system of inland waterways in Europe; the economic and social consequences of disarmament; the relationship with ECE of organizations for inter-governmental economic co-operation in Europe outside the United Nations structure;

the preparation of a study on the role of the consumer and the efficiency of distribution mechanisms for consumer goods in the economies of member countries; the exchange of scientific abstracts of documents relating to applied economics; the development of standardization; and mechanical and electric engineering.

The Commission also took note of the Executive-Secretary's intention to convene a second meeting of senior economic advisers to consider criteria for investment policies in countries with both centrally planned and market economies. The meeting, held from 5 to 9 November 1962, was attended by 67 economists from 25 countries.

AGRICULTURE

The Committee on Agricultural problems considered the market situation and the outlook for trade in the most important agricultural products. A report entitled *Ten Years of Agricultural Trade—Recent Trends and Future Prospects* 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 gave final approval to "European Standards" for citrus fruits, carrots, peas, beans, spinach, witloof chicory and table grapes, and decided to proceed with the standardization of fruit juice and of frozen food products.

FUEL AND ENERGY

COAL

The Coal Committee examined, on the basis of a secretariat report, the long-term trends and the future outlook for coal in Europe. During 1962, it initiated a programme of work designed to increase productivity in the European coal industry, continued its studies on rationalization and mining techniques, held a conference of directors of national mining research institutes and completed or launched a number of studies concerned with the efficient utilization of solid fuels. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee continued to review the European market situa-

tion 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, which has become 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, having completed the general study on the preferential uses of gas, selected certain sectors for detailed study and undertook an analysis of the methods used for forecasting gas demand. In addition, the Committee studied ways and means 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 Committee on Electric Power continued to assist governmental action aimed at the balanced and efficient development of Europe's electric power supply. It considered an annual report on the present situation and future prospects of the electric power supply industry and continued work on studies of peak load problems and on economic methods and criteria used in solving problems of investment choices for plants and transmission lines. A symposium on the rationalization of electric power consumption was held in Warsaw, Poland, in May 1962.

The Working Party on Rural Electrification considered a report on the state of rural electrification in Europe in 1961, as well as a number of reports dealing with the production, transmission, distribution and utilization of electric power in rural areas.

The Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions undertook during 1962 a study of financial charges imposed on electric power supply undertakings and also studied the draft-

ing of clauses of revision of international electric power supply contracts.

The Group of Experts for the Study of Hydro-Electric Resources examined information in map form on the geographical distribution of Europe's gross surface hydro-electric resources, continued its inquiry into maximum supply possibilities offered by Europe's hydro-electric storage and pumped storage potential, and pursued an analysis of inter-regional diversity in hydro resources.

HOUSING

Housing progress and major issues of government housing policies were examined by the Housing Committee during 1962. Methods of estimating future demand for housing were explored, and agreement was reached on techniques of surveying a country's housing situation. A new European programme was being prepared for collecting and publishing housing and building statistics. Three inquiries relating to building costs and industrialization of house construction were completed. Preparations were begun for a seminar on the modifications in the structure of the building industry necessary to improve its efficiency and to increase output.

A seminar on urban development policy and planning was held in Poland from 19 to 29 September. A study tour to observe house construction and town planning was held during June in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

AUTOMATION

A progress report on the work of the ECE secretariat concerning the economic aspects of automation was made to the seventeenth session of ECE. It was noted that comparatively few case studies of the type requested in 1960 by ECE had so far been made available to the secretariat by Governments.

ENGINEERING

A group of experts of the Industry and Materials Committee adopted a commentary on the general conditions of sale for the import and export of durable consumer goods and of other engineering stock articles. In addition, the group proposed, and the secretariat began

preparation of, a set of optional conditions on the erection of plants and machinery abroad. It initiated work on the drawing up of general conditions for both the supervision of the erection of plants and machinery abroad and for civil engineering works required prior to the construction of large-scale industrial plants.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR

Work on labour productivity, with particular emphasis on methodological aspects of the problem, was carried out during 1962 by the Commission's secretariat and subsidiary bodies. The Commission, at its seventeenth session, asked that this work be continued and that a further meeting of experts be convened on this subject. Also during 1962, the Conference of European Statisticians considered productivity measurement problems, and the Commission asked that those Governments which had not yet done so provide bibliographical material on productivity.

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 1961*. The Working Party on Steel Statistics continued to study ways and means of improving the supply of steel statistics published by the secretariat in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* and in *Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1960*. A major study on *Comparison of Steel-Making Processes* was published by the secretariat at the end of the year.

The Steel Committee pursued its inquiries on productivity and automation in the iron and steel industry and initiated new inquiries on the use of steel in construction, the economic aspects of iron ore preparation, the use of steel in competition with other materials and the economic aspects of continuous casting.

A steel study tour of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the USSR was organized by the ECE secretariat in 1962 under the United Nations technical co-operation programme. The study tour included participants from 14 countries in Africa, Asia and the Far East, the Middle East and Latin America.

TIMBER

The Timber Committee reviewed the 1962 European market in sawn softwood, hardwoods, pulpwood and pitprops, and appraised the prospects for 1963.

The Joint Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and ECE on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the International Labour Office (ILO)) included in its 1962 activities: a training course on vocational education in forestry held in Sweden; study trips to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy in connexion with forest machinery development; a study tour of forest industries in the USSR; and a meeting of experts to discuss the economics of production and utilization of fibreboard and particle board.

TRADE

The Committee on the Development of Trade, at its annual meeting in September 1962, reviewed the growth of intra-European (especially East-West) trade and conducted an exchange of views on steps which might be taken to increase trade flows between these countries and countries outside Europe. It discussed specific points which might be included in recommendations to Governments for the removal of "economic, administrative and trade-policy obstacles" to the development of trade between ECE countries, pursuant to a Commission resolution of 28 April 1961. It also considered the action taken by ECE Governments to give effect to a Committee recommendation of 1961 that participants and non-participants in sub-regional economic groups should meet as necessary in order to solve trade problems arising between them, and expressed its desire that the competence and experience of ECE should be utilized in the preparations for the prospective United Nations Conference on Trade and Development called for by the General Assembly in 1961. In conjunction with the Committee's session, the tenth trade consultation of experts on intra-European, and especially East-West, trade took place, at which experts from 21 ECE countries participated in 56 bilateral trade talks.

Also during the year, substantial progress was made under the Committee's auspices to

improve the facilities available for international commercial arbitration and insurance and to arrange for the simplification and standardization of export documents. The secretariat, acting as agent in compensation procedures, continued its work in facilitating the transfer of balances held in bilateral accounts.

TRANSPORT

The Inland Transport Committee continued during 1962 with work 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, and some technical railway problems were discussed.

STATISTICS

The tenth session of the Conference of European Statisticians was held in October. Work continued in the following major fields: family budget inquiries; statistics on consumers' expenditures; comparisons of systems of national accounts in use in Europe; food consumption surveys; current agricultural statistics; index numbers of industrial production; and electronic data processing. The Conference also collaborated with the Housing Committee of ECE on the preparation of a European programme for current housing and building statistics.

CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRAMMES
DESIGNED TO ASSIST LESS
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

With the incorporation of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) into the ECE secretariat in April 1962, a closer association between ECE and the United Nations technical co-operation agencies became possible. During 1962, the secretariat briefed a greater number of BTAO experts and fellows passing through Geneva, aided the European Office of the Tech-

nical Assistance Recruitment Services in locating experts from the ECE region for assignments and continued its collaboration with BTAO in the in-service training programme for European economists and statisticians. The Commission agreed to include in the Programme a number of fellowships for candidates from the other regional economic commissions.

.During 1962, the Commission, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI) of 1961 designating the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade, and an Economic and Social Council resolution (916 (XXXIV)) of 1962, sought to identify a number of urgent problems to which it could give "particular attention in the first years of the

implementation of the Development Decade."

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962, the Economic and Social Council considered the work of ECE in the field of economic research and analysis. The Economic Survey of Europe in 1961 was generally praised, as was ECE's continued ability to provide a meeting place for the exponents of differing economic and social doctrines.

The Council, in resolution 880(XXXIV), adopted unanimously on 6 July 1962, took note of the annual report of ECE and endorsed its programme of work and priorities.

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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 30 April 1961 to 11 May 1962, of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted, during the seventeenth session of the Commission;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report."

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

During 1962, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which has its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, continued to play an increasingly active part in United Nations technical co-operative activities designed to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the countries of the region and to promote regional and international co-operation. The Commission made special efforts to assist member countries in the development of their resources and infrastructure as a means of achieving rapid industrialization.

At its eighteenth session, held in Tokyo, Japan, from 6 to 19 March 1962, seven resolutions were adopted unanimously. These: called for the establishment of an Asian Institute for

Economic Development and Planning; invited United Nations Member countries to take concerted action that would ensure a "just and equitable share in world trade" for developing countries; requested the ECAFE secretariat to study measures adopted by countries of the region to facilitate investment, and to prepare a regional investment manual; requested the United Nations Special Fund and other United Nations agencies and co-operating countries to assist in pre-investment surveys for the proposed Asian Highway, especially in surveys of the 500 kilometres of missing links remaining in priority routes; welcomed the measures adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to decentralize United Nations eco-

conomic and social activities and to strengthen the regional economic commissions and recommended that the Secretary-General give the ECAFE secretariat the requisite authority and sufficient budget to enable it to fulfil its functions with regard to decentralization; approved proposals for strengthening ECAFE's work in the fields of social development and policies, population and community development, and agreed that the Executive Secretary should convene periodic regional conferences to review the social aspects of economic planning and development; and urged interested member Governments to take full advantage of the technical assistance offered by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for improving the production and marketing of coconut and coconut products.

In its review of the economic situation in the region, undertaken in the light of the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1961, prepared by the secretariat, the Commission noted that agricultural output in the region was lagging behind domestic demand and that sluggishness of overseas demand had limited the rate of expansion of production and of foreign exchange earnings. The Commission found that the gap between the levels of living in the advanced countries and those in the developing countries of Asia had not been reduced. It noted that increased external assistance had narrowed the gap between domestic saving and investment, but urged the advanced countries to adopt more liberal policies regarding exports from the developing countries.

While no resolution was presented on the question of regional economic co-operation, the importance of such co-operation was stressed in the discussions of almost all agenda items of the Tokyo session. In its final report, the Commission noted that the time had come to give concrete expression to the idea of regional co-operation and that progress could best be achieved through a flexible and pragmatic approach. It was felt, however, that the setting up of special machinery for regional co-operation would require more preparation and consideration.

TRADE

The main subjects discussed at the fifth ses-

sion of the Committee on Trade, held in Bangkok, from 22 to 29 January, included recent developments in trade and trade policies of ECAFE countries, impacts on the trade of ECAFE countries of regional trading arrangements in Europe and other parts of the world, and measures for greater regional trade co-operation. The Committee examined shipping and ocean freight rates and reviewed the work of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration, the Regional Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion, and the ad hoc Committee on the Asian Trade Fair.

Representatives of 13 member and associate member countries of ECAFE attended the fourth series of the intra-regional trade promotion talks in Bangkok in January 1962. Matters discussed included tourist promotion, shipping facilities and ocean freight rates.

A meeting of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration, also held in Bangkok in January, reviewed informational and educational activities in the countries of the region pertaining to commercial arbitration, conciliation, preparation of model arbitration rules, arbitral agreements between institutions and the use of standard arbitration clauses in commercial contracts, including legislative action required for this purpose.

The Working Party, believing there was a need for materials with which the public could inform itself on arbitration procedures, techniques and facilities, recommended that the secretariat collect such materials, which should then be distributed to Governments, arbitral institutions and chambers of commerce in countries of the region. In addition, the Working Party recommended that countries which lacked arbitral institutions and trained personnel should be provided with technical advisers and training facilities and suggested that the secretariat should maintain lists of qualified arbitrators. To this end, the ECAFE Centre for Promotion of Commercial Arbitration was established within the ECAFE secretariat with the assistance of the Office of Legal Affairs of United Nations Headquarters and of national correspondents designated by member Governments of the region. (See also below, pp. 510-

The Working Party on Customs Administra-

don, at its third session held at Bangkok (from 25 October to 2 November 1962), reviewed the progress made in implementing the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures and examined such matters as customs brokers, clearing agents, customs procedures relating to goods carried by post and air cargo, and measures for assisting Governments in customs administration, training and exchange of staff. Moreover, it reviewed international conventions on customs questions of interest to the countries of the region.

Pursuant to the resolution on the development of the copra trade, adopted by the Commission at its eighteenth session, the Governments of Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand held expert consultations at Bangkok, within the framework of the ECAFE international trade promotion talks, to examine the causes of fluctuations of coconut and copra prices and to consider measures for market stabilization. The participants agreed to exchange market information, to co-operate in preventing smuggling and illegal trade in coconut and coconut products, to request member Governments of the European Economic Community (EEC) to take appropriate measures towards liberalizing tariff policies adversely affecting the coconut oil exports of the region, to establish study units for continued examination of ocean freight problems and to consider the establishment of a regional coconut research institute.

The ad hoc Meeting on Jute and Jute Products was convened at Bangkok from 12 to 18 December 1962 at the request of ECAFE and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. It was attended by the main producing and consuming countries and reviewed trends in, and factors affecting, production and consumption, the causes of fluctuations in international markets and measures for reducing market instability. It examined the question of establishing a study group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres and recommended that such a group be established under the FAO Committee and that its first meeting should be held before the Committee's session scheduled for early 1964.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Industry and Natural

Resources, at its fourteenth session, held in Bangkok from 31 January to 9 February 1962, reviewed the industrial programmes and policies of countries of the region, including specific measures to promote industrialization through programming techniques, feasibility and investment surveys, industrial research and provision of infrastructure and related facilities. The Committee urged the industrial countries to reduce import restrictions and increase their purchases, particularly of manufactured goods, from the developing countries of the region to enable the latter to meet their growing need for imported capital goods and raw materials. The countries of the region should, for their part, give special attention to quality control, standardization and product design, reduce production costs and provide export incentives and credit facilities in order to compete in the world market. The Committee stressed the need, at all stages of planning and execution, for co-ordination between the industrial sector and other sectors, such as agriculture, transport, communications and power.

The Committee considered that the report of ECAFE's second Group of Experts on Formulating Industrial Development Programmes² would serve as a useful guide for countries in improving their procedures and machinery for industrial planning. It recommended that countries of the region, assisted where necessary by the secretariat, should explore the possibility of developing projects which, from the point of view of raw materials, power supply, market demand and economies of scale, would be of common interest to two or more countries.

The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region and suggested that countries should compile a list of expert personnel who might be drawn upon by the United Nations or other organizations providing technical assistance in that field.

The Committee felt that the productivity movement required consistent government support and stressed that productivity organizations should give priority to development of management and that productivity problems should continue to be considered by ECAFE in co-

² United Nations publication, Sales No.:61.II.F.7.

operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

In the field of mineral resources development, the lack of trained personnel and facilities in a number of smaller countries of the region prompted the Committee to note that the United Nations Special Fund should consider favourably applications from Governments for assistance in that field. The Committee recommended that neighbouring countries should jointly explore and develop their mineral deposits and requested the secretariat to intensify and expand its work in assisting the countries to develop their mineral wealth rapidly.

Reviewing the reports of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development and of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the Committee noted with concern the continuing shortage of power in most countries of the region and emphasized that power supply development should be planned to meet the rapidly growing demand for power. Rural electrification was important for the economic development of under-developed areas and should therefore be subsidized by Governments.

The Committee stressed that the countries should expand and improve their industrial and technological research by establishing industrial research institutes, for which help under international and bilateral assistance programmes might be sought.

The Committee noted the close working relations between BTAO and the ECAFE secretariat in the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects in the industrial field, both national and regional, and hoped that the secretariat would extend those operational activities.

At its second session, held in Teheran, Iran, from 1 to 5 September 1962, the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East reviewed the development of the petroleum and natural gas resources in countries of the region, including techniques of exploration and exploitation. It surveyed existing facilities for training technical personnel to meet the needs of Asian countries in developing petroleum and natural gas industries and discussed practical measures for promoting regional and international co-operation in these fields.

HOUSING

The Seminar on Essential Services in Relation to Urban and Rural Housing, convened at New Delhi, India, by ECAFE in co-operation with BTAO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government of India, discussed problems concerning the provision of direct essential services for developing rural and urban housing, such as water supply, drainage, roads, electricity and other ancillary facilities, and recommended measures for developing these services and for training personnel.

The Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centres, at its fourth session, held at New Delhi from 24 to 26 September 1962, considered measures to increase the activities and usefulness of Regional Housing Centres at New Delhi and at Bandung, Indonesia.

At its seventh session, held at New Delhi from 25 to 29 September 1962, the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials surveyed the housing situation in the region, discussed problems of town and regional planning and reviewed the work of the following bodies: the United Nations Seminar on Essential Services in Relation to Urban and Rural Housing; the fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centres; the United Nations mission to survey and evaluate self-help in housing methods and practices in South-East Asia; and the ad hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development on the Financing of Housing. The Working Party outlined a new programme of work to reflect the priority needs of the countries of the region.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Inland Transport and Communications Committee held its eleventh session in Bangkok from 3 to 11 December 1962. The Committee paid particular attention to the Asian Highway scheme and recommended that financial assistance be sought from the United Nations Special Fund for carrying out sub-regional, pre-investment, economic and engineering feasibility surveys in Afghanistan, Burma, Iran and Pakistan, where gaps in the Asian Highway system required realignment. It urged the preparation of a transport programming manual that would assist officials to prepare transport development

plans. The Committee noted that agreement had been reached between the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) concerning the joint implementation of work projects in telecommunications.

The Railway Sub-Committee, which held its seventh session from 29 May to 6 June 1962, reviewed technical, economic and operational aspects of railway transport, such as the increase of capacity of single-line railways, development of various types of diesel engines, the use of containers, and regional arrangements to co-ordinate and facilitate railway research.

The Inland Waterway Sub-Committee reviewed, at its sixth session, held from 6 to 13 November 1962, the progress made in the preparation of contract drawings and specifications for two prototypes of coastal vessels, which subsequently were printed for distribution to interested Governments, organizations and agencies in the region. Further action was suggested for the classification of inland waterways and the dredging of navigable waterways and inland ports.

A study week on the promotion of tourism was held in Pakistan from 10 to 15 September 1962.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In the development of water resources, support to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin continued to be ECAFE's major project during 1962. By the end of the year, the equivalent of \$35.9 million (an increase of \$22.4 million during the year) had been contributed or pledged by the four riparian States—Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam—15 co-operating countries, 11 United Nations units and agencies, three foundations and two private companies.

A highlight of the year was the signing in December by the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand of a loan agreement whereby \$11 million from the Federal Republic and \$6 million from Thailand would be used to construct the Nam Pong tributary dams in Thailand as the first link in the Mekong scheme. The loan negotiations were based on a comprehensive project report prepared for the Committee

under a United Nations Special Fund project. Meanwhile, progress continued on or ahead of schedule in the project's far-flung component programmes of data collection, over-all basin planning, planning of mainstream projects, preparation of comprehensive prospect reports on six tributaries (in addition to Nam Pong), navigation improvement, agricultural experimental and demonstration farms, mineral surveys, power market surveys and other ancillary projects. During the year, the four riparian Governments also amended the Committee's statute to give it specific power to own property.

Meetings on water resources development held during the year were a Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources organized jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) from 24 April to 8 May in Bangkok, and the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development which met from 20 to 26 November, also in Bangkok.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

An ad hoc Committee on an Asian Institute of Economic Development, which met at Bangkok in August 1962, prepared and submitted a joint request of 14 ECAFE member and associate member countries to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance in establishing and operating the Institute for an initial period of five years (1964-68). The Committee decided that the Institute should be autonomous under the aegis of ECAFE. It envisaged a training programme, comprising an annual 10-month course in Bangkok, for 30 to 50 United Nations fellows (to be supplemented by fellowships from other sources) and short-term courses to be organized in other cities of the region, to provide training for government officials.

The third Expert Group on Programming Techniques, which met at Bangkok from 16 July to 3 August 1962, concentrated on the problems of economic projections for systematic long-term planning and programming. It urged Governments to evaluate their individual long-term growth potential, to identify specific factors limiting economic development and to project the path of future growth for planning purposes. It also recommended that the secretariat should continue its work on long-term projections

jointly with appropriate national organizations.

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, at its seventh session, held at Bangkok from 16 to 23 October 1962, considered the problems of domestic and foreign financing of economic development, examined the question of assessing domestic savings, including fiscal policies designed to increase government savings for productive investment, and discussed policies and measures to increase and ensure the best utilization of foreign capital. The Working Party felt that a significant increase in the aggregate rate of domestic savings was vital for the region's economic development and that special attention must be paid to rural savings, and it stressed the need for studies aimed at estimating savings.

The Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development, convened at Wellington, New Zealand, from 12 to 30 November 1962, jointly by ECAFE and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, in co-operation with BTAO, examined and suggested modifications to the statistical series for economic and social development listed in the United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31. The Seminar stressed the urgent need for statistical development as a prerequisite for planning. It prepared guide lines for countries in formulating their programmes of, and priorities for, statistical development and emphasized the value of integrated data, particularly on manpower balance and commodity balance.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

ECAFE participated in the Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States organized by UNESCO in Tokyo in April 1962 and contributed a paper on the relationship of educational planning to economic and social development in the ECAFE region.

The Asian Seminar on Urban Community Development was convened in Singapore from 10 to 22 December 1962 and discussed ways of meeting the needs of rapidly growing urban areas in the countries of the region, resulting from industrial development and technological changes. It adopted a number of recommendations on the planning and execution of urban community development pilot projects and programmes in the region.

The fourth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development was held in Bangkok on 10 and 11 April 1962. Representatives of the various United Nations agencies exchanged information on their current and proposed projects and decided to take further concerted action on rural development in the region.

Pursuant to an Economic and Social Council resolution (830 E (XXXII)) of 1961, the secretariat undertook an evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of technical assistance in the field of community development given by the United Nations and specialized agencies to Governments in the region. In addition, an inventory of training institutes and courses for community development in the ECAFE region was prepared, with a view to intensifying the assistance that ECAFE could give to them.

An Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare was held in Bangkok in December 1962. It was attended by participants from 14 ECAFE member and associate member countries, as well as by representatives of certain United Nations agencies. The Seminar stressed the importance of regional co-operation and recommended, among other things, the establishment of a regional clearing-house for the collection and exchange of information relating to social welfare. A regional training centre for advanced training in social welfare, such as training in administration, supervision, teaching, policy formulation and research, was also strongly recommended.

ECAFE's collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was maintained for the purpose of assisting Governments in the region to formulate requests for UNICEF assistance in the field of social services for children.

The first international training course at the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in September/December 1962. The course was attended by 19 trainees.

AGRICULTURE

The Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division prepared a regional review of institutions for agricultural financing and credit in connexion with a meeting on the subject scheduled for

1963. It continued to study agricultural development plans and planning and prepared a preliminary study of input-output relationships in agriculture in selected countries of the region. The Division staff continued to train, under the ECAFE/BTAO in-service training programme, selected officers of national Governments in programming for agriculture.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 6 July 1962, at its thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (881 (XXXIV)) taking note of the annual report of ECAFE and endorsing its programme of work and priorities.

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RESOLUTION 881(XXXIV), as submitted by ECAFE, E/3599, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 July 1962, meeting 1213.

"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 21 March 1961 to 19 March 1962 and of 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."

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A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section II.

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E/3735. Annual report of ECAFE, 20 March 1962-18 March 1963.

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Bauxite Ore Resources and Aluminium Industry of Asia and Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 17). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.F.2.

Proceedings of Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development, Bangkok, 6-16 December 1961. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.F.8.

Electric Power in Asia and Far East 1956-1960. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.F.10.

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Industrial Estates in Asia and Far East (ST/ECA/73). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.5.

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MIMEOGRAPHED PERIODICALS

Flood Control Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/49-53).

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

During 1962, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and its secretariat were engaged more and more as an instrument for practical action by member Governments in their efforts to meet the pressing economic needs and rising social expectations of the Latin American peoples.

The new Latin American Institute for Eco-

nomic and Social Planning—established by ECLA's Committee of the Whole—started functioning in Santiago, Chile, in July. The members of its Governing Council were elected by ECLA's Committee of the Whole at its Fourth Extraordinary Session in March and, after consultation with the Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 May announced the

appointment of Raul Prebisch as Director-General of the Institute.

The Institute, to function under the aegis of ECLA, was to be assisted for the first five years of its operations by approximately \$4 million from the United Nations Special Fund and \$1 million from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The importance of establishing regional economic development and planning institutes closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions and with the assistance from the Special Fund was stressed by the General Assembly in 1961 in its resolution 1708 (XVI).³

The aims of the Institute are to: (a) raise the technical level of government officials and specialists through training programmes; (b) assist Governments in establishing the institutional and technical organization required for more efficient programming of their economic and social development policies; (c) assist Governments at a purely technical level in preparing their economic and social development programmes; and (d) carry out the theoretical studies required for the improvement of planning techniques used in Latin America.

Following a decision taken in October 1961, Canada became a member of ECLA and began participating in its meetings during 1962. ECLA's membership thus rose to 25, the other members being the 20 Latin American Republics, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. British Honduras or Belize and British Guiana have been associate members since 1961. The associate membership of the Federation of the West Indies lapsed on 1 June 1962 with the dissolution of the Federation.

ECLA's efforts to create a Latin American common market entered a new phase as a result of the coming into force in 1961 of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Montevideo Treaty setting up the Latin American Free-Trade Association. These efforts, as well as the creation of the Institute, all formed part of ECLA's long-standing endeavour to promote integrated national and regional development plans and projects as a means of bringing about balanced economic and social progress.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

During 1962, the Institute for Economic and Social Planning provided an intensive eight-month training course in various aspects of development planning to some 70 Latin American economists, sociologists, statisticians, lawyers, agronomists and other professionals involved in official economic and social plans and programmes in their respective countries. Another 300 officials took part in three-month national training courses organized with ECLA's help in Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Until 1 July, ECLA was the executing agency for a joint programme, with OAS and IDB, to provide advisory services. During 1962, the Institute took over as executing agency for the programme.

Together with OAS and IDB, ECLA co-sponsored the Latin American Seminar on Development Planning and the Consultations on Economic and Social Development Planning in Latin America, held at ECLA's headquarters in Santiago in February and March 1962. These meetings brought together high-ranking experts from member States and international organizations, including those linked to the implementation of the Alliance for Progress Programme adopted at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1961.⁴

In the last quarter of 1962, in collaboration with the World Health Organization's regional office for Latin America—the Pan American Sanitary Bureau—the Institute sponsored a three-month intensive course to help train key health officials from 19 countries of the area. Simultaneously, together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Office (ILO) and the United States Agency for International Development, the Institute organized a similar intensive training course dealing with integral planning of education, which brought together top educators from 15 Latin American countries.

These Institute activities were in line with recommendations made by the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held in Santiago from

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 235-36.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 279.

5 to 19 March 1962 under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, UNESCO, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and OAS, with the co-operation of ILO and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Over 300 participants—including the majority of the Latin American Ministers of Education—and almost 200 observers from other regions and international organizations were present at this Conference, for which the ECLA secretariat prepared several basic working papers.

These and other investigations and projects undertaken or continued by ECLA and the Institute during 1962, with a view to improving the knowledge and more rational utilization of Latin America's human resources, contributed to the efforts of the Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America, which met from 22 to 28 March in Santiago, with the participation of representatives of ECLA, ILO, UNESCO, FAO, OAS and the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM). Closely related to this meeting was the Technical Meeting on Productivity and Training of Management Personnel in Latin America, held in October at ECLA's headquarters under the joint auspices of ECLA and ILO.

Still other ECLA activities of importance to development planning in the region were: a Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in South America, held in September in Santiago, in collaboration with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), the Division of Public Administration and the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; and the Conference on Fiscal Policy in Latin America, held in December at ECLA's headquarters, under the sponsorship of the OAS/IDB/ECLA Joint Tax Programme, with the participation of about 50 Latin American experts and over 20 observers from other regions and from international organizations.

TRADE AND INTEGRATION

Santiago was also the site of a meeting of experts on trade policy organized in July by ECLA to examine Latin America's current trade problems, including those arising from the es-

tablishment of economic groupings such as the European Economic Community (EEC). The experts remained at ECLA's headquarters to review their findings, together with the government representatives to the Executive Council of the Latin American Free-Trade Association, who attended the round-table discussions on trade policy held there in early August. The resultant report, suggesting guiding principles and forms of action for a common trade policy in Latin America, became all the more significant in the light of General Assembly resolution 1785(XVII) of 8 December 1962, which called for a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be convened no later than early 1964.

The ECLA secretariat, at the Second Annual Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Latin American Free-Trade Association, held from August to November in Mexico City, Mexico, presented, within the framework of advisory services requested by and rendered to the organs of the Montevideo Treaty, a series of proposals aimed at accelerating the regional integration process pursued by that Treaty.

Finally, at the request of the Government of Panama, ECLA's secretariat undertook a study of trade policy problems that might arise for that country should it decide to participate either in the Latin American Free-Trade Association or in the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

Meanwhile, the latter programme registered a new step forward in July, at the third special session of ECLA's Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, when Costa Rica acceded to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and to the Agreement Constituting the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, which were already in force for the other four Central American countries: El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. On the same occasion, all five nations signed two other instruments: a new Protocol to the Central American Agreement on the Equalization of Import Duties and Charges, whereby uniform rates were adopted for over 600 tariff items which had been previously negotiated during three different sessions of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee,

leaving only some 60 items to be negotiated in order to complete the common import tariff; and the Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development. Thus, free trade was decided upon for most of the area's products and was to be extended to cover the rest: within the five years ending in 1966, when the Central American common market was expected to be in full operation.

Other ECLA activities carried out in Central America during 1962 in support of the integration programme included regional technical meetings dealing with: grain supplies, road networks, industrial research and technology, public administration, and housing. In addition, a Seminar on Social Research and Problems of Rural Life in Central America was held in October at Mexico City under the joint auspices of UNESCO, ECLA and the Mexican Government.

OTHER MEETINGS AND STUDIES

Apart from the documentation submitted to the various conferences, seminars and other meetings already mentioned, the ECLA secretariat drafted special papers and reports for: the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programming, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September; the Meetings of Experts on Electricity Statistics and Terminology and on Bases for Electricity Rates in Latin America, held in September and December, respectively, at ECLA's headquarters; the Seminar on Industrial Programming, convoked for March 1963 in Sao Paulo, Brazil, by the United Nations Centre of Industrial Development, BTAO and ECLA; and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, convoked for February 1963 in Geneva, Switzerland.

During 1962, it also published new studies on: the timber industry, textiles, livestock,

chemicals, basic industrial equipment, machine tools, and pulp and paper. Work continued on studies on urbanization; demographic trends and projections; Latin American entrepreneurial groups; technological research in Latin America; the steel economy in Latin America; agricultural commodities and trade expansion; agricultural research and extension services in Latin America; energy, water and other natural resources; transport problems in Latin America; and ports (together with the OAS).

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-third session, the Economic and Social Council considered the special report submitted by ECLA's Committee of the Whole at its eighth session and the report of the fourth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole and, on 5 April 1962, it unanimously adopted a resolution (867(XXXIII)) taking note with satisfaction of these reports and of the ECLA resolution of 16 February 1962, by virtue of which the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was established.

At its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962, the Council considered the annual report of ECLA (covering the period 16 May 1961 to 16 February 1962). Council members referred to the important function that ECLA had fulfilled for over a decade in articulating the needs of the Latin American countries. On 6 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted two resolutions: the first (882 A (XXXIV)) took note of the annual report and endorsed the Commission's programme of work and priorities; the second resolution (882 B (XXXIV)) took note of the report of the ninth session of ECLA's Committee of the Whole.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1191.

E/3582 and Corr.1. Special report of Committee of Whole of Economic Commission for Latin America on creation of Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

E/3582/Add.1. Report of 4th Extraordinary Session of Committee of Whole of ECLA, Santiago, Chile, 21-22 March 1962.

E/L.936 and Add.1. Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Uruguay: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 867(XXXIII), as submitted by 4 powers, E/L.936 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 April, meeting 1191.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Notes with satisfaction the special report submitted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its eighth session,

the report of the fourth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole on the creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and resolution 218(AC.50) of the Committee of the Whole."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1210-1213.

E/3581/Rev.I. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America, 16 May 1961 to 16 February 1962. (For list of principal documents issued by Commission since its 9th session, see Annex II.)

E/3581/Rev.I, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA.

RESOLUTION 882A(xxxiv), as recommended by ECLA, E/3581/Rev.I, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 July 1962, meeting 1213.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 16 May 1961 to 16 February 1962 and of 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."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1210-1213.

E/3649. Committee of Whole of ECLA. Report on 9th session, Santiago, Chile, 6-7 June 1962.

E/3649, Part III. Draft resolution submitted by Committee of Whole of ECLA.

RESOLUTION 882B(xxxiv), as recommended by ECLA's Committee of Whole, E/3649, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 July 1962, meeting 1213.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and of resolution 220(AC.52) of 6 June 1962, which reproduces the text of resolution 218(AC.50), 'Latin American Institute for

Economic and Social Planning,' as amended at that session, and of the account of proceedings contained in the report."

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section II.

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Multilateral economic co-operation in Latin America. Vol. 1: Texts and documents (E/CN.12/621). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.G.3.

Latin American Timber Trends and Prospects (E/CN.12/624). Joint publication of ECLA and FAO. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.1.

Manufacture of Industrial Machinery and Equipment in Latin America. I: Basic Equipment in Brazil (E/CN.12/619/Rev.I). Study prepared by ECLA Secretariat in collaboration with Brazilian Association for Development of Basic Industry (ABDIB) and Executive Board of Heavy Metal-Transforming Industry (GEIMAPE). U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.II.G.2.

Manufacture of Industrial Machinery and Equipment in Latin America. II: Machine Tools Industry in Brazil (E/CN.12/633). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.4. (Spanish only)

Textile Industry in Latin America. I: Chile. (E/CN.12/622). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.5. (Spanish only)

Estudios sobre la Electricidad en America Latino. Vol. I: Informe y Documentas del Seminario Latino-americano de Energia Eléctrica, Mexico City, 31 July-12 August 1961 (E/CN.12/630). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.3.

Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America. Present situation and future trends of demand, production and trade (E/CN.12/570/Rev.I). Joint study by ECLA, FAO, and United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.II.G.7.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VII. Nos. 1 and 2. February and October 1962. U.N.P Sales Nos.:62.II.G.1. and 62.II.G.4.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VII, No. 1, Statistical Supplement (October 1962). U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.II.G.2.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its fourth session from 19 February to 3 March 1962 at its headquarters at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The session was devoted mainly to the current economic and social situation in Africa; the promotion of industrialization with a view to diversifying the African economy and simulating greater intra-African trade; the expansion of intra-African trade both within sub-regional

frameworks and on a regional basis; the modernization of agriculture, including the intensification of production and the diversification of traditional patterns; the establishment of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; possible establishment of an African development bank; commodity problems; financial and technical assistance; and co-operation in transport, statistics, community development and training of African personnel.

During the year, the membership of the Commission rose to 37 members—with the admission of Algeria, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda—more than double the number at the Commission's inception in 1958. In addition, the Commission had four groups of associate members.

By the end of 1962, the ECA secretariat, headed by Executive Secretary Robert Gardiner of Ghana, had a total staff of 240, of whom 23 were working with ECA as regional advisers under the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) or provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the past year, ECA completed a number of studies in the field of economic and social development. Most of these studies were related to meetings and seminars, including the Expert Meeting on Comprehensive Planning, the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa, the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa, the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services and the second session of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development. In addition, significant progress was achieved during the year towards the establishment of two important institutions: the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the African Development Bank. (For further details about the Development Bank, see pp. 248-49 above.)

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The establishment of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning was decided on by the Commission at its fourth session, in 1962. Besides choosing Dakar, Senegal, as the site for the Institute, and deciding that advantage should be taken of the facilities offered by the United Arab Republic as the site of a future sub-regional institution, the Commission set up a six-member Standing Committee of Direction for the establishment of the Institute.

The first meeting of the Standing Committee took place in June 1962 in Dakar. In its report, the Committee gave specific directions to the ECA secretariat on the programme of activities

of the Institute, the timing of these activities and the preparation of a first appraisal of the financial problems involved. A panel of experts met at the same time and designed a preliminary syllabus for the main course of the Institute.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

A unit to deal with public administration was established in ECA early in 1962, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (1709 (XVI)) of 1961 on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions. A Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments took place from 2 to 11 October 1962.

EDUCATION

A Conference of African Ministers of Education was held in Paris at the end of March 1962 under the joint auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and ECA. The ECA secretariat participated in the preparation of documents for this Conference and also in other activities resulting from the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held in Addis Ababa in May 1961.⁵

Representatives of ECA attended a meeting of experts on secondary education in Arab States, conducted in Tunis, Tunisia, in August 1962 and the Conference on the Development of Higher Education, held in Tananarive, Madagascar, in September 1962.

TRADE

ECA's activities in the field of trade during 1962 were aimed mainly at the preparation and organization of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, which met in September 1962 at Addis Ababa. Items reviewed by the Committee were Africa's overseas trade, intra-African trade and trade promotion. Following discussion of these issues, the Committee, among other things, recommended that: the Executive Secretary should follow the work undertaken by other international bodies on the effect of

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 283.

regional groupings on under-developed countries; the secretariat should continue to keep under review the development of trade with centrally planned economies with particular reference to the experience of African countries; and the secretariat should study intra-African trade both in an all-African and in a sub-regional framework.

A meeting of African primary producing countries was convened in July 1962 in Lagos, Nigeria, to study commodity stabilization measures. Discussion covered national and international, sub-regional and regional measures for commodity stabilization. National stabilization measures actually applied by African countries were reviewed and appraised, as were international commodity agreements of interest to African countries. The main conclusion drawn at the meeting was that the problems facing African countries in the commodity field should be approached on a world-wide basis.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, ECA's work in the field of trade included the organization of an Expert Panel on Customs Transit Traffic in West Africa which met in Accra, Ghana, in December 1962. The Panel reviewed the present state of transit arrangements in the sub-region, discussed problems which had to be solved and adopted a number of recommendations on transit traffic in West Africa.

Two issues of the Economic Bulletin for Africa (Vol. II, No. 2 and Vol. III, No. 1) were published for the period under review.

STATISTICS

In August 1962, the Statistics Section of the ECA secretariat was raised to the full status of a Division, the major objective of which was to assist countries in promoting statistical development to a stage where development planning techniques could be applied and where statistical information was adequate for policy-making in economic and social development. To achieve its aim, the Division was building up the following activities: regional advisory services, active participation in United Nations technical assistance operations in Africa and the organization of permanent consultations with African countries. In addition, the Division was directing an intensive programme of

training activities, including those at its middle-level centres at Achimota, Ghana, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Yaounde, Cameroon, and its second summer course in economic development for African students, held in Addis Ababa from 18 July to 31 August 1962.

Finally, a Seminar on Industrial Statistics, sponsored by ECA and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, was held in Addis Ababa in July 1962, and a panel of experts met in Addis Ababa in September 1962 to consider an intermediate system of national accounts adopted to the internal needs of African countries, especially for development and planning purposes.

The publication of the Statistical Newsletter was begun in 1962 on a quarterly basis.

INDUSTRY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources took place in December 1962. Documentation for the meeting included a preliminary basic study entitled "Industrial Growth in Africa—a survey and outlook," which assessed the trends in industrialization in Africa during the past decade and pointed out the possibilities of industrial development in Africa in the next decade.

In the field of transport, progress continued to be made in the collection of statistical and other data on transport by sea, air, road and rail. During 1962, the Transport Section also prepared for the Conference on Eastern African Transport Problems which met at Addis Ababa from 29 October to 9 November 1962. The Conference examined problems of sub-regional traffic and traffic control, investigated the need for co-ordination of the various modes of transport and considered arrangements for a sub-regional highway network.

AGRICULTURE

During 1962, as in the past, the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division continued assembling information of current trends in production, trade and prices of agricultural commodities of special importance to African countries.

In connexion with agricultural development programmes and planning, information continued to be collected on agricultural development programmes of Governments. Several staff

members of the Division assisted in the preparation of the agricultural section of the 1962-67 development plan for Ethiopia.

A major project in which the Division participated in 1962 was the Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for Africa, sponsored jointly by ECA and FAO in May 1962. Preparations were also being made with FAO for a development centre on land policies for West Africa, to be held in Sierra Leone in November 1963, to complement the similar centre for East and Central Africa held in 1960. The African Timber Trends Study, a project aimed at assessing the present level of forest product consumption in African countries, was continued and was expected to have partial results in 1963. The Division took active part in the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization held in Lagos from 30 July to 6 August 1962 by preparing technical data on national marketing boards and price stabilization funds in African countries.

Also during 1962, the Division prepared papers on livestock development, agricultural credit and irrigation development. A new development in the course of the year was the publication of the Agricultural Economic Bulletin for Africa, which was to appear twice or three times a year.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The Standing Committee on Community Development and Social Welfare held its first session in February 1962. The Commission undertook evaluation studies of United Nations technical assistance in the field of community development in Morocco and Nigeria. The clearing-house on community development and social welfare collected and distributed important documents on community development, social welfare and related subjects in Africa. The second training course for specialists in community development policy was held from 26 November to 21 December 1962 in Tunis. Inquiries were undertaken in 11 African countries on problems regarding arrangement and rearrangement of villages and small co-operatives, including programmes of self-help. A meeting of experts on the organization and administration of social welfare services was held

in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast, from 11 to 21 April 1962.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962, the Economic and Social Council on 6 July unanimously adopted a resolution (925(XXXIV)), authorizing the Executive Secretary of ECA to empower the Swiss Confederation to attend the sessions of the Commission on conditions similar to those set out for States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission.

At this session and at its resumed thirty-fourth session in December 1962, the Council also discussed draft resolutions proposed by the Commission regarding membership in ECA. One of the draft resolutions would have deprived Portugal and Spain of membership in the Commission and would also have had the effect of changing the membership of France and the United Kingdom into associate membership. Another draft resolution would have deprived the Republic of South Africa of membership in the Commission until it had set a term to its policy of racial discrimination. Both these resolutions were embodied in ECA's report to the Economic and Social Council's thirty-fourth session.

The Council also had before it at its thirty-fourth session a communication from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations in which the Government of Spain expressed its desire to comply not only with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959—which, among other things, called upon Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of these Territories in the work of ECA—but also to comply with the provisions of an ECA resolution of 16 February 1961, which urged all member States to comply with the Assembly's resolution 1466(XIV).

During discussion in the Council, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Senegal, Yugoslavia and the USSR supported the recommendation to deprive Portugal and the Republic of South Africa of their membership in the Commission. Australia, Brazil, Denmark, France, Italy, the

United Kingdom and the United States were against such a measure. The members supporting the recommendation were of the opinion that in the existing circumstances created by the policies and attitudes of the two countries, no co-operation could be expected. Those opposing the Commission's recommendation referred to the principle of universality of United Nations organs.

With regard to Spain's membership in ECA, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia and Jordan expressed the view that the communication from the Permanent Representative of Spain indicated a change in Spain's attitude.

France and the United Kingdom made statements in the Council on the recommendation of ECA to change their membership, in which they said that they had refrained from voting against proposals relating mainly to the African region and supported by the majority of the countries of the region.

The Council, on 19 December 1962 at its resumed thirty-fourth session, rejected, by a vote of 8 to 7, with 3 abstentions, the draft resolution in which ECA had recommended that the Republic of South Africa be deprived of

ECA membership until it should set a term to its policy of racial discrimination.

On the same day, the Council adopted, by a vote of 15 to 2, with 1 abstention, a resolution (927(XXXIV)) proposed and amended orally by its sponsors—Colombia, El Salvador and Uruguay—at the Council's thirty-fourth session. The resolution took note of the communication from the Permanent Representative of Spain and of the statements made by the representatives of France and the United Kingdom before the Council and decided to send back to ECA, for further study, the Commission's proposed resolution insofar as it concerned the status in the Commission of Spain, France and the United Kingdom.

Also on the same day, the Council rejected, by a vote of 7 to 7, with 4 abstentions, a draft resolution sponsored by Ethiopia and Senegal which asked the Council to deprive Portugal of its membership in ECA.

Finally, the Council, also on 19 December, adopted resolution 926(XXXIV), in which it took note of the annual report of ECA and endorsed its programme of work and priorities.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ATTENDANCE OF Swiss CONFEDERATION AT ECA SESSIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1210-1213, 1236.

E/3586. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa, 19 February 1961-3 March 1962. (See Annex II for list of publications and principal documents issued since third session of Commission.)

E/3586, Part IV. Draft resolution III, submitted by ECA.

RESOLUTION 925(XXXIV), as submitted by ECA, E/3586, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 July 1962, meeting 1213.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Authorizes the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to empower the Swiss Confederation to attend the sessions of the Commission if it so desires, on conditions similar to those set out in paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission."

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1210-1213, 1236, 1239.

E/3586, Part IV. Draft resolution I submitted by ECA.

RESOLUTION 926(XXXIV), as submitted by ECA, E/3586, adopted unanimously by Council on 19 December 1962, meeting 1239.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 19 February 1961 to 3 March 1962 and of 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."

MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1210-1213, 1236, 1239.

E/3586, Part IV. Draft resolution III proposed by Commission.

E/L.953 and Corr.1. Memorandum from Spain.

E/L.971. Colombia, El Salvador, Uruguay: draft resolution.

E/L.972. Ethiopia and Senegal: draft resolution (con-

cerning membership of Portugal), failed of adoption by Council on 19 December 1962, meeting 1339. Vote, by roll call, was 7 to 7, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Against: Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Colombia, Japan, Uruguay.
RESOLUTION 927(xxxiv), as submitted by 3 powers, E/L.971, and as revised by sponsors, adopted by Council on 19 December 1962, meeting 1239, by roll-call vote of 15 to 2 with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Poland, USSR.

Abstaining: Australia.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 671 A (XXV), of 29 April 1958, establishing the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Having examined resolution 42(IV), of 24 February 1962, of the Economic Commission for Africa and, in particular, draft resolution III proposed by the Commission for adoption by the Council,

"Taking note of the memorandum submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations and the statements in which the Spanish Government indicated that it was prepared to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 and of resolution 24(111) of 16 February 1961 of the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Taking note also of the statements made by the representatives of France and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the effect that the delegations of those States to the Economic Commission for Africa would in general refrain from voting against proposals relating mainly to the region and supported by the majority of the countries of the region,

"Desiring to ascertain the views of the Commission on the new situation created by that memorandum and those statements,

"Decides to send to the Economic Commission for Africa, for further study, the above-mentioned draft resolution in so far as it concerns the status of Spain, France and the United Kingdom in the Commission, taking into account the memorandum from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, the statements made by the representatives of France and the United Kingdom and the discussions on this question at the thirty-fourth session of the Council."

MEMBERSHIP OF SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1210-1213, 1236, 1239.

E/3586, Part IV. Draft resolution IV submitted by ECA, rejected by Council on 19 December 1962, meeting 1239, by roll-call vote of 7 to 8, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Colombia, Japan, Uruguay.

PUBLICATIONS

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section II.

E/3727/Rev.1. Annual Report of Economic Commission for Africa, 4 March 1962-2 March 1963. Transport Problems in Relation to Economic Development in West Africa (E/CN.14/63). Sales No.: 62.II.K.2.

Economic Bulletin for Africa, January, 1962. Vol. 11, No. 1 and Annex: African Statistics (E/CN.14/125 and Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.II.K.1.

Economic Bulletin for Africa, June, 1962. Vol. II, No. 2 (E/CN.14/171). U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.II.K.3.

Economic and Social Consequences of Racial Discriminatory Practices (E/CN.14/132/Rev.1), U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.II.K.1.

DECENTRALIZING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

During 1962, the question of decentralizing the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening the regional economic commissions continued to receive the close attention of the Organization, in accordance with earlier decisions on the question taken by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.⁶

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of decentralization in connexion with the reports submitted by the regional economic

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 320-23, and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 285-90.

commissions. It also had before it a report by the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with a 1961 request by the General Assembly (resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961) that he report on the new organizational measures taken, or to be taken, to enable the secretariats of the regional economic commissions to discharge fully their possibilities as executive instruments for the programmes of technical co-operation, and on the strengthening of those secretariats as required for such tasks.

During the debate, Council members expressed unanimous approval of the policy of decentralization, which had been reaffirmed by the General Assembly in 1961. Several members considered that sufficient use had not been made of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, particularly at a time when increasingly heavy demands were being made on the Secretariat at Headquarters. Others called attention to certain responsibilities which could only be discharged centrally; they warned that too rapid a rate of decentralization might interfere with existing relations between recipient countries and the central bodies responsible for technical assistance.

In its resolution 879 (XXXIV), adopted unanimously on 6 July, the Council expressed gratification that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1709 (XVI), had affirmed the policy of decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and the strengthening of all regional economic commissions, and expressed its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with the Assembly's resolution, bearing in mind the views expressed during the Council's debate.

The resolution was adopted on the basis of a proposal submitted by Brazil, India, Poland and Senegal, and amended by India, by the United Kingdom and by the United States.

A number of other resolutions adopted by the Council at its thirty-fourth session had a direct bearing on the activities of the regional economic commissions and envisaged for them a growing role in various economic and social fields. Among these were decisions having to do with the economic and social consequences of disarmament (see p. 189), the strengthening

of United Nations advisory services in the field of industrial development (see p. 259), the report of the Social Commission (see p. 295) and long-term projections (see p. 242).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, the question of decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening the regional economic commissions was considered by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where the discussion revealed that a majority of Members supported the principle.

Ultimately, the Second Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the matter arising from a proposal sponsored originally by Bolivia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal and Thailand. They were later joined by Burma and the United Arab Republic, by Liberia and by Argentina, Chile, Indonesia, Nigeria and Uruguay as the original text underwent various revisions to take into account some of the amendments put forward during the debate. Other amendments were withdrawn.

By this text, as further orally revised by the sponsors, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm the policy of decentralization as outlined in its resolution 1709 (XVI); (2) welcome resolution 879 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council and the practical expression given to the policy of decentralization by means of the tasks assigned to the regional economic commissions; (3) request the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighteenth (1963) session, its recommendations on further steps to be taken to implement the Assembly's resolutions on decentralization, taking into account, among other things, the views of the Council and of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions as transmitted through the Secretary-General; (4) request the Secretary-General to proceed with the policy of decentralization, taking into account the interests of States which are not members of any regional commission, and to submit relevant reports to the Council at its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session; and (5) recom-

mend that the Secretary-General continue to convene meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to discuss matters of common interest and to exchange experience, particularly regarding the operation of decentralized activities, with a view to promoting co-operation between the regions, and that he should make available an annual report

on their meetings for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

At a plenary meeting on 18 December, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Second Committee's recommendation as resolution 1823 (XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1210-1213.

E/3581/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America.

E/3584. Annual report of Economic Commission for Europe.

E/3586. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa.

E/3599. Annual report of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

E/3643. Decentralization of economic and social activities of United Nations and strengthening of regional economic commissions. Report by Secretary-General.

E/3644. Memorandum by Brazil.

E/L.956. Brazil, India, Poland, Senegal: draft resolution.

E/L.965. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 6 July 1962, meeting 1213. RESOLUTION 879(xxxiv), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.956, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 July 1962, meeting 1213.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 793(XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 823(XXXII) of 20 July 1961,

"Noting 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,

"1. Expresses its gratification that the General Assembly in its resolution 1709(XVI) of 19 December 1961 has affirmed the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of all regional economic commissions;

"2. Expresses its confidence that the Secretary-General will continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709(XVI), bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate of the Council at its thirty-fourth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 801, 803, 806, 808, 809, 814, 815, 817-819, 821, 846, 847, 852-856.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5196. Report by Secretary-General.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section I.

A/5220. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.653 and Add.1, 2. Bolivia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.653/Rev.2. Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Argentina, Chile, Indonesia, Nigeria and Uruguay, and further revised orally by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 30 November, meeting 856.

A/C.2/L.661. Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria: amendment to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653.

A/C.2/L.661/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Afghanistan, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Syria: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653.

A/C.2/L.681. United Arab Republic: amendment to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653.

A/C.2/L.682 and Rev.1. Argentina, Chile, Indonesia, Nigeria, Uruguay: amendments and revised amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653 and to 11-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.685 (replacing A/C.2/L.661/Rev.1). Afghanistan, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Syria: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653.

A/C.2/L.685/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Syria: revised amendments to 11-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.689. Afghanistan and Jordan: amendment to 11-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.693. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 26 November 1962, meeting 852.

A/C.2/L.695. USSR: amendment to 11-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.703. Draft resolution as adopted by Second Committee, on 30 November 1962, meeting 856.

A/5344. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1823(xxxiv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5344, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1518(XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1709(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

"Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's reports on the subject,

"Recalling the principle that countries receiving aid should have a free choice of programmes and projects,

"1. Reaffirms the policy of decentralization as stated in its resolution 1709(XVI);

"2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 879(XXXIV) of 6 July 1962, and the practical expression given to the policy of decentralization by means of the tasks assigned to the regional economic commissions, particularly in Council resolutions 891(XXXIV) and 893(XXXIV) of 26 July 1962, 903(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, and 916(XXXIV), 917(XXXIV) and 924(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

"3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit to the General Assembly, at the eighteenth session, its recommendations regarding the further steps that may be necessary to carry out the Assembly's decisions on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the

regional economic commissions, taking into account, inter alia, the views of the Economic and Social Council and of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions as transmitted through the Secretary-General, as well as the measures outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, taking into consideration the interests of States which are not members of any regional commission by adopting such measures as may be necessary to ensure that they receive the same benefits as they would receive through membership in the regional commissions, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a detailed report on the stage reached in the implementation of this policy and on the further steps required to achieve the intended results;

"5. Recommends that the Secretary-General should continue to convene meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to discuss matters of common interest and to exchange experience, particularly regarding the operation of decentralized activities, with a view to promoting co-operation between the regions, and that he should make available an annual report on their meetings for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly."

CHAPTER VII

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The following were among the highlights of the work of the United Nations on statistical matters during 1962: (i) the twelfth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission; (ii) the founding of an electronic data processing centre, attached to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, for the collection and publication of international data on external trade; (iii) the start of regional statistical advisory services in Latin America; and (iv) a marked increase in the training of statistical personnel in Africa.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council's Statistical Commission held its twelfth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 April

to 10 May 1962. The Council considered the Commission's report at its mid-1962 session and, on 10 July, unanimously adopted a resolution (883(XXXIV)) endorsing the work programme and priorities contained in the report.

Among the Commission's recommendations were the following: a special study should be made of statistical requirements for planning economic and social development in less developed countries; the study on the systems of industrial statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the USSR and the United States should be revised and a similar study initiated for selected countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa; studies should be made of the objectives, problems, methods and techniques of gathering and compiling statistics on construction and of the re-

quirements for and uses of industrial statistics; the publication entitled *Patterns of Industrial Growth* should be revised and appropriately expanded; a methodological supplement to the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics* should be completed; a manual on national accounting should be prepared as a companion volume to *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*; the study of the inter-relationship between the United Nations system of national accounts and the system used in countries with centrally planned economies should be completed; the study on continuous population registers should be revised and published; a time-table of international activities in connexion with the 1970 population and housing census programme should be prepared; work on improving international migration statistics should be intensified; the *Handbook of Household Surveys* should be completed and published; the first issue of the *Compendium of Social Statistics* should be published; an expert group should be appointed to prepare a revised set of recommendations on sampling terminology to supersede *The Preparation of Sampling Survey Reports*.

The Commission also recommended the establishment of a centre, attached to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, for the collection and publication of international data on external trade. The centre would use electronic computers to put quarterly data in standard units of quantity and value, to verify them and to rearrange and tabulate them. Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other organizations could be provided, at cost, with special rearrangements of the data in the form of tabulations, punched cards or magnetic tape. The centre began operations with the annual data for 1962.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The system of using regional statistical advisers, already in operation in Asia and the Far East and in Africa, was introduced in Latin America during the second half of 1962. Three statisticians, specializing in sampling, civil registration and economic statistics, were made available for providing advice of a short-term nature to Latin American Governments requesting such help.

At the end of 1962, two advisers specializing

in sampling and one each in national accounts, public finance and demographic statistics were serving in Africa and one specializing in economic statistics was in Asia and the Far East.

The year 1962 saw a marked increase in statistical training in Africa. In February, a centre for training middle-level, French-speaking statistical personnel was opened in Yaounde (Cameroon). This brought to five the number of long-term statistical training centres operating in Africa. The total enrolment at these centres increased from 122 for the 1961/62 term to 180 for the 1962/63 term. The number of United Nations fellowships awarded for training at these centres rose from about 60 to 100. In addition to the long-term training given at the centres, two short-term seminars took place in Africa during 1962—one on industrial statistics, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (18-27 July), and one on population problems, at Cairo, United Arab Republic (29 October-10 November).

A working group met at Addis Ababa in September and recommended ways in which the United Nations system of national accounts could be adapted to African needs and circumstances.

Training activities outside Africa in 1962 consisted of two short-term seminars—one on housing statistics and programmes (for Latin American participants—held at Rolighed, Denmark, 2-25 September) and one on basic statistics for economic and social development (for participants from Asia and the Far East—held at Wellington, New Zealand, 12-30 November).

DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

During 1962, 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**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meeting 310.
Plenary Meeting 1216.

E/3633. Report of 12th session of Statistical Commission, 24 April-10 May 1962.

E/3669. Report of Economic Committee containing draft resolution, proposed orally by Chairman, approved unanimously by Economic Committee on 3 July 1962, meeting 310.

RESOLUTION 883(xxxiv), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3669, taking note of report of Commission (E/3633) and endorsing its programme of work and priorities, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 July 1962, meeting 1216.

PUBLICATIONS

Statistical Yearbook, 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XVII.1.

Demographic Yearbook, 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XIII.1.

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1961. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XVII.8.

Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XVII.2.

World Energy Supplies, 1958-1961 (ST/STAT/SER.J/6). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XVII.4.

Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963. Statistical Papers, Series K, No.2 (ST/STAT/SER.K/2). Joint undertaking of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XVII.3.

Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D, Vol. XI, No. 3. Part I: Imports, and Part II: Exports (January-September 1961): ST/STAT/

SER.D/49, Part I and Part II; Vol. XI, No. 4. Part I, Imports, and Part II, Exports (January-December 1961): ST/STAT/SER.4/50, Part I and Part II.

Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D. Vol. XII, Nos. 1-1 through 1-14: ST/STAT/SER.D/51-1 through ST/STAT/SER.D/51-14.

Current Economic Indicators. A quarterly statistical review of developments in world economy. Vol. 2, No. 3 (3rd quarter, 1961) and No. 4 (4th quarter, 1961); Vol. 3, No. 1 (1st quarter, 1962), No. 2 (2nd quarter, 1962), No. 3 (3rd quarter, 1962) and No. 4 (4th quarter, 1962).

Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A. Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-4. Data available as of 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October 1962: ST/STAT/SER.A/60 through ST/STAT/SER.A/63.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Vol. XVI, Nos. 1-12 (January-December 1962).

Direction of International Trade. Statistical Papers, Series T. Vol. XII, No. 1 (January 1962), Nos. 2-6 (February-June 1962), Nos. 7-9 (July-September 1962), Nos. 10-12 (October-December, 1962): ST/STAT/SER.T/125, 126-130, 131-133, 134-136. Joint publication of United Nations, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Statistical Notes (ST/STAT/SER.B/26), 27 November 1962.

Revisions to "Customs Areas of the World" (Corrigendum replacing Corr.1 issued in March 1961): ST/STAT/SER.M/30/Corr.2. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.XVII.5.

CHAPTER

SOCIAL AND POPULATION QUESTIONS

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

BALANCED ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Questions of planning for balanced economic and social development were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session, during discussions on the report on the fourteenth session of its Social Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters from 30 April to 11 May 1962.

On 2 August, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (903 B (XXXIV)) which, among other things, stressed the need for

studies on evolving improved techniques for planning social development in relation to economic development. The economically less developed countries which were striving for rapid economic and social development, it was pointed out, recognized the need for planning and had displayed great interest in the further study of the planning problem and in receiving practical assistance in this connexion. The Council accordingly asked the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, a report setting out for the use

of Governments methods of determining the appropriate allocations of resources to the various social sectors and summarizing the experience of various organizational arrangements for social planning in relation to development goals. The report was to be considered by the Social Commission.

The Council also recommended that, in implementing the General Assembly's resolution of 19 December 1961 pertaining to planning for economic development,¹ full attention should be given to the need for integrating social and economic aspects of development. It further recommended that United Nations organs, including the regional economic commissions, should intensify their work on problems of planning for balanced development, taking into account the relevant experience of Members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies, and that appropriate United Nations organs and the specialized agencies should foster a broad exchange of experience and knowledge of planning for balanced development. Seminars should be held in the various regions on specific aspects of planning for social programmes. The Council recommended, too, that due attention be given in carrying out United Nations technical co-operation programmes to training personnel of less developed countries in planning.

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect on the basis of a proposal by its Social Commission. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Questions pertaining to planning for balanced economic and social development were also discussed later in 1962 at the General Assembly's seventeenth session during debates in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and

Cultural) Committee. No resolutions on the subject were, however, presented.

STRENGTHENING UNITED NATIONS WORK IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

The question of strengthening the work of the United Nations in the social field was discussed during 1962 by both the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

Acting on the basis of a proposal by the Social Commission, the Council, on 2 August, unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing that it was essential that the Social Commission provide leadership in promoting social programmes in the United Nations Development Decade.² It asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report, or reports, for the Commission on new policy developments in all of the social fields involving major shifts in programme emphasis and principal programme activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies related to it. These reports were to be prepared, in consultation with the specialized agencies, only in the years in which information was not available in other documents for the Commission. The Council, among other things, also called the General Assembly's attention to the need for providing the necessary resources for the United Nations to carry out programmes for strengthening and expanding its work in the social field to raise the level of living for all peoples during the United Nations Development Decade.

The resolution to this effect (903 E (XXX-IV)) was adopted by the Council on the basis of recommendations by its Social Commission and Social Committee. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

BALANCED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 464-468.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

Report on World Social Situation (E/CN.5/346/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:61.IV.4.
E/3636/Rev.1. Report of 14th session of Social Commission, Chapter II.
E/3636/Rev.1, Chapter X. Draft resolution II, as submitted by Social Commission, and as amended

by Denmark, France, India, Italy and United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 27 July 1962, meeting 467.

E/AC.7/L.410. United Kingdom: amendments to draft resolution II of Social Commission.

E/AC.7/L.414. India: amendments to draft resolution II of Social Commission.

E/3684. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 903B(XXXIV), as submitted by Social

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 235-36.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 228.

Committee, E/3684, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 830 A (XXXII) and 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 concerning the study of the problem of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

"Having considered the report of the Social Commission,

"Noting the conclusions reached at the regional meetings held at Mexico City and Beirut to discuss questions connected with planning for balanced economic and social development,

"Conscious that planning plays an effective part in facilitating more rapid and balanced economic and social development,

"Noting that the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Social Commission are giving special attention to the planning of services for the family, youth and child welfare within national development plans,

"Bearing in mind that economically less developed States which are striving for rapid economic and social development recognize the need for planning and show great interest in further study of the planning problem and in receiving practical assistance in this connexion,

"Noting that General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade requests proposals for intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development including measures to assist developing countries, at their request, to establish well conceived and integrated country plans, and that General Assembly resolution 1674 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 requests the Council to recommend, after appropriate studies, measures which may be helpful primarily to the less developed countries in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

"Believing that the work programme of the Bureau of Social Affairs on research and development should now emphasize studies on evolving improved techniques for planning social development in relation to economic development, and appropriate governmental organizational arrangements for planning for social development,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned:

"(a) To prepare, for the consideration of the Social Commission, on the basis of available studies, a report setting out for the use of Governments methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at different stages of economic development, and summarizing the experience of various organizational arrangements for social planning in relation to development goals;

"(b) To include in the report such proposed areas for further study as may be needed to develop more precise criteria for allocation of resources to various social programmes at different stages of development and improved government organizational arrangements;

"(c) In the preparation of this report, to utilize the services of consultants, including economists with experience in dealing with problems of social development and experts from the social science disciplines with experience in planning;

"2. Recommends that in implementing General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, full attention should be given to the need for integrating social and economic aspects of development;

"3. Recommends that United Nations organs, including the regional economic commissions, should intensify their work in connexion with the investigation of problems of planning for balanced economic and social development, taking into account the relevant and useful experience of other States Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency or groups of such States;

"4. Recommends further that the appropriate United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned should foster a broad exchange of experience and knowledge of planning for balanced economic and social development;

"5. Considers it advisable that seminars should be held in the various regions on specific aspects of planning for social programmes within a framework of balanced economic and social development, taking into account the relevant and useful experience of other States Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency or groups of such States;

"6. Recommends that, in the process of executing United Nations technical co-operation programmes, assistance to economically less developed countries upon their request in training national personnel for planning should receive due attention."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1149-1160.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section I.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, paras. 4-22.

STRENGTHENING WORK OF UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 464-468.

Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3636/Rev.1. Report of 14th session of Social Commission, Chapter VI.

E/3636/Rev.1, Chapter X. Draft resolution V, as proposed by Social Commission, and as amended by 4 powers (E/AC.7/L.415), adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 31 July 1962, meeting 468.

E/AC.7/L.415. France, India, United Kingdom, United States: amendments to draft resolution V of Social Commission.

E/3684. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 903E(xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3684, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the responsibility of the Social Commission for working out practical recommendations with a view to promoting higher standards of living for the population and social progress and development,

"Recognizing further that the Social Commission places increased emphasis on its responsibilities for over-all policy and the determination of programme priorities and objectives in the various social fields, and that it is essential that the Social Commission provide leadership in promoting social programmes in the United Nations Development Decade,

"Aware of the growing demand and need for accelerated United Nations efforts in assisting Member States to carry out social planning and social programmes, within the framework of balanced economic and social development,

"1. Requests that the Secretary-General prepare, in consultation with the specialized agencies, for the use of the Social Commission, a report, or reports, on new policy developments in all of the social fields involving major shifts in programme emphasis and principal programme activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies that may be pertinent to the items before the Social Commission, taking into account the provisions of Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations and the objectives envisaged in Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 on planning for balanced economic and social development, such reports to be prepared only in the years this information is not available in other documents furnished to the Social Commission;

"2. Requests further that the Secretary-General furnish the Social Commission, as appropriate, with the relevant reports of committees and commissions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies as background documentation, calling attention to those items of special importance to social policy and planning, and similarly furnish reports of the Social Commission to those bodies;

"3. Expresses the hope that there will be con-

tinued close co-operation between, on the one hand, the Bureau of Social Affairs and, on the other hand, the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and development institutes and of the specialized agencies, as well as with United Nations secretariat personnel concerned with the work of the Committee for Industrial Development on social programmes, especially those involving interrelationships between social and economic policy and planning, and that arrangements will be made for the participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and execution;

"4. Calls the attention of the General Assembly to the need to provide the necessary resources for the United Nations to carry out programmes for strengthening and expanding its work in the social field to raise the level of living for all peoples during the United Nations Development Decade."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1149-1165.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section I.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, paras. 4-22.

REPORT OF SOCIAL COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 464-468.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3636/Rev.I. Report of 14th Session of Social Commission, 30 April-11 May 1962. (For list of documents before Commission, see Annex III.)

E/3636/Rev.I, Chapter X. Draft resolution I, as proposed by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee, on 31 July 1962, meeting 468.

E/3684. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 903A(xxxiv), taking note of report of Social Commission (14th session), adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

TECHNICAL AID IN 1962

During 1962, the United Nations provided technical assistance on population matters in the following ways: supporting regional demographic training and research centres; holding a seminar on population problems in Africa; setting up a regional demographic advisory service for Asia and the Far East; 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 Latin America (in Santiago, Chile) and for Asia and the Far East (in Bombay, India) were continued during 1962. Twenty-five holders of United Nations fellowships from the following countries were trained at the Latin American Centre: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, El Salvador, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela. The Centre for Asia and the Far

East provided training for 15 fellowship holders from Afghanistan, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, the Philippines, and Thailand, and for one from Guinea.

Both centres continued programmes of research on regional demographic problems. Among other things, the Latin American Centre carried out population projections for Bolivia, Uruguay and Venezuela, an experimental survey of births and deaths in the state of Guanabara, Brazil, and an inquiry on migration into Greater Santiago, Chile. Studies of fertility, population projections and the problems of internal migration and urbanization in selected Asian countries were made at the Centre for Asia and the Far East.

Steps were also taken to establish regional demographic training and research facilities in Africa.

A seminar on population problems in Africa was held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 29 October to 10 November 1962. This seminar was attended by delegates from the following 21 countries and territories: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. Observers from four other Governments also took part in the seminar.

A regional adviser, to counsel Governments in Asia and the Far East on projects for the evaluation, analysis and utilization of census results and related data, was appointed under the United Nations technical assistance programme. A demographer was appointed at the request of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee to advise and assist in the development of demographic and social studies of interest to Central American countries.

Expert assistance on national demographic studies was provided to Colombia and Haiti.

STUDIES

Publications issued in 1962 included: The Mysore Population Study (a comprehensive report of a demographic survey undertaken jointly by the Government of India and the

United Nations in the state of Mysore); and Population and Food Supply, containing factual material to aid the Food and Agriculture Organization's Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Questions relating to population growth and economic development were debated at the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

Discussions led to the adoption of the resolution whereby the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry on the problems facing Governments as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council should intensify its studies and research on the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development and endorsed the view of the Council's Population Commission³ that the United Nations should encourage and assist Governments, especially those of the less developed countries, in obtaining basic data and in carrying out essential studies of the demographic aspects of their development problems. The Assembly also recommended that the Second World Population Conference (scheduled for 1965) should pay special attention to the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development.

The Assembly's decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1838(XVII), adopted at a plenary meeting on 18 December 1962 by 69 votes to 0, with 27 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was a modified version of a text recommended by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee approved its version of the resolution on 13 December 1962, by a roll-call vote of 43 to 14, with 42 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Ceylon, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and the United Arab Republic, as amended by France, Gabon, Lebanon, Liberia and Spain.

The text approved by the Second Committee contained a clause whereby the Assembly would

³See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 356-57.

endorse the view of the Population Commission that the United Nations should give technical aid, as requested by Governments, for national projects and programmes dealing with population problems.

The clause to this effect was deleted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1962, after a vote of 34 to 34, with 32 abstentions. Objections to this clause were voiced by a number of representatives who pointed

out, both in the Second Committee and at the plenary meeting of the Assembly, that their Governments were opposed to United Nations technical assistance being provided for birth-control programmes.

Prior to voting on the Second Committee's text, the Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 42 to 26, with 32 abstentions, that the matter before it was one requiring a two-thirds majority vote for adoption of the resolution.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 866-869, 874, 875, 878.
Fifth Committee, meeting 978.

Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/5222. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.657 and Add.1. Ceylon, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.657/Rev.1, 2. Ceylon, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution, as amended by 5 powers (A/C.2/L.709/Rev.2), adopted by Second Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 875, by roll-call vote of 43 to 14, with 42 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Burma, Burundi, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, France, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela.

A/C.2/L.657/Rev.1/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of 12-power draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.709. France, Lebanon, Liberia, Spain: amendments to 13-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.657.

A/C.2/L.709/Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1 and Rev.2.

France, Gabon, Lebanon, Liberia, Spain: revised amendments to 12-power revised draft resolutions, A/C.2/L.657/Rev.1 and Rev.2.

A/C.5/965, A/5375. Note by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution of Second Committee.

A/5354. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1838(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5354, and as modified by Assembly votes, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197, by 69 votes to 0, with 27 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that rapid economic and social progress in the developing countries is dependent not least upon the ability of these countries to provide their peoples with education, a fair standard of living and the possibility for productive work,

"Considering further that economic development and population growth are closely interrelated,

"Recognizing that the health and welfare of the family are of paramount importance, not only for obvious humanitarian reasons, but also with regard to economic development and social progress, and that the health and welfare of the family require special attention in areas with a relatively high rate of population growth,

"Recognizing further that it is the responsibility of each Government to decide on its own policies and devise its own programmes of action for dealing with the problems of population and economic and social progress,

"Reminding States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that, according to recent census results, the effective population increase during the last decade has been particularly great in many of the low-income less developed countries,

"Reminding Member States that in formulating their economic and social policies it is useful to take into account the latest relevant facts on the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development, and that the forthcoming World Population Conference and the Asian Population Conference might throw new light on the importance of this problem, especially for the developing countries,

"Recalling its resolution 1217(XII) of 14 December 1957, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Member States, particularly the developing countries, to follow as closely as possible the inter-relationship of economic changes and population changes, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 which contains provisions for intensifying efforts to ensure international co-operation in the evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, particularly in the less developed countries, and in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of increasing technical assistance funds for assistance to Governments requesting it in preparing permanent programmes of demographic research,

"Recognizing that further studies and research are necessary to fill the gaps in the present knowledge of the causes and consequences of demographic trends, particularly in the less developed countries,

"Recognizing also that removals of large national groups to other countries may give rise to ethnic, political, emotional and economic difficulties,

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade in which he refers, *inter alia*, to the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work on population problems which has up to now been carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes;

"4. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission, and taking into account the results

of the inquiry referred to in paragraph 3 above, should intensify its studies and research on the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development, with particular reference to the needs of the developing countries for investment in health and educational facilities within the framework of their general development programmes;

"5. Further recommends that the Economic and Social Council should report on its findings to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

"6. Endorses the view of the Population Commission that the United Nations should encourage and assist Governments, especially those of the less developed countries, in obtaining basic data and in carrying out essential studies of the demographic aspects, as well as other aspects, of their economic and social development problems;

"7. Recommends that the second World Population Conference should pay special attention to the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development, particularly in the less developed countries, and that efforts should be made to obtain the fullest participation in the Conference by experts from such countries."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/CONF.41/PC.1. Report of first session of Preparatory Committee for Second World Population Conference, Geneva, 27-29 June, 1962.

ST/SOA/SER.R/6. Provisional suggestions for national programmes of analysis of population census data as an aid to planning and policy-making.

E/CN.9/CONF.3/1(E/CN.14/186). Report of Seminar on Population Problems in Africa, Cairo, 29 October-10 November 1962.

Mysore Population Study. A co-operative project of United Nations and Government of India. U.N.P. Sales No.:61.XIII.3.

Population and Food Supply. FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study No. 7. U.N.P. Sales No.:62.I.22.

Demographic Yearbook, 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.XIII.1.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TECHNICAL AID IN 1962

During 1962, the following countries and territories received technical assistance in the form of experts on various aspects of community development: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan and Turkey.

Of the 46 advisers in the field during 1962, five were regional advisers—including two at

the Arab States Training Centre for Education for Community Development (ASFEC) at Sirs-el Layan, United Arab Republic, and two at the Regional Training Centre for Education in Community Development in Latin America (CREFAL) at Patzcuaro, Mexico. In addition, eight associate advisers were serving in the field.

Twenty-eight fellowships in the field of community development—in addition to arrangements to enable country representatives to attend short-term workshops and seminars—were awarded in 1962 to officials from Afghanistan,

Cyprus, Dahomey, Indonesia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

During 1962, five seminars and workshops were sponsored by the United Nations, as follows:

(i) A European study group on community development, convened under the joint sponsorship of the European Social Welfare Programme and the Irish Community Development Movement, met from 30 June to 7 July 1962 in Gormanton, Ireland. It dealt with the organization of resources for rural community development. (The European Social Welfare Programme is designed to meet the needs of European countries for short-term experts, the exchange of social welfare personnel and the organization of workshops, seminars and training courses.)

(ii) A seminar on the planning and administration of community development in the Arab States was organized with the assistance of ASFEC and the League of Arab States in Cairo, from 22 May to 2 June 1962. Participants in the seminar reviewed the current status and role of community development in the region and discussed practical questions of organization, administration and training important to the future development of national community development programmes.

(iii) A second African training course in community development was held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 26 November to 24 December; seven countries from the region participated. This course, like its predecessor in Dakar, Senegal, in 1961, was designed for African officials

holding supervisory and administrative positions in community development and related programmes.

(iv) A workshop on the organization and evaluation of community development in Latin America was held in Quito, Ecuador, from 2 to 15 December 1962, and was attended by senior officials from seven countries of the region which had received or were receiving technical aid in community development from the United Nations.

(v) A seminar on urban community development in Asian countries, convened in Singapore from 10 to 20 December 1962, was attended by representatives from 10 countries, interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. Its main purpose was to examine the applicability of the community development concept to urban conditions.

STUDIES

During 1962, three reports on community development matters were published: (i) *The Social Training of Front-line Rural Development Workers*—describing methods used by different countries in training for community development work; (ii) *Report of a Rural Development Evaluation Mission in Ceylon*—an evaluation, prepared for the Government of Ceylon, of the community development programme in Ceylon, including recommendations for future action; (iii) *Report of the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes*—a report on a seminar which took place in Bangkok from 22 August to 1 September 1961.⁴

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/3636/Rev.1. Report of 14th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.
ST/SOA/46. Social training of front-line rural development workers.

ST/TAO/SER.C/54(ST/SOA/SER.T/3). Report of Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes, Bangkok, Thailand, 22 August-1 September 1961.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL AID IN 1962

The services of 67 experts were provided through the United Nations during 1962 to advise the following countries and territories on various aspects of housing, building, planning and urbanization: Afghanistan, Burma, Cam-

bodia, Cameroon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines,

⁴See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 361.

Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and the United Arab Republic. One regional housing adviser was assigned to the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

Fifty-eight fellowships were awarded in 1962 to nationals of the following 23 countries and territories: Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.

One workshop and four seminars were also arranged during 1962 under United Nations auspices, as described below.

A workshop on urbanization in Africa was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 April to 5 May 1962. Participants included national and municipal officials concerned with urbanization from Cameroon, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, France, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Senegal, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom. Also participating were 14 advisers from different African countries designated by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as well as others designated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The workshop identified fundamental problems arising from the rapid growth of African cities and the massive migration from rural to urban areas and made recommendations with a view to assisting Governments in formulating and carrying out policies to deal with the most urgent of these problems.

A seminar on urban development policy and planning was convened in Warsaw, Poland, from 2 to 9 September 1962, with participants from Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The seminar considered

urban, national, regional and local development policies with particular reference to measures for promoting the balanced economic and social development of urban areas and for avoiding the uncontrolled growth of large urban agglomerations.

A seminar on essential services in relation to urban and rural development was held in New Delhi, India, from 25 to 29 September 1962, with participants from Burma, China, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The seminar discussed problems relating to the provision of essential services, such as water supply, sewage disposal, roads and electricity for urban and rural housing projects and made recommendations for dealing with the administrative, organizational and technical aspects of these problems.

A seminar on housing statistics as an aid to programming of housing, building and planning services for Latin American countries was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 2 to 25 September 1962, with participants from: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela. The seminar's main conclusions were that housing should be programmed through general development plans—using basic national statistics and sample surveys—and that seminars, exchange opportunities and training should be organized on a continuing and enlarged basis.

A seminar on modular co-ordination (that is, on building elements the dimensions of which are standardized in relation to one another) for Central American countries was held in San Salvador, El Salvador, from 14 to 23 August 1962, with participants from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Also participating were four advisers who explained the methods and practice of modular co-ordination in European countries and in the United States. The seminar, part of the general programme of activities of the Central American Committee for Economic Integration, was intended to lay the technical basis for a system of modular co-ordination in building materials and components in order to permit a wider market for building materials throughout the Central American isthmus, thus

providing the basis for increased production of materials at lower cost. A report on the seminar's findings was submitted to the Housing Sub-Committee of the Central American Committee for Economic Integration.

PUBLICATIONS

Published in 1962 was a study entitled *Physical Planning of Industrial Estates*.

CREATION OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

On the basis of a recommendation by its Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council decided on 2 August 1962 to set up an 18-member Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to deal with housing and related community facilities and physical planning. The Council did so in adopting resolution 903 C (XXXIV), by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. On 7 December, 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1772(XVII))—by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions—welcoming the establishment of the Committee and asked the Council to enlarge the membership of the Committee from 18 to 21. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below for texts of Council and Assembly resolutions.) On 19 December 1962, the Council acted on this request and the next day elected the following 21 members of the Committee: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Romania, Tanganyika, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and the United States. They were elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and a balance between developing and industrialized countries with a view to achieving as far as possible a balanced coverage of expertise in housing, building and urban development.

The decision to set up the Committee was

taken by the Council in view of its conviction that additional steps were necessary to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in the housing field.

Among other things, the Council urged Governments to review their contributions for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two operations in 1962 should reach \$150 million in order that additional resources might be available for projects in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning in appropriate proportion to other sound projects required for the economic and social development of the developing countries.

(For terms of reference of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, see text of Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For details about terms of office of Committee members, see text of resolution 903 C (XXXIV) and also APPENDIX III.)

The establishment of the Committee arose from a proposal made by the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development in a report presented to the fourteenth session of the Council's Social Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 30 April to 11 May 1962. The experts, who met in New York from 7 to 21 February 1962, proposed that a permanent organ be set up within the United Nations system to deal with housing, building and planning matters. Their report also contained recommendations on the place of programmes for the extension of housing and basic community facilities within national development programmes, on techniques for expanding and using national and international resources for that purpose and on action targets during the United Nations Development Decade.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 464-467.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3636/Rev.1. Report of 14th session of Social Commission, Chapter III.
E/3636/Rev.1, Chapter X. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission and as amended by

Ethiopia (E/AC.7/L.413), Italy (E/AC.7/L.412), United States and Yugoslavia jointly (E/AC.7/L.411), adopted by Social Committee on 27 July 1962, meeting 467, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.411. United States and Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution III of Social Com-

E/AC.7/L.412. Italy: amendments to draft resolution III of Social Commission.

E/AG.7/L.413. Ethiopia: amendments to draft resolution III of Social Commission.

E/3684. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 903 C (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3684, adopted by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the observations and recommendations of the Social Commission on the report of the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development, which met in February 1962 in accordance with Council resolution 830 C (XXXII) of 2 August 1961,

"Commending the ad hoc group of experts for the scope and usefulness of their report,

"Noting with special interest the recommendations of this group that a permanent body for housing and related matters be established within the United Nations,

"Cognizant of the great need for improved housing for millions of families, particularly in the developing countries, and of the interest of the United Nations in assisting Governments in their efforts to bring about this improvement as shown in the long-range programmes for concerted action in the fields of low-cost housing and urbanization,

"Noting with satisfaction the growing activities of the regional economic commissions in the field of housing, building and planning and the fact that some of the regional commissions already have standing organs for this work and others are considering establishing them,

"Noting with satisfaction the work of the specialized agencies with respect to the field of housing and related community facilities and their continuing contributions to international and national efforts in this field,

"Convinced that additional steps must be taken in the field of housing to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in this area,

"1. Hereby establishes a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to deal with housing and related community facilities and physical planning, composed of eighteen States Members of the United Nations, elected by the Council on a basis of equitable geographical distribution and a balance between developing and industrialized countries, the representatives on this committee to be designated by the Governments of these States in agreement with the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, a balanced coverage of required expertise in housing, building and urban development;

"2. Decides that, except for the initial period, the term of office for members of the Committee shall be three years; for the initial period, one-third of the members shall serve for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, the term of each member to be determined by lot; retiring members

shall be eligible for re-election;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform Members of the United Nations of the establishment of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and invite them to indicate to him by 1 November 1962 if they wish to put forward their candidatures for election to the Committee at the resumed thirty-fourth session of the Council;

"4. Decides that the terms of reference of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning include responsibilities for:

"(a) Examination of reports concerning technical assistance activities in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning;

"(b) Recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate co-ordination of these programmes among the various United Nations bodies, including the regional economic commissions, and with other international agencies;

"(c) Recommendations to Governments, through the Council, on appropriate priorities and programme emphasis in the field of housing and related community facilities and physical planning;

"(d) Promotion of research and of the exchange and dissemination of experience and information in these fields, with especial reference to the needs of under-developed countries;

"(e) Development of proposals for consideration by appropriate United Nations bodies and others, on such matters as financing of home construction and ownership, provision of land for homes and community facilities at reasonable cost, designs suitable for low-cost housing in different climates and cultures, improved building materials and their better use, and ways of promoting acceptance and adoption of efficient organizational and building techniques;

"(f) Development of means and methods for the increased utilization of the regional economic commissions in this field;

"5. Invites the regional economic commissions to strengthen their activities in this field and to co-operate fully in the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

"6. Decides further that the Committee should report to the Council through the Social Commission and also forward its report to the Committee on Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions in order that the Council may consider the Committee's report together with the comments thereon of these bodies;

"7. Decides also to review these organizational arrangements after three years;

"8. Urges participating Governments, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 1715(XVI) of 19 December 1961, to review their contributions to the support of the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two organs in the year 1962 may reach the target of \$150 million, in order that additional resources may be available for projects in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning in appropriate proportion to other sound projects required

for the economic and social development of the developing countries;

"9. Recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs and the corresponding strengthening of the staffs in the regional economic commissions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programme of the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1149, 1151-1160, 1162, 1163.

Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section I.

A/C.3/L.998 and Add.1, 2: Colombia, Denmark, Guinea, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Tunisia, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1163, by 77 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1772(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5314, adopted by Assembly on 7

December 1962, meeting 1187, by 81 votes to, 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 establishing a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

"Noting further that many Member States have expressed interest in the new Committee,

"1. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning whose terms of reference and reporting procedure provide a new instrument for consideration of the problems involved and appropriate integration of housing and urban development programmes with economic, social and industrial development programmes;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session to consider enlarging the membership of the Committee from eighteen to twenty-one."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Physical Planning of Industrial Estates (ST/SOA/45). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.4.

Report of Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development (E/CN.5/367/Rev.1-ST/SOA/50). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.V.1.

SOCIAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL AID AND STUDIES

The social services programmes carried out or assisted by the United Nations during 1962 dealt particularly with the planning, development, organization and administration of comprehensive national social service programmes and their relation to over-all economic and social development, the promotion of family and child welfare and the training of social welfare personnel.

During 1962, in the field of social services, 48 advisers were assigned to the following 29 countries: Bolivia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. In addition, 84 fellowships were awarded to nationals of the following 33 countries: Bolivia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, China, the Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Republic of Korea,

Laos, Lebanon, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND

ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Assistance in planning and implementing social service programmes was rendered to several Governments during 1962 through consultations with the social affairs divisions of the United Nations regional economic commissions, through regional meetings, through the provision of services of general social welfare advisers and through the granting of fellowships.

The services of nine experts on planning, organization and administration of social services were provided during 1962 to the following countries: Ethiopia, Honduras, Israel, Laos, Libya, Paraguay, Togo and Turkey.

A meeting of experts from 13 countries on the organization and administration of social welfare in Africa was held in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast, between 11 and 20 April 1962.

Thirteen fellowships were awarded to nationals from the Congo (Brazzaville), Honduras, Laos, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic.

A report of eight experts who met in 1961⁵ to analyze national experiences and identify underlying principles and effective methods in the organization and administration of social services was published in 1962 under the title *Report on the Organization and Administration of Social Services*.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

The United Nations and the World Health Organization were joint sponsors of a meeting of experts held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 October to 1 November 1962, on the care of well children in day-care centres and residential institutions.

A regional seminar for countries in Asia and the Far East, held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 19 to 31 December 1962, considered the training of personnel for family and child welfare services.

Eight experts were provided in 1962 to the following countries: Ghana, Guatemala, Lebanon, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. Fellowships for study in the family and child welfare field were awarded to 14 nationals from the following countries: Greece, Haiti, Honduras, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Poland, Thailand, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

During 1962, there was a substantial increase in governmental requests for assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for family, child and youth welfare services (including the training of personnel at different educational levels) and for social welfare programmes in such fields as community development, homecraft/mothercraft, urban development, maternal and child health, and rehabilitation of the handicapped. Twenty-eight countries received UNICEF aid, with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs providing technical advice and support for the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects aided by UNICEF in the social welfare field.

A further issue of *International Social Service Review* (No. 9)—devoted principally to plan-

ning for social development and social welfare problems in Africa—was prepared in 1962 for publication in 1963.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The services of 17 advisers on social work training were provided during 1962 to the following countries: Bolivia, Ceylon, Chile, Ethiopia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain and Turkey.

CONSIDERATION BY SOCIAL COMMISSION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A report on the organization and administration of social services prepared by a group of experts was considered in 1962 by the Social Commission at its fourteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 30 April and 11 May and by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session.

The experts, among other things, stressed the need for further studies, both national and international, and considered that the United Nations should continue to give high priority to aiding Governments interested in drawing up, organizing and administering national social service programmes within the framework of over-all economic and social development.

In its discussions on the growing importance of the UNICEF programme in the field of social services, the Commission further pointed out that social services for families, children and youth made a vital contribution to social development, both as regards broad programmes for rural and urban development and as regards human investment for the future, and that they should, therefore, be accorded a definitive role in the programmes carried out in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade.

On 2 August 1962, the Council, acting on the recommendation of its Social Commission, adopted a resolution (903 D (XXXIV)) approving in general the major conclusions and recommendations of the experts and asked the Secretary-General to transmit their report, for comment, to United Nations Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned. The Council also asked him for: (a) a reappraisal, considering the

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 365.

needs of developing countries for family, child and youth welfare services, of the United Nations social service programme (including the technical assistance programme and the increased activities of UNICEF and the regional economic commissions in this field); and (b) recommendations for strengthening the United Nations social service programme. These recommendations were to be considered at the Social Commission's fifteenth (1963) session.

In addition, the Secretary-General was asked for a report—to be considered at the Social Commission's sixteenth session—based, *inter alia*, on case studies and containing suggestions

for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing such services. The Council also recommended that United Nations Member States, the General Assembly and the regional economic commissions accord the social welfare sector of economic and social development schemes a definite role within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in the establishment of national and regional development institutes. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 464-467.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3636/Rev.1. Report of 14th session of Social Commission, Chapter V.

E/3636/Rev.1, Chapter X. Draft resolution IV submitted by Social Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 27 July 1962, meeting 467.

E/3684. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 903D(xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3684, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the observations of the Social Commission on the Report on the Organization and Administration of Social Services,

"Recognizing that the report provides guidelines to the work of the United Nations and to national Governments in establishing services required for effective investment in human resources,

"Noting the growing co-operation between the Bureau of Social Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund and the regional economic commissions, particularly in providing assistance to developing countries in extending services for family, child and youth welfare and the training of personnel,

"Further noting the significance of integrating social services in over-all policies, and the need for planning such services at the national level,

"1. Commends the group of experts for the quality of its Report on the Organization and Administration of Social Services, and approves in general the major conclusions and recommendations as summarized in chapter I of the report;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To transmit the Report of the group of experts to Member States, the specialized agencies con-

cerned and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to invite their comments thereon, and to prepare a summary of these comments for the fifteenth session of the Social Commission to be held in 1963;

"(b) To take into account the conclusions and recommendations of this group of experts, and the comments referred to in sub-paragraph 2(a) above, in carrying out the United Nations programme in this field;

"Further requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To reappraise, particularly considering the needs of developing countries for family, child and youth welfare services, the United Nations social service programme, including the technical assistance programme and the increased activities with the United Nations Children's Fund and the regional economic commissions in this field, and to prepare recommendations for strengthening the United Nations social service programme for consideration at the fifteenth session of the Social Commission;

"(b) To prepare for the consideration of the Social Commission at its sixteenth session to be held in 1964, a report, based, *inter alia*, on case studies containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing these services;

"(c) In undertaking the reappraisal and preparation of the report referred to in sub-paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), to co-operate with the United Nations Children's Fund and with the specialized agencies concerned and to utilize the services of consultants with special competence in this field;

"4. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations, the General Assembly and the regional economic commissions accord the social welfare sector a definite role within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in the establishment of national and regional development institutes."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1149-1162.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to
General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section I.
A/5314. Report of Third Committee.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Report on Organization and Administration of Social
Services (ST/SOA/44-E/CN.5/360/Rev.I).
U.N.P. Sales No.:62.IV.1.
ST/SOA/47; ST/SOA/48. Basic equipment for re-
habilitation centres, Part I: Artificial limbs and
braces; Part II: Physical therapy.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

TECHNICAL AID IN 1962

During 1962, the United Nations continued to give technical assistance in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The services of 10 experts were provided to Cameroon, Cyprus, Dahomey, Iran, Singapore, Syria and the United Arab Republic, and 16 fellowships were awarded to nationals of Cameroon, Dahomey, Lebanon, the Republic of Korea, the Marshall Islands, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established with the co-operation of the Government of Japan, began operations in Fuchu, Tokyo, in 1962. The United Nations appointed a Director and a senior adviser and seconded a staff member from the Secretariat; the Government of Japan appointed a Deputy-Director and a number of professional and administrative staff and provided all necessary facilities for operating the Institute. Two courses for Japanese trainees were held during 1962, as well as one four-month international course for trainees from 10 countries other than Japan.

A seminar on the evaluation of methods used for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, held from 14 to 23 October 1962 at Frascati, Italy, was sponsored by the United Nations—within the framework of the European Social Welfare Programme—in collaboration with the Italian authorities and with the co-operation of the interested specialized agencies, the Council of Europe and the International Criminal Police Organization. Ten special reports on separate aspects of this question were issued, in English and French.

STUDIES

Publications issued in 1962 included: (i) a study entitled Capital Punishment (which dealt with laws, regulations and practices relating to capital punishment, and the deterrent effect of capital punishment and the effects of its abolition) ; and (ii) Issue No. 19 of the International Review of Criminal Policy (which dealt with the organization and administration of social defence services and the over-all administrative relationship of social defence programmes to social welfare).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Capital Punishment. Report prepared by Marc Ancel, Justice of Supreme Court, (Conseiller à la cour de Cassation) and Director of Criminal Science Section of Institute of Comparative Law of Paris

ST/SOA/SD/9). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.IV.2.
International Review of Criminal Policy No. 19, June 1962 (ST/SOA/SER.M/19). U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.IV.4.

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

ACTIVITIES IN 1962

During 1962, the United Nations, under its advisory social welfare programme, granted assistance to 69 countries and territories. A total of 94 experts were sent out, and 114 fellowships were awarded to nationals of 43 countries and territories for study and observation in the fields of social development, population, housing, physical planning, building, community develop-

ment, social defence and social services. The countries and territories which were provided with aid are listed below (* indicates those which received fellowships) :

Afghanistan*	Cambodia
Argentina	Cameroon*
Bolivia*	Ceylon*
Brazil	Chile
Burma	China*

Colombia*	Nepal
Congo (Brazzaville)*	Netherlands
Costa Rica	Nicaragua*
Cyprus*	Nigeria*
Dahomey*	Norway*
Denmark*	Pakistan*
Ecuador	Panama
El Salvador	Paraguay*
Ethiopia	Philippines*
Gambia	Poland*
Ghana*	Portugal*
Greece*	Rwanda
Guatemala*	Saudi Arabia*
Haiti	Sierra Leone
Honduras*	Somalia
India*	Spain
Indonesia*	Syria*
Iran*	Singapore
Iraq*	Sudan
Ireland	Tanganyika*
Israel*	Thailand*
Ivory Coast*	Togo
Jordan	Tunisia*
Kenya	Turkey*
Korea (Rep. of)*	Uganda
Lebanon	United Arab Republic*
Liberia*	Viet-Nam (Rep. of)*
Libya*	Yugoslavia*
Mexico*	Zanzibar*
Morocco*	

Seminars and workshops were held in 1962 on the following subjects:

Community development in Asia and the Far East (held at Singapore, from 10 to 20 December).

Community development in Latin America (held at Quito, Ecuador, between 2 and 15 December).

Organization and administration of social services and the; training of social welfare personnel in Africa (held at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, between 16 and 28 April).

Asia seminar for family and child welfare, held at Bangkok, Thailand, between 19 and 31 December.

The relation of education to economic development in Latin America (held at Santiago, Chile, between 5 and 19 March).

Modular co-ordination and development of local material, organization and evaluation of community development in Latin America (held at San Salvador, El Salvador, between 8 and 16 August).

Mental health and the family (held at Athens, Greece, between 10 and 18 April).

Housing statistics and programmes for Latin America (held at Copenhagen, Denmark, between 2 and 25 September).

Urban development policy and planning (held at Warsaw, Poland, between 19 and 29 September).

Population problems of Africa (held at Cairo, United Arab Republic, between 29 October and 10 November).

Urbanization in Africa (held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between 25 April and 5 May).

Survey missions on self-help housing methods and techniques were completed in 1962 both in Africa and in Asia and the Far East.

On the regional level, assistance was also given to: the demographic training and research centres for Asia and the Far East and that for Latin America; the Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the clearing-house on community development in Asia and Africa; the Central American Integration Programme; the Inter-American Housing Centre; the regional fundamental education centre for Latin America; the original fundamental education centre for the Arab States; a training course for community development personnel in Africa; and a study on the applicability of community development techniques in urban areas in Africa.

In addition, financial aid was given to the European Social Welfare Exchange 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.

CHAPTER IX

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 sixteenth session in 1961, the Third Committee had adopted the texts of the preambles and of article 1 (on the right to self-determination) of both draft Covenants and also all the "substantive" articles of both draft Covenants proposed by the Commission on Human Rights.

In 1962, at the Assembly's seventeenth session, the Third Committee discussed proposals for including two additional substantive articles in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to deal, respectively, with rights of the child and the right of asylum. In addition, the Committee adopted four articles (2, 3, 4, 5) of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and two articles (3 and 5) of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL
ARTICLES FOR DRAFT COVENANT
ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
PROPOSED ARTICLE ON
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Poland, later joined by Yugoslavia, proposed that another substantive article, on the rights of the child, be inserted after the article on the rights of the family (article 22) appearing in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The additional article proposed read as follows:

1. The child shall be entitled to special protection by society and the State.
2. Every child, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to equal rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.
3. Birth out of wedlock shall not restrict the rights of the child.
4. The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

The following were among the arguments advanced by those in favour of including an article dealing specifically with the rights of the child in the Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights. A provision concerning special protection of the child had already been included in the text on economic, social and cultural rights. As children's requirements were, in many respects, different from those of adults, they should be the subject of a special article; the rights concerning children proclaimed in article 25(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child² should be embodied in legally binding instruments.

Arguments of those against inclusion of an article on children's rights in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights included the following. The rights enumerated in the Covenants applied to all human beings, and hence also to children. Adoption of a separate article on the rights of one particular group would raise doubts as to the universal applicability of the other articles. Provisions for special protection of children had already been included in certain other substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Various written and oral amendments to the Polish-Yugoslav text were proposed by Chile, by the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Venezuela, by the United Arab Republic, by the Congo (Brazzaville), and by Guatemala.

Among the points raised in the debate were: the advisability of having a non-discrimination clause applicable to children, in addition to the general non-discrimination clause in article 2;³ the question of the rights of children born out of wedlock, including their position under social legislation and in matters of inheritance; and the question of the right of the child to a nationality.⁴ The Committee also discussed

¹ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37.

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 198-99.

³ The text of article 2 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and not yet approved by the Third Committee, read in part as follows: "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." (See also pp. 000-00 below.)

⁴ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains an article on the right of everyone to a nationality, but no such article is included in the current texts of the draft Covenants.

the roles of the family and of the State in the protection of the child.

Poland and Yugoslavia subsequently submitted a revised proposal, after a number of suggestions had been made during the discussion. The revised proposal read as follows:

1. Every child shall be entitled to special protection by the family, society and the State, without any discrimination.

2. The family, society and the State shall give particular attention to the education of the rising generations and shall ensure them the widest opportunities for development.

3. The States Parties to this Covenant shall take steps to improve the legal status of children born out of wedlock.

4. Every child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

Additional changes were proposed, both orally and in writing, by Chile, Colombia, the United Arab Republic, Mauritania and Peru.

After further discussion, the Third Committee agreed by 79 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions, to a procedural proposal by Saudi Arabia, as orally amended by Chile and the United Arab Republic. By this, the General Assembly would: (1) request the Economic and Social Council to refer to the Commission on Human Rights all the proposals submitted, together with the records of the discussion thereon, "for a thorough study, taking into consideration all the legal implications of including such an article in the draft Covenants"; (2) ask the Secretary-General to send the documents concerned to the Governments of United Nations Members and to the specialized agencies so that they might submit their comments to the Commission; and (3) ask the Commission to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963). This text was adopted by 95 votes to 0 at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 19 December 1962 as resolution 1843 A (XVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PROPOSED ARTICLE ON THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

The USSR proposed another substantive article, on the right of asylum, for inclusion in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The proposed article read as follows:

The right of asylum is guaranteed to all persons persecuted for their activities in support of peace and in defence of democratic interests, for their participation in the struggle for national liberation or for their scientific work.

States granting asylum shall not permit or encourage the employment of persons who have been granted asylum for purposes of espionage, subversion or sabotage against other States.

The Third Committee's discussion on this proposal centred mainly on: the desirability of including an article on the right of asylum in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the nature of the right of asylum; the criteria governing asylum; and the activities of persons enjoying asylum.

Later in the debate, France proposed orally that, in view of the complexity of the questions raised, consideration of this draft article be deferred until the Third Committee had considered the item on its agenda concerning the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (see below, p. 000). The USSR agreed to the French proposal, which was adopted by the Third Committee by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Later in the session, the Third Committee took up, but did not complete consideration of, the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (see p. 000 below). On 5 December 1962, the Committee agreed by 67 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, to an oral proposal by Saudi Arabia to postpone consideration of the new article on the right of asylum, proposed by the USSR, to the Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963).

GENERAL ARTICLES OF BOTH DRAFT COVENANTS

The Third Committee then turned to the general articles contained in the second parts of each of the two draft Covenants.

DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS Article 2

Article 2 as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

1. Each State Party hereto undertakes to take steps, individually and through international co-operation, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in this Covenant by legislative as well as by other means.

2. The States Parties hereto undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in this Covenant will be exercised 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.

This article gave rise to considerable debate in the Third Committee. Numerous amendments were submitted.

As to paragraph 1, all speakers recognized that, in view of the inadequacy of resources in many countries and the time needed to develop them, it was important to impose on parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights only the obligation of achieving "progressively" the realization of these rights. It was also agreed that the development of resources in each country depended on the intensification of assistance and international co-operation.

The Third Committee adopted, by 47 votes to 9, with 32 abstentions, an amendment—by Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mali and Uruguay—whereby the parties to the Covenant would undertake to take steps "through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical", (rather than "through international co-operation") with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights set out in the Covenant.

Another point of discussion concerned the emphasis to be placed by parties to the Covenant on legislative as against other measures in achieving the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The Committee, by 54 votes to 0, with 35 abstentions, adopted a United Kingdom amendment, as modified by Ghana, to have the article refer to "all appropriate means including particularly legislative measures" rather than to "legislative as well as other means." The paragraph as amended was adopted by 79 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 of article 2—the over-all non-discrimination clause of the draft Covenant—was amended by Argentina, Italy and Mexico to specify that the rights enunciated in the Covenant would be exercised "without discrimination of any kind" (rather than "without distinction of any kind," as specified in the Commission's text). The Third Committee agreed to this amendment by 76 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

The Committee, in this connexion, unanimously held that the protective measures taken by various States for the benefit of certain socially and educationally backward groups of the population were aimed at re-establishing equality and could not, therefore, be violations of article 2.

Rejected, by 41 votes to 17, with 30 abstentions, was a Nigerian amendment to add the words "without prejudice to the validity of measures adopted to promote social justice and the general welfare of the people," at the beginning of paragraph 2. An amendment by Lebanon and Morocco to combine paragraphs 1 and 2 into a single paragraph was withdrawn by its sponsors after a number of representatives objected that the resulting text would extend the notion of "progressive" realization to the principle of equality and this would be contrary to the Charter. Paragraph 2 as amended was adopted as a whole by 86 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

Proposals for a new third paragraph developed from various proposals to amend paragraph 2.

Thus, Indonesia originally suggested that paragraph 2 provide that parties to the Covenant should undertake to guarantee the rights enunciated in the Covenant to "citizens" or "nationals."

Subsequently, Indonesia proposed adding a new paragraph, reading: "3. Each State Party, in the exercise of its sovereignty and with due respect for human rights, determines to what persons it would guarantee the rights recognized in this Covenant." Later, Indonesia and Burma jointly proposed a further revision reading: "3. Each State Party, in the exercise of its sovereignty and with due regard for human rights and its national economy, determines to what extent it would guarantee particularly the economic rights recognized in this Covenant to non-nationals."

The Third Committee, by a roll-call vote of 41 to 38, with 12 abstentions, adopted a fourth revision which, incorporating an oral amendment of Poland, read as follows: "3. Developing countries, with due regard for human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in this Covenant to non-nationals."

Not put to the vote, in view of the adoption of the Burmese-Indonesian text, was a Jordanian amendment to add a third paragraph reading: "3, Each State Party shall guarantee to non-nationals the enjoyment of the economic rights enunciated in this Covenant to the extent that this does not prejudice its national economy."

Article 2 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee on 10 December 1962, by 51 votes to 4, with 33 abstentions. It read as follows:

1. Each State Party hereto undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in this Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.

2. The States Parties hereto undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in this Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

3. Developing countries, with due regard for human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in this Covenant to non-nationals.

Article 3

By article 3, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, the parties to the Covenant would undertake to "ensure the equal right" of men and women "to the enjoyment of" all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant.

Some representatives thought that this duplicated article 2, paragraph 2, and that the adoption of a special article relating exclusively to the equality of men and women might cast doubt on the effect of the other anti-discrimination provisions contained in article 2. It was also maintained that the application of absolute equality of the economic rights of men and women might jeopardize national productivity and encourage too many women to work outside their homes. Other representatives, however, thought it essential to retain article 3 on the grounds that the Third Committee must respect the General Assembly's wish as expressed in a resolution (421 E (V)) of 4 December 1950⁵ concerning the inclusion of such a provision. Further, not only should discrimination

based on sex be prohibited (as was provided by article 2(2)), but suitable measures should also be taken to ensure that women had an opportunity to exercise their rights.

On 10 December 1962, the Third Committee unanimously adopted article 3 as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights. The article read:

The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in this Covenant.

Article 4

Article 4 was adopted by the Third Committee as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights. The vote, taken on 10 December 1962, was unanimous. The article read as follows:

The States Parties to this Covenant recognize that in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with this Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.

Article 5

Article 5 was adopted by the Third Committee on 10 December 1962 as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, without detailed debate. The vote was unanimous. The article read as follows:

1. Nothing in this Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein, or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in this Covenant.

2. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 3 AND ARTICLE 5

The intent of articles 3 and 5 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights was

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 531.

essentially the same as that of articles 3 and 5 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see above). On 10 December 1962, the Third Committee unanimously adopted articles 3 and 5 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as drafted by the Commission. They read as follows:

Article 3

The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in this Covenant.

Article 5

1. Nothing in this Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in this Covenant.

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any Contracting State pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Owing to lack of time, the Third Committee decided, on 11 December 1962, to defer consideration of articles 2 and 4 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963).

MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

Measures of implementation, which, it will be recalled, are to form part of the International Bill of Rights, are set out in part IV of each draft Covenant as prepared by the Commission on Human Rights.

The Commission foresaw different implementation measures for each Covenant. Broadly speaking, economic, social and cultural rights would be subject to a system of reports. The draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provided for a reporting system as well as for the possibility of allegations of a State party to it not giving effect to a provision of the Covenant being made the subject of bilateral

negotiations between States party to the Covenant. If necessary, the allegation could then be brought before a permanent fact-finding and good offices committee, and, if necessary, recourse could be had to the International Court of Justice.

In 1962, the General Assembly, having regard to the forthcoming discussions by the Third Committee of the articles on implementation, decided to ask the Secretary-General, "with a view to clarifying and elucidating the main issues involved in the implementation of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights," to prepare an explanatory paper bringing up to date an "annotation" of 1955 on the texts of the two draft Covenants submitted by the Commission on Human Rights in the light of the developments that had taken place since the publication of that document. This explanatory paper was to be sent to United Nations Member Governments for their observations. The Secretary-General was asked to submit this paper, together with such observations as he might receive, to the General Assembly in 1963.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1843 B (XVII), adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 19 December 1962, by 99 votes to 0.

The Assembly adopted it on the recommendation of the Third Committee. The Committee approved it on 13 December 1962, on the basis of a proposal by Cyprus, which was revised several times. One of the points at issue was whether the explanatory paper should be prepared by the Commission on Human Rights or by the Secretary-General.

FUTURE WORK ON DRAFT COVENANTS

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly, on 19 December 1962, unanimously decided to give priority at its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963) to the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

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 (An-

notations 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. 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 and Corr.1. 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).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1172, 1174, 1175, 1177-1185, 1202-1207, 1209.
Plenary Meeting 1198.

- A/5144. Note by Secretary-General.
- A/C.3/L.978. Text of articles adopted by Third Committee at 10th to 16th sessions of Assembly.
- A/C.3/L.977/Add.1. Agenda of Third Committee. Note by Chairman.
- A/C.3/L.1015. Existing procedures for periodic reporting to specialized agencies. Note by Secretary-General.
- A/C.3/L.1017. Note by Chairman of Third Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL
ARTICLES FOR DRAFT COVENANT
ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

PROPOSED ARTICLE ON
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

- A/C.3/L.1014 and Rev.1. Poland and Yugoslavia: proposal concerning a new article to be inserted after article 22.
- A/C.3/L.1019. Chile: amendment to 2-power proposal, A/C.3/L.1014 and Rev.1.
- A/C.3/L.1020. Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Venezuela: amendment to 2-power proposal, A/C.3/L.1014.
- A/C.3/L.1021. Colombia: amendment to 2-power revised proposal, A/C.3/L.1014/Rev.1.
- A/C.3/L.1023. Peru: working paper on 2-power revised proposal, A/C.3/L.1014/Rev.1.
- A/C.3/L.1022. Saudi Arabia: procedural proposal including oral amendments of Chile and of United Arab Republic accepted by Saudi Arabia, adopted by Third Committee on 9 November 1962, meeting 1178, by 79 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions.
- A/5365. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution A.
- RESOLUTION 1843 A (XVII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5365, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198, by 95 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly

"1. Decides to request the Economic and Social Council to refer to the Commission on Human Rights all the proposals relating to an article on the rights of the child, together with the records of the discussion thereon at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, for a thorough study, taking into consideration all the legal implications of including such an article in the draft Covenants;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to send to the Governments of Member States and to the specialized agencies the documents mentioned in paragraph 1 above so that they may submit their comments thereon to the Commission on Human Rights;

"3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to report on its deliberations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

PROPOSED ARTICLE ON
RIGHT OF ASYLUM

A/C.3/L.1013. USSR: new article.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee, para. 35. Proposal as submitted orally by Saudi Arabia, adopted by Third Committee on 5 December 1962, meeting 1202, by 67 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The Third Committee

"Decides to postpone consideration of the proposed new article on the right of asylum for inclusion in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly."

GENERAL ARTICLES OF
BOTH DRAFT COVENANTS
DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC,
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Article 2

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I A. Article 2 as drafted by Commission.

A/C.3/L.1025. Costa Rica: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1026 and Rev.1, 2. United Kingdom: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1027 and Rev.1, 2. Indonesia: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1027/Rev.3, 4. Burma and Indonesia: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1028 and Rev.1, 2. Argentina, Italy, Mexico: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1030. Belgium: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1032. Ghana: sub-amendment to United Kingdom amendment, A/C.3/L.1026/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1046 and Rev.1, 2. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mali, Uruguay: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1052. Nigeria: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1053. Jordan: sub-amendment to amendment of Burma and Indonesia, A/C.3/L.1027/Rev.3.

A/C.3/L.1054 and Add.1. Lebanon and Morocco: amendment.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee, Annex. Article

2, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended, adopted as a whole by Third Committee on 10 December 1962, meeting 1206, by 51 votes to 4, with 33 abstentions. (For text, see narrative above.)

Article 3

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I A. Article 3 as drafted by Commission.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee and Annex. Article 3, as drafted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 10 December 1962, meeting 1206. (For text, see narrative above.)

Article 4

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I A. Article 4 as drafted by Commission.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee and Annex. Article 4, as drafted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 10 December 1962, meeting 1206. (For text, see narrative above.)

Article 5

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I A. Article 5 as drafted by Commission.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee, Annex. Article 5, as drafted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 10 December 1962, meeting 1206. (For text, see narrative above.)

DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article 3

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I B. Article 3 as drafted by Commission.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee and Annex. Article 3 as drafted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 10 December 1962, meeting 1206. (For text, see narrative above.)

Article 5

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I B. Article 5 as drafted by Commission.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee, Annex. Article 5 as drafted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Third Committee, on 10 December 1962, meeting 1206. (For text, see narrative above.)

MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

A/C.3/L.1024 and Rev.1-4. Cyprus: draft resolution and revisions. Rev.4, as orally revised and as modified by Chilean amendments, adopted by Third Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 1209, by 83 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/L.1058. Chile: amendments to revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1058/Rev.4.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee, draft resolu-

tion B.

RESOLUTION 1843 B (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5365, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198, by 99 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to the forthcoming discussion by the Third Committee of the articles on the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

"Considering that the question of implementation raises a number of issues which are urgently in need of clarification,

"Noting that the Secretary-General's annotations on the texts of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights submitted by the Commission on Human Rights in 1952 need to be brought up to date,

"Believing that such clarification is necessary to facilitate an effective discussion of the problem of implementation,

"Mindful of the fact that since 1952 the membership of the United Nations has more than doubled and that not all Governments of Member States have had an opportunity to participate in the drafting of the articles on implementation,

"Convinced of the desirability that all Member States have before them a systematic account of all proposals and suggestions concerning measures of implementation and a review of the important issues involved,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, with a view to clarifying the main issues involved in the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prepare an explanatory paper bringing his annotations up to date in the light of the developments that have taken place since the publication of that document in 1955;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to forward the explanatory paper by 1 May 1963 to the Governments of Member States in order that they may send to him any observations thereon by 30 July 1963;

"3. Invites the Governments of all Member States to send to the Secretary-General the observations referred to in paragraph 2 above, within the time-limit prescribed therein;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the explanatory paper to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, together with such observations of Governments thereon as he may receive."

FUTURE WORK ON

DRAFT COVENANTS

A/C.3/L.1057. United Arab Republic: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 1209.

A/5365. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 1843 C (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Third Committee has adopted articles 2 to 5 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and articles 3 and 5 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

"Considering however that the Committee has been

unable to complete its consideration of the general provisions, the measures of implementation and the final clauses relating to the two draft Covenants,

"Decides to give priority, at its eighteenth session, to the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights."

ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

ACTIVITIES IN 1962

The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights provides for assistance, at the request of Governments, in the form of advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars.

In 1962, three regional seminars were held under this programme.

A seminar on freedom of information took place in New Delhi, India, from 20 February to 5 March 1962. It was attended by participants from 12 countries and territories in the Asia and Far East region and from Australia and New Zealand. The topics discussed were: the role of government in the mass information media; press laws; the role of the publisher, the proprietor and the professional journalist; standards of journalism; and the role of the reader.

A seminar on the status of women in family law was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 8 to 21 May 1962. It was attended by participants from 17 countries and territories in the Asia and Far East region and from Australia and New Zealand. The topics discussed were: age, consent and form of marriage, and effects of marriage on the personal status of women and on property rights of women and dissolution of marriage; parental authority; legal status of unmarried women; inheritance rights; and social factors affecting the status of women in family law.

A seminar on judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority with special emphasis on the role of parliamentary institutions was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 12 to 25 June 1962. It was attended by participants from 27 European countries. Topics discussed were: legislative control; supervision by the Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner), as in certain Scandinavian countries; supervision by the Procurator, as in certain countries of Eastern Europe; obligation to produce documents; and judicial and other remedies.

These seminars were also attended by observers from specialized agencies and from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Twenty-one fellowships were awarded in 1962, the holders coming from the following countries: Austria, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Uruguay and the United Arab Republic.

The fellowships awarded were being taken up in the following countries: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The programmes of study include the following: promotion of freedom of information; protection of human rights in criminal procedure; implementation of social and economic rights; remedies against the abuse of administrative authority; status of women in family law; rights of minorities; the role of the police in the protection of human rights; and protection of human rights in the administration of justice.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council considered the advisory services programme at its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962.

On 24 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (889 (XXXIV)) expressing the hope that the General Assembly would, at its seventeenth session, give favourable consideration to the question of expanding the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and would consider, in particular, the question of awarding an additional number of fellowships.

The Council adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Social Committee which

had, on 18 July, unanimously adopted a proposal sponsored by Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Jordan, Senegal and the United States as amended by Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

(See also p. 328.)

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The advisory services programme was again considered later in the year at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in the course of the discussion of the annual report of the Economic and Social Council.

On 7 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted, by 80 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions, a resolution (1782(XVII)) whereby it decided that the programme of advisory services in human rights should be further expanded with

a view to increasing the resources for fellowships so as to permit the award of at least double the number of fellowships available in 1962; it further requested the Secretary-General to give appropriate publicity to the increased opportunities available to Governments through the programme of advisory services, in the form of seminars, fellowships and expert services.

The General Assembly approved this resolution on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had adopted it on 26 October 1962 by 60 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal put forward by the following 11 Members: Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Thailand, Togo and United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 460-462.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Status of Women, 16th session, Chapter VIII.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter II.

E/3634 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.7/L.405. Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, United States: draft resolution, as revised by sponsors and as amended orally by United States, adopted unanimously by Social Committee, on 18 July 1962, meeting 462.

E/AC.7/L.406. USSR: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.405.

E/AC.7/L.407. Italy: amendment to 6-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.405.

E/3677. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 889(xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3677, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the General Assembly by resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955 authorized the Secretary-General to provide advisory services in human rights in the form of experts, fellowships and seminars,

"Considering it essential that the practice of regional seminars should be continued, since the value of these seminars is now widely acknowledged,

"Noting with satisfaction that at its sixteenth session the General Assembly increased the provision of a number of fellowships each year in addition to the seminars,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General to the

Council at its thirty-fourth session on advisory services in the field of human rights,

"Noting further the successful beginning of the human rights fellowship programme and the interest which Governments have shown in fellowships since the General Assembly increased the resources for the programme,

"Believing that the programme of advisory services is an important means towards achieving progress in the field of human rights, and that such progress will make a significant contribution to the United Nations Development Decade,

"Expresses the hope that the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, will give favourable consideration to the question of expanding the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and will consider in particular the question of awarding an additional number of fellowships."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1149-1164.
Fifth Committee, meetings 953, 954.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section X.

A/5226. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.997 and Add.2. Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1163, by 60 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.997/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

A/5277. Report of Third Committee.

A/C.5/941, A/5302, A/5306. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1782(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5277, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187, by 80 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the continued success of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights established by the General Assembly in its resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955, including the human rights seminars which have provided numerous opportunities for a fruitful exchange of experience and information relating to problems of human rights, as well as the promising results by the fellowships aspect of the programme, which was initiated during 1962,

"Noting furthermore the opinion expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 889 (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 that this programme is an important means towards achieving progress in the field of human rights, and would make a significant contribution to the United Nations Development Decade,

"Taking into account the hope expressed by the Economic and Social Council in the same resolution that the programme of advisory services will be ex-

panded,

"1. Decides that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights should be further expanded with a view to increasing the resources for fellowships so as to permit the award of at least double the number of fellowships available in 1962;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to give appropriate publicity to the increased opportunities available to Governments through the programme of advisory services in the form of seminars, fellowships and the services of experts."

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 000-00.)

REPORTS ON SEMINARS

ST/TAO/HR/13. 1962 Seminar on Freedom of Information, New Delhi, India, 20 February-5 March 1962, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of India.

ST/TAO/HR/14. 1962 Seminar on Status of Women in Family Law, Tokyo, Japan, 8-21 May 1962, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Japan.

ST/TAO/HR/15. 1962 Seminar on Judicial and Other Remedies Against Abuse of Administrative Authority with Special Emphasis on Role of Parliamentary Institutions, Stockholm, Sweden, 12-25 June 1962, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Sweden.

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Under a system initiated in 1956, Governments submit, triennially, reports on developments 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; the second series covered the years 1957-1959, and was based on information from 67 Governments, 26 more than the number submitting information for the 1954-1956 series.

The Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights,⁶ which was set up in 1961, met early in 1962 to examine the 1957-1959 reports.

The Committee's comments and recommendations were contained in a report to the Commission, as was a draft resolution for consideration by the Commission and by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee also recommended that wide-spread publicity be given to the periodic reports.

The Commission (which met between 19 March and 14 April 1962) agreed with the Committee's recommendations, and after making some amendments endorsed its draft resolution for adoption by the Council.

On 24 July, the Council adopted the text proposed by the Commission as resolution 888 B (XXXIV). It did so by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Council noted that, although the situation with regard to human rights remained unsatisfactory in a number of countries and territories, the reports for 1957-1959 contained useful information indicating that some progress had been achieved in the protection of human rights during the period under review. Cited in this respect were such matters as: constitutional provisions for the protection of human rights, legislative and other action to eliminate discrimination, judicial reform measures, the expansion of social security systems and the extension of free educational facilities. (For further details, see text of resolution cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The resolution also noted that the reports made little reference to the situation in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

More reports, the Council believed, were

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 304.

needed, and they should contain more information about problems or difficulties encountered in the promotion of respect for and the observance of human rights and freedoms.

The Council decided to continue the system of periodic reports and urged all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to submit reports on developments in the human rights sphere in their metro-

politan territories, as well as in all dependent territories, concerning the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination and independence. Non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council were also asked to submit comments on human rights matters to assist the commission on Human Rights.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457, 458, 459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3616/Rev.I. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter IV.

E/3616/Rev.I, Chapter XII. Draft resolution I, as submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 12 July 1962, meeting 458, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 888B(xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3676, adopted by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Committee on Periodic Reports concerning the developments in human rights during the years 1957-1959,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments and specialized agencies which submitted reports for the years 1957-1959;

"2. Notes that while aware that the situation in a number of countries and territories with regard to human rights and fundamental freedom still continues to remain unsatisfactory both in the field of civil and political rights and in the field of social, economic and cultural rights, nevertheless, the reports contain useful information indicating that some progress was achieved in the protection of human rights during the years 1957-1959, especially with respect to certain of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. Notes in particular that:

"(a) The reports make little reference to the situation in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories;

"(b) The several constitutions or basic laws adopted during the period under review included provisions aimed at the protection of human rights;

"(c) The constitutions of several new States affirm the loyalty and attachment of the people to the ideals set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"(d) Steps taken in several States towards the elimination of discrimination included the enactment of legislation, the repeal of discriminatory laws, the

enforcement of laws through the courts, the establishment of commissions to supervise the application of legislation, and the setting up of committees or informal conciliatory bodies to promote better relations between different groups;

"(e) In several States a number of laws were adopted to improve the administration of justice, through the reform of judicial organization, the expediting of judicial process, the provision of remedial measures against wrongful administrative decisions, the extension of the rights of the accused in criminal proceedings and the encouragement of the rehabilitation of offenders as useful members of society;

"(f) Many social security systems were expanded to cover more categories of persons and to provide greater protection against a variety of contingencies;

"(g) In several States educational facilities, whether at the primary, secondary, technical or vocational, or higher levels, were greatly extended and attempts made through legislative or other measures to make education available free or at reduced cost;

"4. Believes that in order to meet the objectives set by the Commission in resolution I(XII) and the Council in resolution 624 B I (XXII) of 1 August 1956, and to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a greater number of reports are required and more information should be given therein concerning the problems or difficulties which have been or may be encountered;

"5. Decides to continue, in accordance with Council resolution 624 B I (XXII), the system of the communication by Governments of periodic reports on human rights;

"6. Urges all States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to submit, in accordance with Council resolution 624 B I (XXII), reports on developments in human rights in their metropolitan areas as well as in all dependent territories, including Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, concerning the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination and independence;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit their reports as soon as possible and not later than 30 June of the year immediately following the period for which the reports are being made;

"8. Requests Governments to take into full account, when drawing up their reports, the suggestions

referred to in Council resolution 728 B (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and also the suggestion of the Committee on Periodic Reports that Governments should concentrate on reporting developments of particular significance and explaining why they were significant, rather than attempting to report developments relating to all the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration;

"9. Invites the specialized agencies to co-operate in carrying out the task undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights as indicated in Council resolution 624 B I (XXII);

"10. Invites the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to submit comments and observations of an objective character on the situation in the field of human rights to assist the Commission in its consideration of the summaries of periodic reports;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit hereafter the summaries of the triennial reports to the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for their comments."

STUDIES OF SPECIFIC RIGHTS OR GROUPS OF RIGHTS

RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

Questions pertaining to the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile were considered in 1962 by the Commission on Human Rights. It did so in examining the report of its four-member Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile.

The Committee's report included a set of draft principles on freedom from arrest and detention. The Committee felt that, since exile had virtually disappeared, provisions regulating it need not be included in the draft principles (which were set out in a text containing a preamble and 41 articles).

Article 1 of the draft principles stated:

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. Arrest or detention is arbitrary if it is (a) on grounds or in accordance with procedures other than those established by law or (b) under the provisions of a law, the purpose of which is incompatible with respect for the right to liberty and security of person.

The other articles dealt with such matters as: arrest and detention of persons suspected or

accused of a criminal offence (articles 2-27); detention under administrative penal law (article 28); arrest and detention on grounds unconnected with criminal law (articles 29-33); arrest and detention under emergency powers (articles 34-37); and remedies and sanctions (articles 38-40). Article 41 contained a saving clause.

In addition to the draft principles, the Committee's report contained an analysis of such matters as: fundamental or constitutional principles relating to freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile; arrest and detention of persons accused of a criminal offence; various cases of detention on grounds unconnected with criminal law; arrest and detention in emergency or exceptional situations; and laws and practices relating to exile and banishment of a person within his own country.

The Commission members were of the general opinion that the Committee's report, as well as its draft principles, dealt with important questions on which the comments of Governments should be obtained. The Commission accordingly decided to send the draft principles to United Nations Members for comment and to consider the draft principles at its 1963 session in the light of these comments.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/CN.4/826 and Corr.1, 2. Study of right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile. Report of Committee.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter III.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The year 1962 saw the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. Other topics discussed in

various United Nations organs during the year with regard to the status of women included: political rights of women, the status of women in private law, equal pay for equal work, eco-

conomic rights and opportunities for women, the access of women to education, the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries.

All these subjects—except for the Convention relating to marriage (which had been considered in previous years by the Commission on the Status of Women)—were discussed at the Commission's sixteenth session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 March to 6 April 1962, and at the Economic and Social Council's thirty-fourth session in July 1962, mainly on the basis of the Commission's annual report to the Council. The Council's report on these various questions came before the General Assembly's seventeenth session, held later in 1962.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

In its annual review of the progress achieved in the field of political rights of women, the Commission on the Status of Women in 1962 noted with satisfaction that the large majority of States recently admitted to United Nations membership had accorded women full political rights. It was, however, observed with regret that there were still some countries where women had no political rights, or where these rights were limited. Despite the achievements in law, many obstacles still remained which prevented the full participation of women in public life. The need to develop programmes of civic and political education was emphasized.

The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the hope that women would be granted all political rights in the shortest possible time in countries where they did not at present enjoy them. It also hoped that the important role of women in the public life and service of their countries and the communities in which they lived would be universally acknowledged.

Also considered by the Commission in 1962 were: a report on discrimination in political rights prepared by a Special Rapporteur appointed by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and draft general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in political rights drawn up by the Sub-Commission on the basis of the

Special Rapporteur's report. The Commission suggested to the Commission on Human Rights certain amendments to the draft principles, including a reference to the Convention on Political Rights of Women, and amendments relating to the access of women to public office by election or by appointment without regard to marital status. The Commission on Human Rights, at its 1962 session, decided to forward these suggestions to Governments and non-governmental organizations for comment, along with the study of the Special Rapporteur, and the text of the draft general principles prepared by the Sub-Commission.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

In 1961, it will be recalled, the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee adopted the preamble and the three substantive articles of the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.⁷ The General Assembly completed work on the Convention in 1962 by adopting the final and formal clauses and the Convention as a whole.

The Third Committee based its consideration of the formal and final clauses on draft texts prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Economic and Social Council. It adopted articles dealing with: signature and ratification (article 4); accession (article 5); entry into force (article 6); denunciation and abrogation (article 7); settlement of disputes (article 8); notifications (article 9); and the language texts of the Convention (article 10).

With the exception of articles 4 and 8, these were adopted with little or no discussion. There was also debate on whether to include a territorial application and a reservations clause in the Convention. It was ultimately decided not to include either. The main points raised in the debate on these two proposed clauses and articles 4 and 8 are summarized below.

Article 4

Article 4, on signature and ratification, was considered on the basis of a proposal—by

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 311-13, 316-19.

Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Mali and Romania—providing that the Convention should be open for signature and ratification on behalf of "all States." In an amendment, the United States proposed, *inter alia*, that the Convention should be open for signature and ratification "on behalf of all Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies and of any other State invited by the United Nations General Assembly to become a party to the Convention."

Many Third Committee Members maintained that the Convention should be applied universally. It was pointed out that millions of women should not be deprived of the benefits afforded by the Convention solely because of the political situation in their countries.

Others thought that to open the Convention to all States might place the Secretary-General in the difficult position of having to decide whether or not a particular disputed entity should be recognized as a State by the international community.

The United States amendment was voted on in parts. The phrase "of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and of any other State" was approved by 76 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions; the phrase "invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the Convention" was adopted, in a roll-call vote, by 51 votes to 28, with 13 abstentions.

Article 4 as a whole, as amended by the United States, was adopted on 4 October by 57 votes to 0, with 32 abstentions. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for full text of article 4.)

Article 8

Article 8 dealt with the settlement of disputes. In the Third Committee, the United States proposed as the text of article 8 one of two alternative texts suggested by the Secretary-General; this provided that "any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement."

Romania, however, proposed an amendment

so that reference of a dispute to the International Court should be at the request of "all parties" to the dispute.

In favour of the Romanian amendment, it was argued that a number of States did not recognize the International Court's compulsory jurisdiction and could not, therefore, agree that disputes should be referred to the Court at the request of one party only. On the other hand, it was argued that practical difficulties would arise if the agreement of all parties were required before a dispute could be referred to the Court, that it might be impossible to reach unanimity and that this would seriously delay settlement of the dispute.

The Romanian amendment was adopted by 33 votes to 30, with 20 abstentions. Article 8 as a whole, as amended, was adopted in the Committee on 10 October by 40 votes to 6, with 34 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

At a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 7 November, Liberia, Sweden and the United States proposed that the text for article 8, as recommended by the Third Committee, should be amended so that any dispute between contracting States on the interpretation or application of the Convention which was not settled by negotiation should, at the request of "any one of the parties" (instead of "all parties") to a dispute, be referred to the International Court for settlement unless the parties agreed to another mode of settlement. The Assembly rejected the amendment by a roll-call vote of 46 to 45, with 13 abstentions.

Territorial Application Clause

In support of the inclusion of a territorial application clause, it was argued in the Third Committee that, without such a clause, the application of the Convention would not be universal since certain Governments would be unable to become parties to it, and millions of persons would thereby be deprived of its benefits. Others, however, argued that such a clause would conflict with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,⁸ which proclaimed the need to end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, speedily and uncon-

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49, 50.

ditionally. It would therefore be sanctioning the existence of colonialism to include any provision relating to it in the Convention.

On 1 October 1962, the Third Committee decided, on the basis of an oral proposal by the United Arab Republic, not to include a territorial application clause in the Convention. The vote, by roll-call, was 57 votes in favour, 23 against, with 7 abstentions.

The matter was again raised at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 7 November, when a United Kingdom proposal for a territorial application clause was rejected, by a roll-call vote of 75 votes to 27, with 6 abstentions.

Reservations Clause

Discussion on the reservations clause centred mainly on whether reservations should be permitted to any of the three substantive articles of the Convention, and whether a reservations clause was necessary.

Some representatives, arguing that no reservations to the three substantive articles should be allowed, said that the provisions laid down in these articles affirmed principles which were generally accepted and were of great importance. The Convention aimed at setting international standards relating to marriage: to allow reservations to any of these articles would therefore only serve to lower the standard. Other representatives pointed out that, in a number of countries, marriage by proxy was an accepted custom, and not an exceptional circumstance, and this meant that they could not agree to paragraph 2 of article 1 and would have to make reservations to it. (For text of this paragraph, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Opinions differed on the possible consequences of omitting a reservations clause. Reference was made to the International Court's advisory opinion of 28 May 1951 on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in which the Court had stated that reservations must be comparable with the object and purpose of the Convention.⁹ Some representatives thought that this opinion would apply in the case of reservations to the Convention under consideration. Others, however, considered the Court's opinion was merely an advisory one and related only to the Geno-

cide Convention, and did not constitute a rule of law. Another view was that the omission of a reservations clause would mean that the admissibility and effect of a particular reservation would depend on its acceptance by other States which were Party to the Convention.

On 9 October 1963, the Committee, voting on an oral proposal by Mauritania, decided, by a roll-call vote of 32 votes to 25, with 28 abstentions, not to include a reservations clause in the Convention.

The Convention as a whole was approved by the Third Committee on 10 October by 80 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. The same day, the Committee also approved a draft resolution by Ghana, Guinea and Mauritania to have the General Assembly open the Convention for signature and ratification on 10 December 1962. The Third Committee did so by 78 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The Assembly then approved the recommendation, to which the Convention itself was annexed, that the Convention be opened for signature and ratification on 10 December 1962. It did so with the adoption of resolution 1673 A (XVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

The General Assembly did not discuss the text of the draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages either in 1961 or 1962. At its 1962 session, it decided to ask the Commission on the Status of Women, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider the draft Recommendation in the light of the discussions in the General Assembly on the draft Convention, and to report back in time for the General Assembly to consider the draft Recommendation in 1963. This was agreed to with the adoption of resolution 1673 B (XVII) at a plenary meeting on 7 November 1962, by 90 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. The Assembly adopted it on the recommendation of the Third Committee, where the text was approved on 10 October by 47 votes to 4, with 30 abstentions.

⁹ For further details, see Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 820-24.

EFFECT OF INHERITANCE LAWS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Inheritance laws as they affect the status of women were discussed during 1962 both by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council.

A report on the subject was prepared by the Secretary-General for the Commission, on the basis of replies by Governments to a questionnaire.

The Council, on 16 July 1962, adopted, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, a resolution recommending that Governments of Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women by providing that women be entitled to inherit on equal terms with men, and, further, by providing that the inheritance rights and the capacity of women to make a will, to accept or refuse an inheritance, and to be administrators or executors of estates should remain unaffected by marriage, and that the widow's share in the estate should be equal to that of the widower. The resolution (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) was adopted on the Commission's recommendation.

LEGAL STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN

On 16 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (884 D II (XXXIV)) asking the Secretary-General for a revised edition of the pamphlet *Legal Status of Married Women* to be issued at an early date. The new edition was to incorporate information contained in the documentation prepared for the seminars on the status of women in family law, and in other authoritative sources. The resolution (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) was approved on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women.

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The question of equal pay for equal work was examined in 1962 by both the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council. Background material for the Commission's discussions included a report by

the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Commission members noted that, despite considerable progress, much remained to be done before the principle of equal pay for equal work became a reality in many countries and in many sectors of the economy. In the opinion of both the Commission and the Council, the legal and factual differences in wages and salaries for men and women that still existed in many countries constituted a serious obstacle to the equality of women in the economic field.

On 16 July 1962, the Council adopted, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, a resolution (884 B (XXXIV)) calling on Governments which had not yet ratified or otherwise implemented the principles of the ILO Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value to do so, and also to implement the provisions of Recommendation No. 90 of ILO (on this matter) and to apply and promote consistently the principle of equal pay for equal work by adopting the necessary measures to this end. It also asked ILO to continue to work for the introduction of the principle of equal pay for equal work on a world-wide scale. The Secretary-General, in co-operation with ILO, was asked to submit to the Commission in 1964 a report on the progress achieved with regard to equal pay for equal work, and on the obstacles existing in this field. It was hoped that non-governmental organizations would continue to work towards equal economic conditions for men and women and for the legislative and practical application of the principle of equal pay for equal work. The resolution (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) was approved on the basis of a proposal by the Commission.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING

After examining a report by ILO on vocational guidance and training of girls and women, the Commission on the Status of Women, in 1962, adopted a resolution in which it expressed the hope that the competent authorities would: (a) consider how to improve effectively the vocational guidance and counseling, as well as the vocational and technical training, of women and girls, and how to achieve free educational facilities in that field; (b) ensure to men and women equal access

to existing vocational and professional schools and other facilities; (c) establish new centres, where necessary, for equal vocational guidance and counselling as well as vocational and professional training of men and women; and (d) encourage on-the-job vocational training of women in industrial and other establishments. The Commission also expressed the hope that: (a) the ILO Panel of Consultants on the Problem of Women Workers would examine the question of vocational guidance and training of girls and women; (b) ILO would include this item on the agenda of an early session of its General Conference; and (c) non-governmental organizations in consultative status would develop facilities for assisting the vocational guidance and counselling and vocational and technical training of women and girls.

CRÈCHES AND DAY NURSERIES

In 1962, the Commission on the Status of Women discussed the question of crèches and day nurseries on the basis of information from the International Children's Centre. Different countries, it noted, had developed various approaches to the problem, consistent with their differing social and cultural backgrounds and their various stages of economic development. It believed that it would be necessary, in future, to deal also with the problem of providing home-aid services, visiting nurses, crèches, day nurseries, family allowances and other services, particularly for children of women workers, and other means which might improve the social status of women workers. The Secretary-General was asked to collect for the Commission whatever information was available to the World Health Organization (WHO), ILO and the International Children's Centre on the most important approaches and facilities in assisting mothers employed outside the home in caring for their children.

AGE OF RETIREMENT AND RIGHT TO PENSION

Also considered by the Commission in 1962 was a report by ILO on the age of retirement and right to pension. This report set out the facts and main considerations and different policies and practices applicable in various countries. Feeling that more time was needed to study this comprehensive report before coming

to any conclusion, and after some discussion, the Commission postponed further consideration of the item to 1963.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The access of girls to elementary education was one of the matters examined in 1962 by both the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council. Before the Commission was a report on the subject prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

In the discussions, the importance of elementary education for girls was emphasized, and it was pointed out that education was the basis for implementing all the other rights sought for women. The need for education for adult women was also stressed since it would only then be possible for them to appreciate the advantages of sending their daughters to school. The special problems of providing education for children in rural areas were also referred to, especially as regards the need for adequate facilities.

On 16 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (884 C (XXXIV)), as prepared by the Commission, which recommended that Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: (a) take into account the need to expand elementary education, which must be universal, compulsory and free for boys and girls; (b) ensure that both sexes had equal rights and facilities for receiving elementary education, taking advantage of new techniques where these could be helpful, and take the necessary steps to increase the attendance in elementary schools, especially by girls; (c) take steps to develop education for adults who had not received elementary education, especially women. The Council expressed the hope that UNESCO would give high importance to the extension of elementary education to all girls and to adult women who had not received it. It also recommended that non-governmental organizations give all possible collaboration in the development of education, including the utilization, as far as necessary and appropriate, of voluntary aid and local materials. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

During 1962, in the course of the annual review of the programme of services in human rights that took place in the Commission on the Status of Women, members expressed particular appreciation of the regional seminars and welcomed the initiation of the new series on the status of women in family law, the first of which had been held in Romania in 1961. (See also p. 000 above.) It was suggested that smaller groups, meeting at the national or local level, might also be held and would be a useful sequence to the regional meetings. Opinion on the effectiveness of human rights fellowships was somewhat divided.

On 16 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (884 F (XXXIV)) on the Commission's recommendation, asking the Secretary-General to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance in the organization of seminars among small groups of United Nations Member States under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Some members of the Council, while supporting the resolution, were of the view that any assistance which the United Nations might render for seminars other than the annual regional seminars should not burden the limited United Nations budget, but should be the responsibility of the Governments concerned.

UNITED NATIONS AID FOR ADVANCEMENT
OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The question of United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries was considered in 1962 by the Commission on the Status of Women, by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

Council and Commission members were of the general opinion that sufficient programmes and facilities existed at the present time to provide the assistance needed to advance the status of women in the developing countries.

On 16 July 1962, the Council, on the Commission's recommendation, adopted a resolution (884 E (XXXIV)) recommending that: (a)

Governments should take advantage of the services now available under the regular programme of technical assistance and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as under the advisory services programmes in human rights, for the purpose of promoting the status of women; (b) specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) should expand and strengthen their programmes to meet the needs of women in developing countries; (c) the Secretary-General should continue to hold seminars on the status of women, provide experts on women's rights and offer human rights fellowships and scholarships to persons concerned with the status of women; and (d) women's non-governmental organizations in consultative status should supplement the efforts of the United Nations by stimulating public interest in programmes relating to the advancement of women, inter alia, by the holding of regional, national, local and, if possible, international seminars.

The Council's decision was welcomed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1962, with the adoption of resolution 1777(XVII). By this text, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to study, for future sessions of the Council and Assembly, in co-operation with United Nations Member States, specialized agencies, UNICEF and appropriate non-governmental organizations, "the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women." The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General, within the scope of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and the advisory social welfare services programme, to study especially the possibility of expanding the assistance which could be rendered, through seminars, fellowships and the services of experts, for the advancement of women in developing countries. The Commission on the Status of Women was invited to co-operate with the Secretary-General to these ends. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly adopted this resolution on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Third Committee approved it on 26 October, by 79

votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, the Dominican Republic,

Guatemala, Guinea, Libya, Mauritania, Tanganyika and Togo.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, 19 March-6 April 1951 (for list of documents prepared for session, see Annex I).

E/3606/Rev.1, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution I as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1962, meeting 456.

E/3672. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 884A(xxxiv), taking note of Commission's report, as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section IX.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission, Chapter II.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

A/5153. Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section IX.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW
CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE,
MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE
AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1140-1148.
Plenary Meetings 1166, 1167.

A/4844. Memorandum by Secretary-General, containing, inter alia, draft final and formal clauses for draft convention (in alternative form).

A/5035. Report of Third Committee. Official Records, 16th session of General Assembly, Agenda Item 85. Annex to report containing text of preamble and articles 1-3 of draft convention adopted by Third Committee at 16th Assembly session.

A/5128. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.985. Statement by United Nations Legal Counsel on 4 October 1962, meeting 1142.

Article 4

A/C.3/L.982 and Add.1. Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Romania: proposal for article 4, as amended by United States, adopted by Third Committee on 4 October 1962, meeting 1142, by 57 votes to 0, with 32 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.983 and Rev.1. United States: amendments to 5-power proposal, A/C.3/L.982.

A/C.3/L.984. Saudi Arabia: sub-amendment to revised amendments of United States, A/C.3/L.983/Rev.1.

Article 5

A/4844, Annex III, Article 5, as suggested by Secretary-General and proposed by Iraq as text for article 5. On 5 October 1962, meeting 1143, Third Committee adopted Iraqi proposal by 55 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

Article 6

A/4844, Annex III, Article 6, as proposed by Secretary-General. Article 6, as proposed by Indonesia, based on suggestion by Secretary-General, and as amended by Greece, adopted by Third Committee on 5 October 1962, meeting 1143, by 60 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.

Article 7

A/4844, Annex III, Article 9, as proposed by Secretary-General. Article 7, as proposed by United Kingdom, based on suggestion by Secretary-General (A/4844, Annex III, article 9) and incorporating suggestion by Greece, adopted by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1148, by 71 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Article 8

A/4844, Annex III, Article 10 B, as suggested by Secretary-General, proposed as text of article 8 by United States, and amended by Romania, adopted by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1148, by 40 votes to 6, with 34 abstentions.

Article 9

A/4844, Annex III, Article 11 A, as suggested by Secretary-General. Article 9, as proposed by United Arab Republic, based on suggestion by Secretary-General (A/4844, Annex III, article 11 A) adopted by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1148, by 87 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Article 10

A/4844, Annex III, Article 12, as suggested by Secretary-General, and proposed as text of article 10 by United Arab Republic and United Kingdom, adopted by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1148, by 79 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Territorial Application Clause

A/4844, Annex III, Article 7 A, as suggested by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.986. Ethiopia: proposal concerning addition of article on territorial application (A/4844, Annex III, Article 7 A).

Reservations Clause

A/4844, Annex III, Article 8 B, as suggested by Secretary-General.

A/G.3/L.987. Argentina: proposal concerning addition of article on reservations, based on A/4844, Annex III, Article 8 B.

A/C.3/L.988. Indonesia, Mali, United Arab Republic: amendment to proposal submitted by Argentina, A/C.3/L.987.

Convention

Draft Convention, consisting of preamble and 10 articles, as adopted by Third Committee at 16th and 17th sessions of Assembly, adopted as a whole by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1143, by 80 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.9S9. Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1143, by 78 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

A/5273. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution A and annexed text of Convention.

A/L.398 and Add.1. Congo (Leopoldville), Liberia, Sweden, United States: amendment to draft convention recommended by Third Committee (A/5273, para. 66).

A/L.399. United Kingdom: amendment to draft Convention recommended by Third Committee (A/5273, para. 66).

RESOLUTION 1763 A (XVH), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5273, and text of Convention annexed thereto, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1962, meeting 1167, by 92 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that it is appropriate to conclude under the auspices of the United Nations an international convention on the free consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and the registration of marriages,

"Decides to open the Convention annexed to the present resolution for signature and ratification on 10 December 1962."

ANNEX

Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

"The Contracting States,

"Desiring, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Recalling that article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that:

" '(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

" '(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.'

"Recalling further that the General Assembly of the United Nations declared, by resolution 843 (IX) of 17 December 1954, that certain customs, ancient laws and practices relating to marriage and the family were inconsistent with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Reaffirming that all States, including those which have or assume responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories until their achievement of independence, should take all appropriate measures with a view to abolishing such customs, ancient laws and practices by ensuring, inter alia, complete freedom in the choice of a spouse, eliminating completely child marriages and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty, establishing appropriate penalties where necessary and establishing a civil or other register in which all marriages will be recorded,

"Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article 1

"1. 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 witnesses, as prescribed by law.

"2. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 1 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.

Article 2

"States parties to the present Convention 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.

Article 3

"All marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority.

Article 4

"1. The present Convention shall, until 31 December 1963, be open for signature on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, and of any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the Convention.

"2. The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

"1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in article 4, paragraph 1.

"2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

"1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 7

"1. Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

"2. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of parties to less than eight becomes effective.

Article 8

"Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of all the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 9

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1, of the present Convention of the following:

"(a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 4;

"(b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 5;

"(c) The date upon which the Convention enters into force in accordance with article 6;

"(d) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1;

"(e) Abrogation in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2.

Article 10

"1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1."

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1148.

Plenary Meeting 1167.

A/C.3/L.990. Italy: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 10 October 1962, meeting 1148, by 47 votes to 0, with 30 abstentions.

A/5273. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1763B(xvii), as submitted by Third Committee, A/5273, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1962, meeting 1167, by 90 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly

"Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages in the light of the discussions in the General Assembly on the draft Convention relating to the same subject, and to report back in time for consideration of the draft Recommendation by the Assembly at its eighteenth session."

EFFECT OF INHERITANCE LAWS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 453-456.

Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.I. Report of 16th session of Commission, on Status of Women, Chapter VII.

E/3606/Rev.I, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution IV A, as recommended by Commission and as amended orally by France, adopted by Social Committee on 11 July 1962, meeting 456, by 11 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3672. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV A.

RESOLUTION 884Di (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolution 504 D (XVI) of 23 July 1953 concerning the application of this principle to the status of women in private law,

"Noting that, in the legal systems of many countries, inheritance rights of women, in intestate as well as in testamentary succession, are not equal to those of men,

"Noting that, in some systems, the law deprives women of all inheritance rights, while in other systems the share of a woman is a fraction of the share of a male heir in the same degree of relationship,

"Noting also that, in some systems, the male heir is always preferred to the female in the order of succession, and that in some countries the inheritance rights and the capacity of women to make a will, to accept or refuse an inheritance or to be administrators or executors of estates, are affected by marriage in a manner incompatible with the principle of equality of the spouses,

"Noting further that, in some legal systems, the interest of the widow in the estate is either smaller than that of the widower, or is affected by special restrictions,

"Recommends that Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women by providing that men and women, in the same degree of relationship to the deceased, shall be entitled to equal shares in the estate and shall have equal rank in the order of succession, and by providing further that the inheritance rights and the capacity of women to make a will, to accept or refuse an inheritance and to be administrators or executors of estates shall not be affected by marriage and that the interest of the widow in the estate shall be equal to that of the widower."

LEGAL STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.I. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VII.

E/3606/Rev.I, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution IV B, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1962, meeting 456.

E/3672. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV B.

RESOLUTION 884 D ii (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that, in its resolution 587 D (XX) of 3 August 1955, it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to prepare and arrange for the publication at an early date of material on the legal status of married women,

"Noting that, in accordance with this resolution, the Secretary-General prepared and published a monograph entitled *Legal Status of Married Women*,

"Noting further that this valuable publication had a wide distribution and was reprinted several times because of the large public demand and also because of its use in the United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law,

"Noting also that, since the issuance of this publication, a considerable amount of new material on the subject has been collected by the Secretary-General, in particular in background papers and in working papers prepared for these seminars,

"Believing that this information should be made available to the public and also that the material in the publication could readily be brought up to date,

"Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and to arrange for an early publication of a new edition of the monograph on the *Legal Status of Married Women*, on the basis of information contained in the documentation of the seminars on the status of women in family law and in other authoritative sources."

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.I. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter IV.

E/3606/Rev.I, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission and as amended orally by Denmark and France, adopted by Social Committee on 10 July 1962, meeting 455, by 11 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/3672. Report of Social Committee. Draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 884B (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixteenth session,

"Sharing its opinion that the legal and factual inequality between men and women in questions concerning wages and salaries, still existing in many countries, constitutes a serious obstacle to the achievement of real equality of men and women in the economic field, and that effective measures on national and international levels should be taken to remove this discrimination against women,

"Emphasizing in this connexion particularly the responsibilities of Governments for the removal of discrimination against women in the question of wages and salaries and for the consistent application of the principle of equal pay for equal work,

"1. Calls upon:

"(a) Governments of Member States, which have not yet ratified or otherwise implemented the principles of Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organisation concerning equal remuneration, to do so, as appropriate under the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, and also to implement the provisions of recommendation No. 90 of the International Labour Organisation and, by the adoption of the relevant legislative and practical

measures in all economic fields, to apply and promote consistently the principle of equal pay for equal work in accordance with the said convention;

"(b) The International Labour Organisation to continue to follow the introduction of the principle of equal pay for equal work on a world scale and to bear this principle always in mind in considering working and social questions on an international level;

"2. Expresses the hope that national and international non-governmental organizations in consultative status may continue to advocate consistently in their activities the principle of equal economic working conditions for men and women and demand the legislative and practical application of the principle of equal pay for equal work;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in co-operation with the International Labour Office, a report to the eighteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women on both the progress achieved in the field of equal pay for equal work, and obstacles existing so far in this field."

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter V, paras. 57-71.

CRÈCHES AND DAY NURSERIES

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter V, paras. 74-85.

AGE OF RETIREMENT AND RIGHT TO PENSION

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter V, paras. 72-73.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VI.

E/3606/Rev.1, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission and as amended orally by France, Italy, United States and United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1962, meeting 456.

RESOLUTION 884 c (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the access of girls to elementary education, and considering that almost half the children of school age in the world do not receive school education, and that the number of girls who attend school is even less than that of boys,

"Bearing in mind that education will help women to take their proper place in the cultural, social and economic life of their country,

"Recalling its resolutions 652 C (XXIV) of 24 July 1957 and 821 VB (XXXII) of 19 July 1961 and

General Assembly resolutions 1677(XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1717(XVI) of 19 December 1961, in which first importance is attached to the problem of education and the elimination of illiteracy,

"Noting with satisfaction the results of the regional conferences on the development of education,

"1. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies:

"(a) Take into account, where necessary in their plans, the need to expand elementary education, which must be universal, compulsory and free for children of both sexes;

"(b) Ensure that both sexes have equal rights and facilities for receiving elementary education, taking advantage of new techniques where these can be helpful;

"(c) Take the necessary steps to increase the attendance in elementary schools, especially by girls;

"(d) Take steps to develop education for the adults who have not received elementary education, especially for women;

"(e) Consider the conclusions and recommendations of the regional conferences on the development of education with a view to their gradual implementation;

"(f) Implement fully the provisions of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its eleventh session;

"2. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will give high importance, in its work on educational development, to the extension of elementary education to all girls, and to those adult women who have not received elementary education;

"3. Recommends that non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and in particular women's non-governmental organizations, give all possible collaboration in the development of education, including the utilization, so far as necessary and appropriate, of voluntary aid and local materials."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VIII.

E/3606/Rev.1, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1962, meeting 456.

E/3672. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 884 F (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the continuing interest among Member States in regional seminars relating to the status of women, and the valuable materials developed in connexion with those already organized in this field,

"Believing that topics relating to the status of women can be usefully examined also in seminars conducted among smaller groups of countries and at the national level,

"Realizing that national seminars can also help to co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies for the advancement of the status of women,

"Noting resolution 3(XIV) adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, requesting the Secretary-General to develop plans and, as appropriate, to provide experts to assist Governments of Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars at the national and local level, with the purpose of advancing the status of women,

"Requests the Secretary-General to continue his plans for annual regional seminars on the status of women and to give favourable consideration also to requests for assistance in the organization of seminars among small groups of Member States, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights."

UNITED NATIONS AID FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 453-456.
Plenary Meeting 1224.

E/3493 and Corr.1, 2; E/3566 and Corr.1 and Add.1.
Reports by Secretary-General.

E/3606/Rev.1. Report of 16th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VIII.

E/3606/Rev.1, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1962, meeting 456.

E/3672. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 884 E (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3672, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1224.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the reports by the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries prepared in accordance with its resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960, and the views expressed in the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixteenth session,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) of 12 December 1960, in which the Commission on the Status of Women and the Council were invited to pursue their efforts in advancing the status of women in developing countries and to take appropriate measures that would lead to special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in this regard,

"Noting with satisfaction General Assembly resolution 1679 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 in which the Assembly decided to increase the resources of the advisory services programme in human rights in order to permit the provision of a number of human rights fellowships each year, in addition to the seminars,

"Considering that under the United Nations Development Decade it is now appropriate to develop and co-ordinate the various programmes of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations Children's Fund designed to advance the status of women in developing countries,

"Believing that, in order to achieve this goal, the co-operation of the Governments, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of non-governmental organizations in consultative status is indispensable,

"1. Recommends to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that they make full use, for the purpose of promoting and advancing the status of women in developing countries, of the services presently available under the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as well as of the advisory services programme in human rights and the advisory social welfare services, by requesting the advisory services of experts, by promoting the attendance at seminars and other meetings, and by taking advantage of the availability of fellowships and scholarships;

"2. Invites the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations, to strengthen and to expand their programmes designed to meet the needs of women in developing countries, and to seek new methods to achieve this purpose;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To direct his attention, when planning the various United Nations programmes of assistance, to the needs of women in developing countries and to include in these programmes projects especially directed to meet such needs;

"(b) To continue to utilize the available resources of the United Nations to advance the condition of women in the developing countries, by holding seminars dealing with the status of women, by providing experts on women's rights at the request of Governments and by offering human rights fellowships and scholarships to persons concerned with the status of women, and to make available to Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status all information concerning the facilities available for the advancement of women;

"4. Urges women's non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate with the Secretary-General, by stimulating public opinion with regard to the programmes of the United Nations which contribute to the advancement of women and by supplementing the efforts of the United Nations on the international and national levels through the holding

of regional, national or local seminars, including if possible in the future an international seminar, the provision of fellowships, scholarships and expert advice, and other related activities."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1157, 1162-1164.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IX B.

A/C.3/L.996 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2. Afghanistan, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mali: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1 and Add.2, 3. Afghanistan, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tanganyika, Togo: revised draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1164, by 79 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of revised draft resolution.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1777(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5314, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in developing countries,

"Having considered the reports prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,

"Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) of 16 July 1962, by which the Council recognized the necessity to develop and co-ordinate the various programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund which are designed to promote the advancement of women in developing countries,

"Recognizing the importance of the work accomplished by the Commission on the Status of Women,

"Believing that the co-ordination and development of these various programmes should be implemented through a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

"Recognizing that new resources required for this

purpose may be provided by the contributions of Member States, especially of the advanced countries, and by those non-governmental organizations whose aims are to advance the welfare of women everywhere,

"Recognizing that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of this problem,

"1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) by which the Council, inter alia, invites the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations, to strengthen and expand their programmes designed to meet the needs of women in developing countries and to seek new methods to achieve this purpose;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to study, in co-operation with the Member States, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and appropriate non-governmental organizations, the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, within the scope of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and the advisory social welfare services programme, to study especially the possibility of expanding the assistance which can be rendered, through seminars, fellowships and the services of experts, for the advancement of women in developing countries;

"4. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to co-operate with the Secretary-General to these ends;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly on developments in this respect, especially with regard to the possibility of establishing the above-mentioned programme."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Convention on Nationality of Married Women. Historical background and commentary (E/CN.6/389). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.IV.3.

E/3592. Operations based on customs. Note by Secretary-General transmitting resolution adopted by Executive Board of World Health Organization on 25 January 1962 at its 29th session.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

QUESTIONS CONCERNING FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION DRAFT PRINCIPLES CONCERNING FREEDOM OF RELIGION

At its eighteenth session held from 19 March to 14 April 1962, the Commission on Human

Rights began its examination of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices which had been submitted to it in 1960 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.¹⁰ In this con-

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 349, 350.

nexion, the Commission had before it: a study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices, drawn up by Arcot Krishnaswami, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission; comments on the substance of the draft principles from the Governments of 53 States and from three non-governmental organizations; and a working paper, listing amendments and new texts relating to the principles, prepared by the Secretary-General.

After a general debate on the substance of the draft principles, the Commission adopted the text of five preambular paragraphs and decided to continue consideration of the draft principles at its nineteenth session in 1963.

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Various measures to prevent and eradicate prejudice on grounds of race, nationality and religion were advocated by the General Assembly in a resolution (1779(XVII)) unanimously adopted on 7 December 1962. This action followed discussions on steps recommended by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 1961¹¹ to help cope with the problem of manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

(Assembly discussions on this problem also led to the adoption of two other resolutions on 7 December 1962, one asking that the Commission on Human Rights prepare, for the Assembly's consideration, a draft declaration and a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial prejudice [see p. 340], and the other asking for the preparation of a draft declaration and draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance [see p. 340].)

In its resolution 1779 (XVII), on manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, the General Assembly invited the Governments of all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting them and to take appropriate measures so that education might be directed with due regard to article 26 of the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights and principle 10 of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. (Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948) calls, among other things, for education directed towards promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups. Principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959) calls, among other things, for protecting children against practices which might foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination.)

The Assembly also called on the Governments of all States to take all necessary steps to rescind discriminatory laws which had the effect of creating and perpetuating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance wherever they still existed, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination and to take such legislative or other appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance. Governments of all States, it recommended, should, through education and all media of information, actively discourage the creation, propagation and dissemination of such prejudice and intolerance in any form whatsoever. The specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were invited to co-operate fully with the Governments in their efforts to prevent and eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance. United Nations Member Governments, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the resolution, and the Secretary-General was requested to report thereon to the General Assembly in 1963. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly adopted its resolution to this effect on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Third Committee approved it unanimously on 2 November 1962, on the basis of a text proposed by the Economic and Social Council as amended in the Committee.

¹¹See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 322, 323, 325, 326.

PREPARATION OF DRAFT DECLARATION
AND DRAFT CONVENTION
ON ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 7 December 1962, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1780 (XVII)) requesting the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare: (a) a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted for consideration by the Assembly in 1963; and (b) a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly, if possible in 1964, and in any case not later than at its twentieth session (in 1965).

In preparing the draft declaration and draft convention, the Commission on Human Rights was to bear in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the General Assembly's seventeenth session (in 1962), any proposals on the matter that might be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in that field by the specialized agencies. The Assembly also invited United Nations Member States to submit comments and proposals on the draft convention by 15 January 1964. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES on page 340.)

This text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 5 November 1962, on the basis of a proposal put forward by the following 34 Members: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

The text approved was one that derived from discussions on, and amendments to, a number of previous proposals.

PREPARATION OF DRAFT DECLARATION
AND DRAFT CONVENTION
ON ELIMINATION
OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Discussion on the proposals for a draft declaration and draft convention on the elimination of racial discrimination also led to similar proposals in respect of religious intolerance.

On 7 December 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution asking for a draft declaration and draft convention on eliminating all forms of religious intolerance, to be prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. This request was embodied in resolution 1781 (XVII), which the Assembly adopted on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Third Committee approved it—also unanimously—on 5 November 1962, on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo and Upper Volta.

The draft declaration was to be submitted for consideration by the Assembly in 1963. The draft convention was to be submitted for the Assembly to consider, if possible, in 1964, and in any case not later than at its twentieth session, in 1965.

In preparing the two texts, the Commission on Human Rights was to bear in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, the debates at the Assembly's seventeenth session (in 1962), any proposals on the matter that might be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in that field by the specialized agencies. The Assembly also invited United Nations Members to submit comments and proposals on the draft convention by 15 January 1964. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES on p. 340.)

FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE AND
DISCRIMINATION YEAR AND DAY

Comments of 25 Governments and one non-governmental organization on a proposal for the observance of a "Freedom from Prejudice and

Discrimination Year and Day" were considered by the Commission in 1962. (The comments were received in response to an Economic and Social Council request of 27 July 1961¹² concerning the proposal which had been transmitted to it by the Commission.) After considering the observations made by Governments on the proposal, the Commission decided to adjourn debate on the matter.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICAL RIGHTS

On 24 July 1962, 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 a resolution asking the Secretary-General to print and to give as wide a circulation as possible to a study on discrimination in political rights prepared specially for the Sub-Commission. The Council also urged all States to continue and, if necessary, to intensify their educational efforts designed to eliminate all discrimination in the matter of political rights. The Council's resolution (888 C (XXXIV)) was adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The study, prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Hernán Santa Cruz, gave an analysis of the situation prevailing in 88 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 the matter of political rights.

After examining the study, the Sub-Commission formulated its own set of draft principles on the basis of the Special Rapporteur's pro-

posals and forwarded them to the Commission on Human Rights.

DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY AND TO RETURN TO HIS OWN COUNTRY

In 1962, at its fourteenth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined a draft report on discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, José D. Ingles, the draft report contained an analysis of information on the situation prevailing in 54 countries and a number of tentative proposals for the eradication of discrimination in respect of the right in question.

The Sub-Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to complete the final report in time for it to be considered by the Sub-Commission in 1963.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

In 1962, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to undertake a study on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, and on 2 February appointed Voitto Saario as Special Rapporteur to carry out this study. On 24 July, the Economic and Social Council approved the Sub-Commission's decision to undertake the study and to appoint the Special Rapporteur. It did so in adopting resolution 888 D (XXXIV), on the recommendation of the Sub-Commission and the Commission on Human Rights.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DRAFT PRINCIPLES CONCERNING FREEDOM OF RELIGION

- E/3616/Rev.1. Report of 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, Section A.
A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section III.

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1165-1173.

Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5129. Note by Secretary-General, containing text of draft resolution proposed in Economic and Social Council resolution 826 B (XXXII). Draft resolution, as proposed by Council and as amended by Costa Rica and United Kingdom, A/C.3/L.1008/Rev.1, and by Mali, Mauritania and United Kingdom, A/C.3/L.1009/Rev.2, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 2 November 1962, meeting 1171.

¹²For further details, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 323, 326.

A/C.3/L.1008. Costa Rica: amendment to Council's draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1008/Rev.1. Costa Rica and United Kingdom: revised amendment to Council's draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1009 and Rev.1, 2. Mali, Mauritania, United Kingdom: amendment and revised amendment to Council's draft resolution.

A/5305. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1779(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5305, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Human Rights and the report of the thirteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

"Deeply disturbed by the continued existence and manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance in different parts of the world,

"Reiterating its condemnation of all manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Recalling its resolution 1510(XV) of 12 December 1960,

"Considering it essential to recommend further specific effective measures to eliminate these manifestations of prejudice and intolerance,

"1. Invites the Governments of all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental and private organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting these, and to take appropriate measures so that education may be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959;

"2. Calls upon the Governments of all States to take all necessary steps to rescind discriminatory laws which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance wherever they still exist, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination, and to take such legislative or other appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance;

"3. Recommends the Governments of all States to discourage actively, through education and all media of information, the creation, propagation and dissemination of such prejudice and intolerance in any form whatever;

"4. Invites the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate fully with the Governments of States in their efforts to prevent and eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance;

"5. 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 present resolution;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report on compliance with the present resolution."

PREPARATION OF DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1165-1173.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5129. Note by Secretary-General, containing text of Economic and Social Council resolution 826 B; (XXXII).

A/C.3/L.1006. Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.1. Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.2. Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.3. Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.4. Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Syria, Togo, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.5. Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.6 and Rev.6/Add.1. Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, as amended orally, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 5 November 1962, meeting 1173.

A/C.3/L.1010. Czechoslovakia: working paper concerning draft international convention on elimination of racial discrimination.

A/C.3/L.1011. Saudi Arabia: amendments to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.5.

A/C.3/L.1012 and Rev.1. Liberia: amendment to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.5, and revised amendment to 34-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1006/Rev.6.

A/5305. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1780(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5305, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Desiring to put into effect the principle of the equality of all men and all peoples without distinction as to race, colour or religion, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour and religion still in evidence throughout the world,

"Considering the necessity of taking all possible steps conducive to the final and total elimination of all such manifestations, which violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Emphasizing that each State ought to take all the necessary action to put an end to these violations, which infringe human dignity,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask 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 session of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field by the specialized agencies, to prepare:

"(a) A draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session;

"(b) A draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session;

"2. Invites Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964."

PREPARATION OF DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1165-1173.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5129, A/C.3/L.1006 and Rev.1 and 2, A/C.3/L.1012 and Rev.1. (For details, see listings under previous heading.)

A/C.3/L.1016. Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopold-

ville), Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as amended orally, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 5 November 1962, meeting 1173.

A/5305. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 1781(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5305, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Desiring to put into effect the principle of the equality of all men and all peoples without distinction as to race, colour or religion, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour and religion still in evidence throughout the world,

"Considering the necessity of taking all possible steps conducive to the final and total elimination of all such manifestations, which violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Emphasizing that each State ought to take all the necessary action to put an end to these violations, which infringe human dignity,

"Noting that the Commission on Human Rights is preparing draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field by the specialized agencies, to prepare:

"(a) A draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session;

"(b) A draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session;

"2. Invites Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964."

FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION YEAR AND DAY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 458.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, Section D.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section III.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICAL RIGHTS

E/CN.4/830. Report of 14th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter V.

Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Political Rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/213/Rev.1). Study by Hernán Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XIV.2.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457-459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, Section B.

E/3616/Rev.1, Chapter XII. Draft resolution II, submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 17 July 1962, meeting 459, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3676. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 888 c (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3676, adopted by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that one of the most effective ways of combating discrimination in the matter of political rights is through educational efforts on an international scale,

"Considering that the triennial reporting procedure of the Commission on Human Rights provides a suitable framework within which Governments can report progress achieved and difficulties encountered in combating such discrimination,

"Taking into account the important contribution made by the study submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its fourteenth session, by its Special Rapporteur,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, 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. Urges all States to continue and, if necessary, to intensify their educational efforts designed to eliminate all discrimination in the matter of political rights."

DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY AND TO RETURN TO HIS OWN COUNTRY

E/CN.4/830. Report of 14th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VI.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, para. 161.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

E/CN.4/830. Report of 14th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter IX, paras. 216-218, 221, 228-231.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457-459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, paras. 193-201.

E/3616/Rev.1, Chapter XII, draft resolution III, adopted by Social Committee on 17 July 1962, meeting 459, by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/3676. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 888 D (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3676, adopted by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Approves the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock and to appoint a special rapporteur to carry out this study."

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The development of information media in developing countries was considered during 1962 by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

DECISIONS OF COMMISSION AND COUNCIL

Background material for the various discussions included two reports prepared by the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in accordance with requests made by the Council in 1959^B and 1962.^H

The first report, considered in 1961 by the Commission and the Council, contained a comprehensive review of the general problem of developing information media and included

^B See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 215.

^H See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 309-10.

some recommendations for a development programme.¹⁵

The second UNESCO report, considered at the Commission's eighteenth session in 1962, indicated the kind of international assistance which might be made available in an initial phase of a country's development programme and possible sources of financing such a programme; it included recommendations on how the various forms of international assistance might be applied to the development of news agencies, newspapers and periodicals, radio, film and television.

The Commission was also informed that the UNESCO survey had shown that 70 per cent of the world's population lacked adequate information media and were therefore denied opportunities for information, education and entertainment. UNESCO felt that first priority might be assigned to the expansion of broadcasting services, since radio was able to overcome obstacles of distance and illiteracy.

The Commission eventually approved a draft resolution, for adoption by the Council. This text was unanimously approved by the Council, with some modifications, on 24 July 1962, as resolution 888 E (XXXIV). By this text, the Council: (1) asked UNESCO to continue to further the programme for developing information media, including the application of new communication techniques for achieving rapid progress in education, and to report thereon as appropriate to the Commission and the Council; (2) invited the Governments concerned to include provisions for the development of information media in their economic plans; (3) invited the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies to assist less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media; (4) recommended that the General Assembly, to which the UNESCO reports would be forwarded, take the programme proposed by UNESCO into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade; and (5) recommended that the Assembly invite the Governments of more developed countries to co-operate with those of less developed countries

in meeting the latter's urgent needs in developing independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country. (For full text of resolution 888 E (XXXIV), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 7 December 1962, the General Assembly unanimously approved a resolution (1778 (XVII)) on the matter, which incorporated the points contained in the Council's resolution, as described above.

The Assembly adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 26 October, on the proposal of Chile, Colombia, Guinea, Mali and Mauritania. (For full text of the Assembly's resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

DRAFT CONVENTION AND DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Another item on the agenda for the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962 involved consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.

The draft Convention (consisting of a preamble and 19 articles) was based on a text originally drawn up in 1948 at the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information; this text was subsequently revised in 1951 by an ad hoc Committee of the Assembly. In 1959, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee approved a text for the preamble and for article 1 of the draft Convention.¹⁶ In 1960, it approved the text for article 2,¹⁷ and in 1961, it approved texts for articles 3 and 4.¹⁸

The draft Declaration was approved by the Economic and Social Council in 1960,¹⁹ for consideration by the Assembly. The Assembly, however, was unable to examine it in detail either in 1960 or in 1961 owing to lack of time.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 307-8.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 212-14, 217-18.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 335-37, 339-40.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 307, 309.

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 333-35, 337-39.

In 1962, lack of time again prevented the Assembly's Third Committee from considering either the draft Convention or the draft Declaration. On 19 December 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1840 (XVII)) by which it decided to give priority to both the draft Convention and the draft Declaration at its eighteenth session, due to open in September 1963. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This resolution was adopted on the unanimous recommendation of the Third Committee which approved it on 14 December 1962, on the basis of a proposal by Peru and the Philippines.

Also proposed in the Third Committee, at the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, was a draft resolution whereby an international conference of plenipotentiaries would be convened to draft and adopt a convention and a declaration on freedom of information. The sponsors of this text were Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama and Peru. At their suggestion, however, examination of this proposal was postponed, as more time would be required to consider it than the Third Committee could allot.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The first of a series of annual reports on developments affecting freedom of information, covering the period January 1960-June 1961, was presented to the eighteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1962. It contained texts of, or extracts from, laws, regulations, executive decrees or orders, and summaries of judicial decisions, as well as information and statements from specialized agencies.

Owing to lack of time, the Commission decided to postpone consideration of the report to its 1963 session.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SINCE 1954

Another report before the Commission in 1962 dealt with developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954. The Commission, owing to lack of time, found itself unable to examine this report in detail, and postponed consideration of it to 1963. The report had been submitted to the Council in 1961, which transmitted it to the Commission for consideration.²⁰

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457-459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3437 and Add.1. Report by Director-General of UNESCO.

E/CN.4/820 and Add.1, 2. Report by Acting Director-General of UNESCO.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter VI.

E/3616/Rev.1, Chapter XII. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Commission, and as amended by Australia and France, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 17 July 1962, meeting 459.

E/AC.7/L.404. Australia and France (orally): amendment to draft resolution IV proposed by Commission.

E/3676. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 888E(XXXIV), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3676, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231.

¹⁹The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that General Assembly resolution 1313 A (XIII) of 12 December 1958 requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a 'programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme',

"Recalling that Council resolution 7181 (XXVII) of 24 April 1959 requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

"Noting with satisfaction the survey which has been carried out by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

"Expressing its concern that the survey discloses 70 per cent of the population of the world to be lacking in adequate information facilities and to be thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

"Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques

²⁰See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 308, 310.

of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

"1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

"2. Reiterates the invitation contained in Council resolution 819 A (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 to the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

"3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

"4. Transmits to the General Assembly, in accordance with its request, the reports on the survey carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the basis of a programme of concrete action for development of the information media in less developed countries;

"5. Recommends that the General Assembly:

"(a) Take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade; and

"(b) Invite the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the latter in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1149-1163.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section V.

A/C.3/L.994 and Add.1. Chile, Colombia, Guinea, Mali: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.994/Rev.1 and Add.1. Chile, Colombia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1163.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1778(xvii), as submitted by Third Committee, A/5314, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1313 A (XIII) of 12 December 1958, by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of informa-

tion enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme,

"Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 718 (XXVII) of 24 April 1959, requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

"Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 888 E (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962, transmitting to the General Assembly the reports on the survey which has been carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America, held in co-operation with the respective United Nations regional economic commissions,

"Expressing its concern that, according to the survey, 70 per cent of the population of the world lack adequate information facilities and are thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

"Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

"1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

"2. Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

"3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for the development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council;

"4. Recommends that the Governments of Member States should take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade;

"5. Invites the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the less developed countries in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country."

DRAFT CONVENTION AND DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

A/AC.42/7, Annex. Text of draft Convention on Freedom of Information as formulated by Com-

mittee on Draft Convention on Freedom of Information. Official Records of General Assembly, 7th session, Annexes, Agenda item 29.
 A/3868 and Add.1-8; A/4173 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Comments of Governments on articles of Draft Convention.
 A/4341, A/4636, A/5041. Reports of Third Committee. Official Records of General Assembly: 14th session, Annexes, agenda item 35; 15th session, Annexes, agenda item 35; 16th session, agenda item 36.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1210.

Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5143. Note by Secretary-General on draft Convention.

A/5146. Note by Secretary-General on draft Declaration.

A/C.3/L.1048. Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1048/Rev.1 and Add.1. Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1056. Statement of financial implications of 7-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1048/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1060. Peru and Philippines: draft resolution, as revised orally, adopted unanimously by Third Committee, on 14 December 1962, meeting 1210.

A/5363. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1840(xvii), as submitted by Third Committee, A/5363, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Having made progress in the preparation of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information at its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions,

"Bearing in mind that a draft resolution concerning the future organization of work on this subject was submitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session,

"Having been unable at its seventeenth session to consider the draft Convention and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, as well as the above-mentioned draft resolution,

"Decides to give priority to the items entitled 'Draft Convention on Freedom of Information' and 'Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information' and to devote, at its eighteenth session, as many meetings as necessary to the consideration of these items."

ANNUAL REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

E/CN.4/822 and Add.1-3. Annual report by Secretary-General on freedom of information, 1960-1961.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter VI.

REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SINCE 1954

E/3443 and Add.1, 2. Report on developments in field of freedom of information since 1954.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter VI.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter IX, Section V.

QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO SLAVERY

In July 1962, at its thirty-fourth 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. Deploring the continued existence of slavery in the twentieth century, Council members favoured a new appeal to Governments to ratify the two Conventions and implement them fully. Despite earlier appeals in 1960 and 1961, as the Council noted in a resolution (890(XXXIV)) which it unanimously adopted on 24 July 1962, there were still 48 Members of the United Nations or specialized agencies which had not yet become party to the 1926 Convention and 71 which were not yet party to the 1956 Supplementary Convention. Deciding to consider the slavery question

again at its mid-1963 session, the Council recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly.

Accordingly, on 19 December 1962, the Assembly unanimously approved a resolution (1841 (XVII)) whereby it called upon those United Nations Member States and specialized agency members which had not yet become party to the Conventions to do so and urged all States which were party to them to co-operate fully in carrying out the terms of these instruments, particularly by submitting information to the Secretary-General, if they had not already done so, as required by the Supplementary Convention of 1956.²¹

Adoption of the resolution to this effect, recommended by the Economic and Social Council, was proposed in the Assembly's Third

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 228-29.

(Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee by 53 Members (for list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The Third

Committee approved it unanimously on 12 December 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 462, 463.

Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3626 and Add. 1-3: Note by Secretary-General on Implementation of Supplementary Convention of 1956 on Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

E/AC.7/L.408. Denmark and United Kingdom: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 20 July 1962, meeting 463.

E/AC.7/L.409. United States: amendment to 2-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.408.

E/3678. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 890(xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3678, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 772 D (XXX) of 25 July 1960 and 826 E (XXXII) of 27 July 1961 on slavery,

"Having reviewed the situation with regard to the participation of States in the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Slavery Convention of 1956,

"Noting that despite the appeal made in the above-mentioned resolutions, forty-eight States Members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency have not yet become parties to the International Slavery Convention of 1926, and seventy-one have not yet become parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956,

"1. Recommends that the General Assembly adopt, at its seventeenth session, the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; 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,

"Believing further that the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in, and the full implementation by them of, 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 would constitute an important advance towards the achievement of this end,

"Noting that as yet forty-eight States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies are not parties to the Convention of 1926, and seventy-one are not parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956,

"1. Calls on those States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies which have not yet become parties to these conventions to do so;

"2. Urges all States parties to the conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular by furnishing to the Secretary-General, if they have not already done so, the information called for under article 8(2) of the Supplementary Convention of 1956.'

"2. Decides to consider the question of slavery further at its thirty-sixth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1208, 1209.

Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5183. Note by Secretary-General containing text of draft resolution proposed by Economic and Social Council in resolution 890(XXXIV).

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section IV.

A/C.3/L.1055 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, unanimously adopted by Third Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 1208.

A/5346. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1841 (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5346, adopted unanimously by General Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

"No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; 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,

"Believing further that the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Final Act and Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, and the full implementation of these instru-

merits, would constitute an important advance towards the achievement of this end,

"Noting that as yet fifty-two States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies are not parties to the Convention of 1926, and that seventy-eight are not parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956,

"1. Calls upon those States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies

which have not yet become parties to these Conventions to do so;

"2. Urges all States parties to the Conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular by furnishing to the Secretary-General, if they have not already done so, the information called for under article 8, paragraph 2, of the Supplementary Convention of 1956."

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

A draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, drawn up by the Commission on Human Rights, was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962. Consisting of a preamble and five articles, the draft declaration, as submitted to the Assembly, was prepared by the Commission in 1960²² in which year the Economic and Social Council forwarded it to the Assembly to consider. Owing to lack of time, the Assembly was unable to examine the draft Declaration either in 1960 or 1961. In 1962, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee approved the texts of the preamble and article 1 of the draft Declaration.

PREAMBLE

The text of the preamble was approved by the Third Committee on 30 November 1962, by 82 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, and incorporated amendments by Belgium, by Peru and by the USSR. The approved text of the preamble read as follows:

The General Assembly,

Noting that the purposes in the Charter of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among all States, and 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,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which declares in article 14 that "(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,"

Recalling also paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country,"

Recognizing that the grant of asylum by a State to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a peaceful and humanitarian act and that as such it cannot be regarded as unfriendly by any other State,

Recommends that, without prejudice to existing instruments dealing with asylum and the status of refugees and stateless persons, States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies should base themselves in their practices on the following principles:

The USSR amendment, approved by 45 votes to 21, with 19 abstentions, would add a clause to the first paragraph of the preamble whereby the Assembly would note that the "purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among all States." The USSR explained that the granting of asylum to persecuted persons should be in keeping with the purposes of the Charter to maintain peace and friendly relations among nations. Its amendment was based on a well-established principle of international law that the right of asylum should be respected but should not be used to undermine relations between States or to jeopardize international peace. Other delegations, however, disagreed with the USSR amendment and thought that the Declaration should emphasize humanitarian considerations and should not be concerned with the maintenance of peace and relations between countries.

The Peruvian amendment, accepted by 82 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, involved adding to the preamble a clause whereby the Assembly would in effect recognize that for one State to grant asylum to persons invoking article 14 of the Declaration of Human Rights was a peaceful and humanitarian act which could not be regarded as unfriendly by any other

²² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 340-41.

State. Peru felt that there was some merit in emphasizing the connexion between asylum and the interests of peace and mankind and considered that its amendment expressed this thought without adding a restrictive element to the granting of asylum. This amendment was generally acceptable to the Third Committee, some Members believing that it rendered the USSR amendment unnecessary, others feeling that the two amendments were complementary.

The Belgian amendment, agreed to by 40 votes to 16, with 27 abstentions, involved inserting a reference in the final paragraph of the preamble to existing international instruments concerning the status of refugees and stateless persons (see text of preamble above). The Commission's text referred only to existing instruments dealing with asylum. The sponsor believed that the concept of asylum of itself was not broad enough to apply also to the status of refugees and stateless persons. Some reference to them should therefore be included in the text. Others, including Mexico and the USSR, thought that the notion of asylum was a general one which could be understood to embrace refugees and stateless persons.

ARTICLE 1

Article 1, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

Asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall be respected by all other States.

Several amendments to this text were proposed in the Third Committee.

Poland submitted an amendment to specify the asylum granted as "territorial asylum." Several Members regarded this as superfluous. The Committee, however, approved this amendment by 33 votes to 11, with 32 abstentions.

Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic proposed an amendment to include "persons struggling against colonialism" among those entitled to seek asylum. Other Members pointed out that if such people were being persecuted, they would automatically be entitled to benefit from the Declaration. Others, again, thought it

unnecessary to refer to what was termed a "passing phase of history." The Third Committee adopted the amendment by a roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The Commission's text, as thus amended, was then adopted by 85 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Third Committee also added two more paragraphs to the text of article 1.

One of these paragraphs was proposed by Belgium with a view to ensuring that the right to seek and enjoy asylum could not be invoked by those who had "committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments" drawn up in respect of such crimes. Some delegations felt that the idea embodied in this amendment was implicit in the original text, in the reference to article 14 of the Universal Declaration. Others had doubts about the meaning of "a crime against peace." The amendment was finally adopted by 38 votes to 7, with 40 abstentions.

The second new paragraph for the text of article 1 of the draft Declaration was added on the proposal of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. Their proposal followed withdrawal of an amendment for an additional paragraph which Poland put forward to specify that "it shall rest with the State granting territorial asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum." This idea, some representatives felt, was already expressed in the original text of article 1, which referred to "asylum granted by a State in the exercise of its sovereignty." Others were not sure whether the Polish amendment meant that the State granting asylum must explain the reasons for its decision to the State of origin. As several speakers thought the amendment unnecessary, Poland withdrew it.

It was then reintroduced by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, but with one change so that it referred merely to "asylum" and not to "territorial asylum." They maintained that the substance of this amendment was of the greatest interest to Latin America. The Third Committee then approved the

nine-power amendment by a roll-call vote of 59 to 4, with 24 abstentions.

On 4 December 1962, the Third Committee approved the text for all three paragraphs of article 1, as amended, by 85 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. It read as follows:

1. Territorial asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States.

2. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes.

3. It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum.

FUTURE WORK ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION

On 19 December 1962, the General Assembly, having been unable to complete its consideration of the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, unanimously decided to take up the draft Declaration again as soon as possible at its next session (due to open in September 1963) and to devote as many meetings at that session as was necessary for completion of its work on the matter.

The decision, embodied in resolution 1839 (XVII), was taken on the unanimous recommendation of the Third Committee.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

E/3335. Report of 16th Session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VI.

E/3403 and Add.1-5. Comments of Governments submitted to 30th session of Economic and Social Council.

A/4452/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1; A/4793. Comments of Governments submitted to 15th and 16th sessions of General Assembly.

A/4792. Memorandum by Secretary-General submitted to 16th session of General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1192-1202, 1209.
Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5145. Note by Secretary-General, containing text of draft Declaration as drawn up by Commission on Human Rights.

TITLE OF DRAFT DECLARATION

A/C.3/L.1038. Poland: amendment.

PREAMBLE TO DRAFT DECLARATION

A/C.3/L.1039 and Rev.1, 2. Belgium: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1042 and Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1: Peru: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1043 and Rev.1. USSR: amendment.

A/5359. Report of Third Committee, Annex. Preamble, as amended by Belgium, by Peru and by USSR, adopted as whole by Third Committee on 30 November 1962, meeting 1198, by 82 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For text, see narrative above.)

ARTICLE 1

A/C.3/L.1038. Poland: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1039/Rev.1-3. Belgium: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1040. Poland: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1040/Rev.1. Revised amendment by Poland, later withdrawn and subsequently reintroduced orally, with a revision, by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

A/C.3/L.1041 and Rev.1. Bulgaria: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1044 and Add.1, and Rev.1. Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Tunisia, United Arab Republic: amendment and revision.

A/C.3/L.1049. United States: sub-amendment to 8-power amendment, A/C.3/L.1044.

A/C.3/L.1050. Poland: sub-amendment to Belgian revised amendments, A/C.3/L.1039/Rev.3.

A/5359. Report of Third Committee. Annex. Article 1, as amended—by Belgium (A/C.3/L.1039/Rev.3), by Poland (A/C.3/L.1038), by 8 powers (A/C.3/L.1044/Rev.1), and orally by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela—adopted as a whole by Third Committee on 4 December 1962, meeting 1201, by 85 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. (For text, see narrative above.)

AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ARTICLES

A/C.3/L.1035 and Add.1. Costa Rica, Norway, Togo: amendments to articles 2, 3 and 4.

A/C.3/L.1036. Brazil: amendment to article 4.

A/C.3/L.1037. Greece: amendments to articles 2 and 4.

A/C.3/L.1038. Poland: amendments to articles 2, 3 and 4 and proposal for new article 6.

A/C.3/L.1039 and Rev.1-3. Belgium: amendment to article 3.

A/C.3/L.1043 and Rev.1. USSR: amendment to article 4.

A/C.3/L.1045. Algeria, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic: sub-amendment to 3-power amendment, A/C.3/L.1035 and Add.1.

FUTURE WORK ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION

A/C.3/L.1047. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 5 December 1962, meeting 1202, and further orally revised by Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 1209.

A/5359. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1839(xvii), as proposed by Third Committee, A/5359, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Third Committee has adopted the preamble and article 1 of the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum,

"Having been unable to complete the consideration of the draft Declaration,

"Decides to take up the item entitled 'Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum' as soon as possible at its eighteenth session and, at that session, to devote as many meetings as necessary to the completion of this item."

OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

PLANS FOR FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948. On 7 December 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1775(XVII)) requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration in 1963 of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee was asked to make suggestions on the forms which the celebration might take, and to suggest information material which could be of use on a national and local level. In preparing the plans, the Committee was to consult with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), other specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved on 26 October 1962. The Third Committee did so on the basis of a proposal submitted by Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the United States and Uruguay, as modified in the light of amendments proposed variously by the USSR, by Guinea, Mali and Mauritania, by Saudi Arabia, and by Colombia, Costa Rica and Thailand.

PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

On 7 December 1962, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1776(XVII))

asking the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission on Human Rights to study and encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and to devote special attention to the matter during the United Nations Development Decade. A report and recommendations on this question were to be submitted to the Assembly in 1963. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 26 October 1962—also unanimously—on the basis of a proposal by Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Syria and the Ukrainian SSR.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Twenty-one Governments submitted information to the 1962 session of the Commission on Human Rights on the activities of national advisory committees on human rights and similar bodies in their countries. On the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council, on 24 July 1962, unanimously adopted a resolution (888 F (XXXIV)) inviting Governments of all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to favour the formation of such advisory committees or similar bodies and to encourage the activities of those already in existence. Such bodies, the Council pointed out, could study questions relating to human rights, offer advice to the Governments concerned and help form public opinion in favour of respect for human rights. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

GUIDE TO NATIONAL LEGAL
INSTITUTIONS AND PROCEDURES
FOR THE PROTECTION
AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On the recommendation of its Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, on 24 July 1962, adopted, by a vote of 15 to 0, with 2 abstentions, a resolution (888 G (XXXIV)) requesting the Secretary-General to prepare and publish a guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection and promotion of human rights.

The proposal for such a guide had been made earlier in the year by Denmark, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines and Turkey at the Commission's eighteenth session (19 March-14 April 1962). The guide was envisaged by them as a technical manual involving a compilation and analysis of the legal methods and techniques adopted in various countries for the protection or promotion of human rights. It was considered that such a guide would be helpful to Governments wishing to benefit from the experience of others in creating or improving their own constitutional or legislative machinery for protecting and promoting human rights.

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 procedure²³ 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 eighteenth (1962) session a non-confidential and a confidential list of communications, together with a confidential document of a statistical nature, prepared on the basis of the communications on the confidential list.

The Commission also had before it a note from the Secretary-General indicating certain difficulties which had arisen in applying procedures set out by the Economic and Social Council in 1959²⁴ for handling communications on human rights, and suggesting certain changes, consistent with the spirit of the Council's decision of 1959. The Commission decided to take the matter up at a later date.

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 1962 the Secretary-General received eight allegations concerning infringements of trade union rights.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PLANS FOR FIFTEENTH
ANNIVERSARY OF UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1149-1164.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/INF/100. Report of Secretary-General on Human Rights Day: Observance of adoption of Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1961.
A/C.3/L.991. Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Iran, Japan, Jordan, United States: draft resolution.
A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1. Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador (orally), France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, United States, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as amended by USSR, by

²³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 219-22.

²⁴ Ibid.

Colombia, Costa Rica and Thailand, by Guinea, Mali and Mauritania, and by Saudi Arabia, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1164.

A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1/Add.1. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.993 and Rev.1. USSR: amendments to 13-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1001. Cameroon, Canada, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, United States: sub-amendments to USSR amendments, A/C.3/L.993.

A/C.3/L.1002 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Guinea, Mali, Mauritania: sub-amendments to USSR amendments, A/C.3/L.993 and Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1005. Saudi Arabia: sub-amendments to USSR amendments, A/C.3/L.993.

A/C.3/L.1007. Colombia, Costa Rica, Thailand: sub-amendment to 3-power revised sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1002/Rev.1.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1775(xvii), as submitted by Third Committee, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

"Taking into account the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose peoples had been under colonial rule,

"Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, so that the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples,

"Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

"Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948, recommending Governments of Member States to show their adherence to Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 423(V) of 4 December 1950, inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

"Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as enunciated in the Declaration,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a

Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, as well as with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session."

PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter IX, paras. 301-303.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1149-1164.

Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/C.3/L.992. Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.992/Rev.1-3. Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Syria, Ukrainian SSR: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.922/Rev.4 and Add.1. Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Syria, Ukrainian SSR: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1164.

A/C.3/L.1000. Canada, Denmark, Italy, New Zealand: amendments to 5-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.922/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1003 and Add.1. Greece and Guatemala: amendment to 5-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.992/Rev.1-3.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1776(xvii), as submitted by Third Committee, A/5314, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that one of the basic purposes of the United Nations, reflected in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, 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,

"Recalling that the Universal Declaration proclaimed human rights and fundamental freedoms and called upon all peoples and all nations for their universal and effective recognition and observance,

"Considering that Member States have pledged themselves to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for such human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

"Observing that, notwithstanding many United Nations decisions and recommendations designed to promote the development of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and despite the progress made, the situation with regard to the granting and observance of these rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

"Recognizing the need for increased efforts to eradicate as quickly as possible manifestations leading to every kind of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Bearing in mind the need to hasten the application of the most important recommendations of the United Nations on the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to enhance the effectiveness and increase the practical results of United Nations activity in this field,

"Proposes that the Economic and Social Council should instruct the Commission on Human Rights:

"(a) To study and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to devote special attention to this matter during the United Nations Development Decade;

"(6) To submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report and recommendations on this question."

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457-459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter VII.

E/3616/Rev.1. Chapter XII. Draft resolution V, as submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 17 July 1962, meeting 459.

E/3676. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 888 F (xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3676, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolutions 9(II) and 772 B (XXX), of 21 June 1946 and 25 July 1960 respectively, concerning national and local advisory committees on human rights,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that a number of Governments have submitted reports on the activities of national advisory committees on human rights and of similar bodies;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit his report, as also any information which may reach him at a later date, to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies;

"3. Invites again the said Governments to favour, in the light of conditions in their countries, the formation of the bodies referred to in Council resolution 772 B (XXX) and to encourage the activities of those already in existence: such bodies could, for example, study questions relating to human rights, consider the situation as it exists nationally, offer advice to the Government and assist in the formation of a public opinion in favour of respect for human rights."

GUIDE TO NATIONAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457-459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter IX.

E/3616/Rev.1, Chapter XII. Draft resolution VI, proposed by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 17 July 1962, meeting 459, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3676. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 888G(xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3676, adopted by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that the experience of nations in the protection or promotion of human rights may be profitably shared,

"Recognizing that the preparation of a guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection or promotion of human rights would be useful,

"Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and publish, in instalments if necessary, a guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection or promotion of human rights."

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, Chapter VIII.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

E/3564 and Add.1. Allegations concerning infringement of trade union rights. Communications received from trade union organizations.

E/3701. Communication from Director-General of ILO.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 457-459.
Plenary Meeting 1231.

E/3616/Rev.1. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 18th session, 19 March-14 April 1962. (For list of documents before Commission, see Annex I.)

E/3616/Rev.I, Chapter XII. Draft resolution VII, proposed by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 17 July 1962, meeting 459.
E/3676. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 888A(XXXIV), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3676, taking note of report on 18th session of Commission on Human Rights, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 July 1962, meeting 1231.

CHAPTER X

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

WORK OF OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

In the course of 1962, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued his main task of international protection for some 1,300,000 refugees within his mandate. He put into effect an over-all plan to assist the over 20,000 remaining "old," non-settled refugees within this group who could not become firmly settled without assistance from the international community.

The problem of refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia was solved with their return to Algeria. Assistance to new groups of refugees in Africa and Asia was continued pursuant to the "good offices" functions entrusted to the High Commissioner by the General Assembly. (The "good offices" procedure has gradually been elaborated by successive General Assembly resolutions in recent years. By this procedure, when urgent material help is needed—as is the case with many new refugee problems—the Office of UNHCR can respond to appeals for help in cases considered to be of concern to the international community without first having to decide whether the refugees concerned come within its mandate, except in cases where actual problems of legal protection arise.)

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly decided, on 7 December 1962, in resolution 1783 (XVII), to prolong the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner for a further period of five years as from 1 January 1964.

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 in co-operation with other 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 1962 by Turkey, while the Ivory Coast, Togo, the Central African Republic and the Congo (Brazzaville) issued declarations that they considered themselves bound by the Convention. Also parties to the Convention at the end of 1962 were: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The Swiss Government acceded to the Hague Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen, thus bringing the number of parties to this Agreement to 11. Also parties to the Agreement are: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. A special consultant was appointed by UNHCR, in Rotterdam, in order to interview and counsel refugee seamen who might benefit from the provisions of the Agreement.

Progress was also made as regards the accession to conventions and agreements indirectly benefiting refugees. Thus, Denmark, Ghana, Norway and Turkey acceded to the Universal Copyright Convention and Protocol 1, extending the benefits of the Convention to refugees. In addition, the United Kingdom extended the provisions of this Convention to certain overseas territories, and the Greek Parliament agreed to ratify the Convention.

At the annual conference of the International

Labour Organisation (ILO), a convention was adopted on the equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals with regard to social security, which applies to refugees and stateless persons without conditions of reciprocity.

The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, which benefits certain categories of refugees, was acceded to by Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar and the Republic of Korea, which brought to 14 the number of States parties to this Convention. France acceded to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, which requires one more signature in order to enter into force.

Co-operation continued with the Council of Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Economic Community to improve the economic, legal and social position of refugees within the framework of European integration.

In the field of national legislation, the Netherlands Government adopted an amendment to its nationality law, concerning adopted children and children born of a Netherlands mother and alien father, which would benefit refugees. Switzerland adopted a decree on social security for assimilating refugees with Swiss nationals in certain respects.

Under an agreement whereby UNHCR received an amount of 45 million Deutsche marks (over \$10.7 million) in order to indemnify those refugees who had not benefited under the indemnification legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, over 40,000 applications had been received from refugees in over 40 countries when the deadline expired on 31 March 1962. As of 31 December 1962, positive decisions had been taken involving the initial payment to 3,687 beneficiaries of a total amount of \$750,000.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES UNDER HIGH COMMISSIONER'S MANDATE

The UNHCR programmes for permanent solutions, which include repatriation, resettlement in other countries and local integration, reached a peak in 1962, when over 37,500 refugees benefited from material assistance projects in more than 45 countries. Within this total, some 12,400 refugees were firmly settled, including 4,572 belonging to the camp popula-

tion. The problem of this group was expected to be virtually solved in 1963. Of the total of 12,400, nearly four-fifths were settled through local integration, and more than one-fifth were resettled in other countries.

Through the impact of the UNHCR programmes and as a result of improved economic conditions, the number of non-settled refugees was reduced from 65,000 to 45,000 in the course of the year.

In order to bring to a final conclusion the problem of these "old" European refugees, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme included in its \$6.8 million programme for 1963 a major aid programme of \$5.4 million, the remaining \$1.4 million being reserved for complementary assistance to refugees in Europe falling outside the scope of the major aid programme and to new refugee groups in other parts of the world.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT

During the period under review, a number of refugees returned to their countries of origin, at their own request. The costs of repatriation were met by UNHCR in 84 cases, while arrangements were being made for another 20 cases.

During 1962, a total of 12,789 refugees coming within the mandate of UNHCR were transported by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) to countries of immigration. A total of nearly 3,200 refugees benefited from resettlement schemes sponsored by the Office. Of this number, 2,486 refugees were resettled under projects within UNHCR's regular programmes, including 1,660 refugees of European origin living on the mainland of China resettled via Hong Kong. The total of 2,486 also included 160 not capable of rehabilitation, most of whom were placed in institutions where they were receiving permanent care.

With the assistance of a psychiatrist and in co-operation with ICEM, a survey was undertaken of handicapped refugees in several countries. By preparation of detailed dossiers concerning each of them, some 300 out of a total of 850 cases considered during the period under review were accepted by selection missions.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

Local integration continued to be the main solution for the remaining non-settled refugees, particularly in countries like Austria, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. One of the significant features of the integration programmes during 1962 was the increased participation of the countries of residence of refugees, some of which assumed responsibility for part of the housing programmes for non-settled refugees living outside camps.

In the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece in particular, the provision of housing remained the most important part of the programme. From the inception of UNHCR material assistance programmes until the end of 1962, a total of 9,137 housing units had been completed, and housing had thus been provided for over 30,000 refugees. In 1962, over 1,200 units were completed and the number of beneficiaries amounted to 4,400.

Vocational training, rehabilitation of the handicapped and counselling became increasingly important in order to deal with the difficult remaining case load. Additional protected communities were instituted to provide refugees with accommodation, retraining and medical care, where necessary.

Supplementary aid in the form of medical assistance, food parcels and small financial grants were continued for the neediest cases.

During 1962, 5,167 refugees were assisted through various legal assistance schemes in solving legal and administrative problems standing in the way of their integration, or received legal aid in connexion with court cases.

SPECIAL REFUGEE SITUATIONS

ALGERIAN REFUGEES IN MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

During the first half of 1962, the Office of the High Commissioner and the League of Red Cross Societies continued to carry out the joint operation for assistance to over 200,000 Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, which was first begun in February 1959.

At the request of the parties to the Evian Agreements of 18 March 1962, the High Commissioner agreed to participate with them in the work of repatriation, in order to facilitate the task from a technical and humanitarian standpoint.

The operation was begun in Morocco on 10 May 1962 and in Tunisia on 30 May 1962 and was concluded by the end of July 1962, with the return to Algeria of over 180,000 refugees.

In June 1962, UNHCR and the League of Red Cross Societies launched simultaneous appeals in order to obtain the necessary financial means to carry out the repatriation operation and the League's relief operation for the displaced population in the border areas of Algeria. A total of nearly \$7.5 million was contributed to UNHCR for the joint relief and repatriation operation from its inception until July 1962. An additional \$420,000 was channelled through UNHCR for the subsequent relief operation of the League of Red Cross Societies in the border areas of Algeria.

REFUGEES FROM ANGOLA

In response to a request by the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville), the High Commissioner concerned himself with the problem of 150,000 refugees from Angola in the Congo since May 1961. He promoted the implementation of a relief programme by the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies, in close co-operation with the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), and some of the specialized agencies. At the same time, the refugees were given land, seeds and tools in order to be able to settle on the land and become self-supporting as soon as possible. The financial contribution of UNHCR towards this programme amounted to \$25,000. After the refugees had grown their successful harvest in January 1962, the operation was discontinued; however, the refugees still benefited from general measures of assistance to the population in the area, and individual refugees in need received emergency assistance.

Between August and October 1962, a new influx of between 10,000 and 20,000 refugees was reported. At the same time, indications were received that conditions of life in the area were deteriorating and that a serious food shortage was developing. Upon the request of UNHCR, food supplies were at once made available from the United Nations famine relief stock.

In accordance with the directives adopted by

the General Assembly in its resolution 1671 (XVI) of 18 December 1961,¹ the High Commissioner promoted the implementation of two further projects for the local settlement of the refugees. The projects, which were being carried out by two voluntary agencies, cost an estimated total of over \$300,000, of which UNHCR was to contribute \$77,600.

REFUGEES IN TOGO

In 1961, the Government of Togo drew the attention of the High Commissioner to the problem of nearly 4,000 refugees who had arrived in that country. By the end of 1962, 2,600 of these refugees had been settled, mainly in agriculture, based on a plan promoted by UNHCR and carried out by the League of Red Cross Societies. The High Commissioner's Office contributed over \$35,000 to this operation. The operation was facilitated by the establishment, upon the suggestion of UNHCR, of a national committee for refugees. The remaining 1,300 refugees, mostly craftsmen and traders, were provided with the necessary tools and equipment, at a total cost of about \$10,000, so that they could establish themselves within the local economy.

REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

By 1 January 1962, over 120,000 refugees had left Rwanda for the neighbouring countries, and by the middle of that year the total had risen to approximately 150,000. At the end of 1962, as a result of a certain spontaneous movement of repatriation, the total had been reduced to an estimated 130,000, broken down as follows: 21,000 in Burundi, 60,000 in the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville), 14,000 in Tanganyika and 35,000 in Uganda.

Of the above total, approximately 70,000 still required assistance towards their settlement as at 31 December 1962. The solution to their problem was to provide them with land, tools and seeds, to enable them to settle in agriculture. A total of over \$500,000 was contributed by the High Commissioner for this purpose in 1962. In addition, the High Commissioner stimulated support from other sources. Large-scale supplies were made available by the United States under its Agricultural Assistance Act, and contributions in cash and in kind were also made by

the Belgian Government, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and other voluntary agencies. The Governments of the countries of residence had in all cases made land available for the refugees.

In response to requests from the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda, the High Commissioner assisted these Governments in drawing up plans to help the refugees on their territories and contributed \$52,900 and \$50,000 respectively in this connexion.

In accordance with requests addressed to him by the authorities of Burundi and the Congo (Leopoldville), the High Commissioner launched a programme in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies with a view to the relief of the refugees concerned and their local settlement on the land and contributed \$150,000 and \$250,000 respectively to these programmes. Out of the 60,000 refugees in the Kivu Province of the Congo, over 22,000 had become partly self-supporting by the end of 1962.

AID TO OTHER GROUPS OF REFUGEES

Under the terms of the "good offices" resolutions, funds were made available to the Office of the High Commissioner in the amount of over \$1 million for the relief operation of the League of Red Cross Societies for displaced persons in the border areas of Algeria and for assistance to various other groups of refugees—including, in particular, the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and Macao, the Tibetan refugees, and the refugees in Cambodia, in Pakistan, in the Caribbean and in Latin America.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees covering the period from 1 April 1961 to 31 March 1962.

In resolution 896(XXXIV), adopted unanimously on 30 July 1962, the Council took note of the report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for transmis-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 340-41.

sion to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session,

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's seventeenth session, later in 1962, 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 continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and with the problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

CONTINUATION OF OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

The first of the proposals was sponsored by Algeria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Tanganyika and Upper Volta, subsequently joined by Cambodia, Ghana, Ireland, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, the Sudan and Togo. By the operative part of this text, the General Assembly would: (1) decide to continue the office of the High Commissioner for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964; (2) ask the High Commissioner to continue to report to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and to abide by the directions of the Committee with regard to refugee situations; (3) invite Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to lend support to the High Commissioner's programme; and (4) decide to review, not later than at its twenty-second (1967) session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner to determine whether or not the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1968.

On 21 November 1962, after taking separate votes on certain paragraphs of the draft resolution, the Third Committee adopted the 27-power text as a whole by a vote of 91 to 0, with 1 abstention. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 7 December by a vote of 99 to 0, with 1 abstention, as

resolution 1783 (XVII). (For complete text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PROBLEM OF CHINESE REFUGEES IN HONG KONG

A draft resolution on the problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong was put forward in the Third Committee by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Guatemala, Madagascar and Paraguay, subsequently joined by Dahomey.

By the operative part of their text, as later revised to take into account amendments proposed by the United States, the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its concern over the situation of the Chinese refugees; (2) appeal to Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations to increase their contributions and to continue giving all possible aid to these refugees; and (3) request the High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his good offices, in agreement with the Governments of the countries concerned, to provide assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

The representatives of Guinea and Mali asked that the draft resolution be rephrased in general terms to apply to "refugees in the world" rather than to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. By 40 votes to 35, with 14 abstentions, the Committee decided that the joint proposal of Guinea and Mali should not be treated as an amendment to the seven-power draft resolution.

On 23 November 1962, the seven-power text was adopted by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 41 to 19, with 32 abstentions. The Assembly approved it at a plenary meeting on 7 December by a roll-call vote of 58 to 22, with 26 abstentions, as resolution 1784 (XVII). (For voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

As of 31 December 1962, 29 Governments had pledged or promised the equivalent of \$2,062,410 to finance programmes of the High Commissioner's Office during 1963. (For details, see table below.)

**GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED OR PROMISED TO
PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES FOR 1963**

(As of 31 December 1962; in Equivalent of U.S. Dollars)

Country	UNHCR Regular Programme	Relief Operation in Algeria	Other Programmes	Total
Australia	112,000	—	—	112,000
Austria	6,000	—	—	6,000
Belgium	200,000	—	—	200,000
Cambodia	571	—	—	571
Canada	268,518	—	—	268,518
China	5,000 ^a	—	—	5,000
Cyprus	—	560	—	560
Denmark	72,390	—	—	72,390
Federation of Malaya	1,000 ^a	—	—	1,000
France	260,204	—	—	260,204
Germany	300,000	—	—	300,000
Greece	9,000	—	—	9,000
Ghana	—	3,000	—	3,000
Iceland	3,750	—	—	3,750
Ireland	10,000	—	—	10,000
Israel	5,000 ^a	—	—	5,000
Italy	244,545	—	—	244,545
Liberia	5,000 ^a	—	—	5,000
Luxembourg	3,000	—	—	3,000
Netherlands	146,132	—	—	146,132
Norway	98,000	—	—	98,000
Pakistan	—	10,500 ^a	—	10,500
South Africa	12,500	—	12,500 ^b	25,000
Sweden	116,000	—	—	116,000
Switzerland	115,740	—	—	115,740
Tunisia	2,000	—	—	2,000
Turkey	2,667	—	—	2,667
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2,500 ^a	—	—	2,500
Yugoslavia	5,000	29,333	—	34,333
Total	2,006,517	43,393	12,500	2,062,410

^a Pledged.

^b To be transferred to Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1234.

E/3637 and Add.1 (A/5211 and Add.1). Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including report of 7th session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's programme.
RESOLUTION 896(xxxiv), as proposed by Council President, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1962, meeting 1234.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the an-

nexed report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its seventh session,

"Takes note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

REPATRIATION OF ALGERIAN REFUGEES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 16TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1113.

A/5132. Interim report by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on operation for repatriation of Algerian refugees.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1186-1192.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

- A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section IV.
- A/5211/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including reports of 7th and 8th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

CONTINUATION OF OFFICE
OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

A/5186. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1029 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Upper Volta: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 21 November 1962, meeting 1189, by 91 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/5333. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1783 (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5333, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187, by 99 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"Recalling its resolution 1165 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it decided to review, not later than at its seventeenth session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1963,

"Convinced of the continuing need for international action on behalf of refugees,

"Considering the valuable work which has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection for refugees and in promoting permanent solutions for their problems, with the joint participation of Governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies,

"Commending the High Commissioner for the efforts he has made in finding satisfactory solutions of problems affecting groups of refugees within his mandate and those for whom he lends his good offices,

"1. Decides to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964;

"2. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to report to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and to abide by the directions which the Committee gives him with regard to refugee situations;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to lend their support to the High Commissioner's Programme;

"4. Decides to review, not later than at its twenty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1968."

PROBLEM OF CHINESE REFUGEES
IN HONG KONG

A/C.3/L.1031 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Gabon, Guatemala, Madagascar, Paraguay: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Third Committee on 23 November 1962, meeting 1191, by roll-call vote of 41 to 19, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

RESOLUTION 1784 (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5333, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187, by roll-call vote of 58 to 22, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yemen.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Indonesia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that for humanitarian reasons refugees in various parts of the world require international assistance,

"Recalling its resolution 1167 (XII) of 26 Novem-

her 1957, in which it recognized that the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong is of concern to the international community and pointed out the need for emergency and long-term assistance,

"Appreciating the efforts of Member States, the Government of Hong Kong, certain non-governmental organizations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in endeavouring to meet the needs of the refugees entering Hong Kong,

"1. Reaffirms its concern over the situation of the Chinese refugees;

"2. Appeals to the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations to increase their contributions and to continue giving all possible aid to those refugees;

"3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to use his good offices, in agreement with the Governments of the countries concerned, to provide assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong."

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Ad Hoc Committee of Whole Assembly, 27 November 1962.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.96/172, A/AC.96/188. Lists of documents issued at 7th and 8th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

CHAPTER XI

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) held three sessions in 1962: the main policy session was held in June; a year-end allocation session and an organization session for 1963 were held in December.

CHILDREN AND NATIONAL PLANNING

At its policy session in June 1962, the UNICEF Board took a number of decisions designed to encourage the more systematic consideration of children's needs as part of over-all national development planning and the regular departmental operations of developing countries. The Board also decided to bring to the attention of the major sources of international and bilateral aid the need to invest in children and youth for long-range national development, and to this end discussions were initiated with the United Nations regional economic commissions and affiliated planning institutes and with a number of national planning agencies and multilateral and bilateral agencies. (See also pp. 402-4 below.)

PROGRAMME TRENDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1962

UNICEF assistance was approved for 168 projects in 1962. At the close of the year, UNICEF was assisting 501 projects: 134 in

Africa, 121 in Asia, 72 in the Eastern Mediterranean, 20 in Europe, 148 in the Americas, and 6 inter-regional projects. A total of 116 countries and territories were receiving assistance. (For a table showing countries and projects aided, see pp. 365-66 below.)

HEALTH SERVICES AND DISEASE CONTROL

Aid for health services and disease control was being given to 107 countries and territories in 1962. About 60 per cent of all assistance approved during the year was for such programmes. Health projects aided during the year included 156 for health services (maternal and child health, environmental sanitation, special care of handicapped children and immunization) and 162 for disease control (malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and syphilis, leprosy, trachoma, bilharziasis and others).

A greater emphasis on basic health services rather than on special disease control activities was noted by comparison with aid approved in earlier years. The Board welcomed this trend, noting that disease control activities could be consolidated and maintained only if basic health services were provided. The need for greater attention to basic health services was especially emphasized as, with few exceptions, assisted countries had not yet succeeded in establishing nationwide networks of even the simplest health

services, owing to lack of trained staff, the capital cost of buildings and the continuing costs of maintenance and personnel.

Note was taken of the importance of collaboration between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in the technical support of health education in schools. Whenever possible, the ministries of health and education were encouraged to work together in such projects, using teachers as agents in the dissemination of health information.

More than 50 per cent of the funds allocated for disease control was for continuation of malaria campaigns, which UNICEF was assisting in 34 countries and territories. Though such campaigns had already resulted in important reductions in infant mortality in many countries, a number of obstacles remained to be overcome before major goals could be reached. (The Board deferred to January 1964 major considerations of policy for the future of the malaria eradication campaigns, to be based on a report and recommendations from WHO.) About 48 million persons were protected from malaria during 1962 with UNICEF insecticides.

Approximately 13 million persons were vaccinated in 1962 against tuberculosis; 3 million were treated for yaws; 3 million for trachoma and related eye diseases; and over one million were under treatment for leprosy.

At its June session, the Board reviewed the report of the thirteenth session of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and approved its recommendations which included, among other things: that UNICEF support comprehensive national tuberculosis control programmes; that UNICEF support a few surveys and pilot control projects aimed at providing additional knowledge about methods of controlling filarial infections; and that the care of infants of low birth weight should be undertaken within the general framework of strengthened basic health services for mothers and children, UNICEF providing simple equipment and training aids.

NUTRITION

Seventy countries and territories were receiving assistance from UNICEF for various types

of nutrition activities in 1962. The 114 nutrition projects assisted included 55 applied nutrition schemes (nutrition education and encouragement of the local production and use of protective foods), 27 maternal and child feeding projects and 24 projects for the improvement of production and handling of local milk supplies.

Assistance voted for nutrition projects during the year represented about 19 per cent of the total for programme aid, by comparison with 28 per cent voted for nutrition in 1961. The Executive Director forecast that this figure would increase in subsequent years, but the volume would depend largely on how fast progress could be made, particularly in Africa and India, where training of nutrition workers would be given priority. Preparatory surveys, undertaken with aid from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF, led to action programmes which usually began on a small scale and had the merit of encouraging inter-ministerial co-operation. In Asia, at least six Governments had created inter-departmental committees for the improvement of nutrition.

Education and training were major factors in the applied nutrition projects approved. Regional training schemes were approved for nutrition workers and an inter-regional plan was initiated for post-graduate training of senior personnel in applied nutrition, which would include a period of training in London and subsequent training activities in appropriate institutions in developing countries. The Board approved additional assistance for a major project in India which was to provide training in nutrition for agricultural, school, health and other community workers, as well as direct action to increase the production of protective foods.

UNICEF continued to support the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and during 1962 shared in the proceeds of Freedom from Hunger campaigns in New Zealand and the Netherlands, each of which had adopted fund-raising targets geared to the needs of certain nutrition projects for which UNICEF had approved commitments.

The Fourth Session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee, which met in October-November 1962, had on its agenda the matter

of the financial relations of FAO and UNICEF, progress reports on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the World Food Programme, the development of supplementary foods for young children, a forecast of programme developments of joint interest to the two agencies, and consideration of policies and criteria for UNICEF aid in food production aspects of applied nutrition programmes. Consideration of the report of this session by the UNICEF Board was deferred to the next major policy session to be held in January 1964.

WELFARE

UNICEF assistance to family and child welfare projects was considerably extended in 1962. With the approval of 14 new projects in this field, UNICEF was assisting a total of 42 such projects in 35 countries and territories by the end of 1962. Twenty-seven countries were being assisted in social services projects, with emphasis on the training of social welfare workers; 12 countries were being assisted in mothercraft and homecraft projects; and three in welfare projects related to community development. Members of the Board noted that such projects had now become part of the established pattern of UNICEF aid, reflecting a concern for the general welfare of the child, as well as for the care of his health and nutrition. The welfare projects approved reflected the variety of cultural patterns of the assisted countries, called for a variety of types of personnel to staff the services and indicated particularly the importance attached to the education of women to encourage the improvement of the home and their participation in community welfare. Considerable emphasis was placed on the need for better co-ordination of existing agencies and resources and on the formulation of social policy and legislation in this field.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Board approved 15 additional projects in the fields of education and vocational training in 1962 and was assisting such schemes in 17 countries and territories by the end of the year. Assistance voted for these categories represented over 13 per cent of the total programme assistance approved during the year. The education projects were designed to emphasize the

improvement of teacher training and the adjustment of curricula to prepare the child for his real prospects of employment and for participation in the life of his community. UNICEF was assisting in four vocational training projects at the end of 1962, with the objective of providing young people leaving school with simple training in practical subjects, to fit them for employment and for homemaking.

URBANIZATION

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1676(XVI) of 18 December 1961,¹ the Executive Board included the question of urbanization on its agenda in June 1962. In the Board's discussion, it was generally recognized that the problems associated with urbanization were complex in nature and that many of them were outside the scope of the work of UNICEF. Nevertheless, UNICEF had an important role to play in the concerted programme, one which was just beginning. It was suggested that a most appropriate and necessary sector for UNICEF aid would be the community services essential to families and children in areas of rapid social transition.

EMERGENCY AID

A little less than 3 per cent of the total of UNICEF programme assistance approved in 1962 was for emergency aid. Emergency relief allocations made during the year included aid to the following situations: earthquake in Iran, flood in Somalia, resettlement in Algeria and cholera in the Philippines. Continuing assistance was voted for the feeding of destitute border villages in Jordan. In addition, the Board voted funds for a reserve to help in emergency situations as they arose.

TRAINING

Assistance approved for training represented 27 per cent of total aid voted in 1962, reflecting the Board's view that training was one of the most urgent problems facing the developing countries. (The percentage of total aid voted for training in 1960 was 10 per cent and, in 1961, 17 per cent.) A study of the recruitment, use and remuneration of personnel trained with

¹See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 346-47.

UNICEF aid was to be prepared for the next main policy session of the Board. The Board believed that additional emphasis should be placed on the training of personnel who would, in time, be called upon to train others or who would be senior executives and planners.

In addition to the usual training efforts in connexion with specific programmes, the UNICEF Board gave its support to training in development planning for officials of government planning bodies and ministries of finance. Such training would stress the social aspects of development as they affect children and youth, and the opportunities for investment in children and youth. The Board hoped that similar training would also be given to officials of departments serving children more directly (such as those of health, education, social welfare and community development). The Board decided to offer help, if required, to the United Nations regional economic development institutes, and also to training institutes created by other agencies and by Governments, to enable officials of such departments to take suitable training.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

In the course of the years, UNICEF has developed close working relations with FAO, WHO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs. Similar co-operative relations were evolving with UNESCO and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) with respect to UNICEF aid to education and youth vocational training. The increasing emphasis on comprehensive country projects gave added importance to inter-agency co-operation, and closer co-operation was being developed with the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB).

The UNICEF Board urged that UNICEF develop closer contact with other United Nations agencies (including the United Nations Special Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and give assistance in ensuring that appropriate attention be given to a systematic review of the needs of young people in the relevant aspects of the activities of their agencies.

The Board decided also that it would be desirable for UNICEF to enter into closer relations with the regional economic commis-

sions, especially with regard to advisory services for national development planning. Children and youth should be included in the training curricula and training should be made available for officials whose work had a particular bearing on the development and welfare of children. UNICEF would offer assistance, if required, to enable such officials to take suitable training.

FINANCING AND RESOURCES

The year 1962 appeared to be a turning point in the financial history of UNICEF. Steps were taken to realize the objectives of the Board's decisions in June 1961, which had been designed to put the resources of the Fund into more rapid use. There was a significant increase of allocations approved in 1962: \$44.6 million (\$38.6 million for programme aid and \$6 million for administrative and operational services) as compared with \$30.4 million in 1961 (\$25.7 million for programme aid and \$4.7 million for administrative and operational services costs). Of the total allocated, \$30.9 million was charged to the resources available in 1962 and \$13.7 was made effective in 1963 against governmental pledges announced for 1963. This procedure, approved in June 1961, was used for the first time at the Board's session in December 1962.

Commitments approved in 1962 totalled \$50.1 million (43.5 million for programme aid and \$6.6 million for administrative and operational services). At the close of the year, there was a balance of \$17.1 million in outstanding commitments for allocations to be made in the future.

Expenditure rose by \$6 million in 1962, and more substantial increases were expected to follow in 1963, in order to permit delivery of supplies in fulfilment of the allocations approved in 1962.

INCOME IN 1962

Income in 1962 amounted to the equivalent of \$29.7 million, an increase of about \$1.8 million over the income for 1961. About 79.4 per cent of the income in 1962 (compared with 82.2 per cent in the previous year) was contributed by 105 Governments (compared with 100 in the preceding year). (For table showing Government contributions to UNICEF during the period 1960-1962, see pp. 367-68 below.)

Approximately 12.6 per cent of the income in 1962 came from private contributions, compared with 9.5 per cent in 1961. The bulk of the private contributions came from three main sources: Hallowe'en collections in the United States and Canada, milk fund drives in six European countries, and Freedom from Hunger campaigns in the Netherlands and New Zealand. The largest single source was the United States Committee for UNICEF, which gave almost \$2.6 million to UNICEF, mainly from its Hallowe'en collection. Receipts from a similar collection sponsored by the United Nations Association in Canada totalled over \$300,000. The remainder came from individuals, churches, women's groups, schools and other organizations in 36 countries.

The sale of UNICEF greeting cards brought a total of \$1.1 million (net) in the 1961 season, compared with \$900,000 in the 1960 season. Over 26 million cards were sold in the 1962 season—bringing a net income of \$1.6 million—compared with 21 million in 1961. The highest sales were in the United States (11 million), the United Kingdom (2.9 million) and Canada (2.6 million). Cards were sold in more than 100 countries.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL UNICEF COMMITTEES

Seventy international non-governmental organizations held consultative status with UNICEF in 1962. Several of the organizations reported on their participation in various fields of UNICEF's work as related to their respective programmes. The Board invited UNICEF National Committees and the international non-governmental organizations, through their constituent societies in economically advanced countries, to examine the opportunities for developing a greater interest in children's needs in bilateral and multi-national programmes.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-third session in April 1962, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution taking note of the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its December 1961 session and of the annual report of the Executive Director of UNICEF to the Council. (For other Council and General Assembly action on UNICEF activities, see also pp. 402-4 below.)

COUNTRIES AND PROJECTS AIDED IN 1962

AREA	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AIDED	PROJECTS AIDED							Total
		Health Services	Disease Control	Nutri- tion	Family and Child Welfare Services	Vocational Training and Educa- tion	Emer- gency	Urban Projects	
Africa	38	40	45	22	20	5	2	—	134
Asia	22	38	48	24	8	2	1	—	121
Eastern Mediterranean	17	17	27	13	8	4	3	—	72
Europe	5	9	4	6	—	1	—	—	20
The Americas	34	49	38	46	—	8	—	1	148
Inter-Regional	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
Total	116	156	162	114	42	20	6	1	501

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1962

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Aden	x					50,000
Afghanistan	x	x				498,434

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Algeria	x	x		x	x	1,240,000
Argentina	x	x				208,000
Basutoland	x					25,000
Bolivia	x	x		x		402,500
Brazil	x		x	x		2,152,000
British Caribbean Territories :						
Barbados	x					18,000
Dominica	x	x	x			46,009
Grenada	x					5,000
Montserrat	x					43,000
St. Kitts			x			17,000
St. Lucia			x			19,000
St. Vincent	x					3,000
British Guiana		x	x			52,000
British Honduras	x	x				30,000
Burma	x	x				542,101
Burundi	x					1,602
Cambodia	x					37,301
Cameroon	x	x				70,202
Central African Republic	x	x	x			73,000
Chad	x					1,161
Chile	x		x	x	x	846,135
China	x	x			x	2,170,351
Colombia	x	x	x			1,131,000
Comoro Islands		x				13,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	x					24,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	x		x	x	x	628,400
Costa Rica		x		x		76,000
Cyprus	x	x				182,074
Dahomey	x	x				64,000
Dominican Republic	x	x				365,000
Ecuador	x	x				434,000
El Salvador	x	x	x			241,884
Ethiopia	x	x	x			454,434
Federation of Malaya	x					155,000
Gabon	x		x			71,000
Ghana	x	x				239,000
Greece			x			*
Guatemala	x	x				226,000
Guinea	x	x				160,000
Haiti	x	x		x		91,500
Honduras	x	x	x			230,000
Hong Kong	x					100,293
India	x	x	x			6,678,500
Indonesia	x	x	x	x		1,270,993
Iran	x	x		x	x	1,638,000
Iraq	x	x		x		314,500
Israel		x				69,000
Ivory Coast	x	x				232,000
Jordan	x	x			x	314,829
Kenya	x	x				530,000
Korea, Rep. of	x	x				391,000
Laos	x					45,500
Lebanon	x			x		106,000
Liberia	x					36,000
Libya	x			x		76,609
Madagascar			x			118,000

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Mali	x					75,930
Mauritania	x		x			48,919
Mexico	x	x				1,975,000
Morocco	x		x			610,000
Nicaragua		x				208,000
Niger	x		x			81,007
Nigeria	x	x				1,022,000
North Borneo		x				*
Pakistan	x	x	x			1,747,316
Panama	x	x	x			323,000
Paraguay	x		x			280,000
Peru	x	x		x		480,000
Philippines	x	x	x		x	746,590
Poland	x	x	x			163,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	x					213,000
Rwanda	x					1,602
Sarawak	x					4,000
Saudi Arabia	x					73,000
Senegal	x		x			362,000
Sierra Leone		x				17,000
Singapore	x					82,500
Solomon Islands	x					700
Somalia	x				x	136,000
Spain			x			61,000
Sudan	x					35,000
Surinam		x				38,000
Syria	x	x				36,208
Thailand	x	x		x		2,148,824
Togo	x					1,799
Tonga	x					82,000
Tunisia				x		1,468,000
Turkey	x	x				681,503
Uganda	x					237,000
United Arab Republic	x					342,000
Upper Volta	x	x				239,088
Uruguay	x					30,000
Venezuela	x					551,000
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	x					168,108
West New Guinea (West Irian)	x	x				49,557
Western Samoa		x				16,500
Yemen	x					28,000
Yugoslavia				x		268,000

* Allocation made against an outstanding commitment, but no new aid approved in 1962.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF, 1960-1962 (In U.S. Dollars)

	1960	1961	1962		1960	1961	1962
Afghanistan	10,000	10,000	10,000	British Caribbean Territories:			
Argentina	18,072	60,241	45,455	Antigua	117	117	117
Australia	537,600	537,600	537,600	Bahamas	—	2,800	—
Austria	47,231	46,154	57,919	Barbados	—	756	—
Belgium	160,000	160,000	160,000	Grenada	583	—	1,167 ^a
Brazil	478,000	307,787	287,375	St. Lucia	—	—	1,744 ^a

	1960	1961	1962		1960	1961	1962
British Honduras	350	350	349	Madagascar	—	5,102	5,102
Brunei	1,633	3,267	3,267	Mali	—	5,000	5,000
Bulgaria	7,353	7,353	4,273	Mexico	500,000	500,293	500,000
Burma	56,000	56,000	56,000	Monaco	2,041	2,041	2,041
Byelorussian SSR	37,500	62,500	62,500	Morocco	17,921	20,000	25,000
Cambodia	3,000	3,500	3,000	Netherlands	78,947	82,873	82,873
Cameroon	—	8,163	8,163	New Zealand	210,000	210,000	210,000
Canada	670,751	630,177	742,553	Nicaragua	10,000	10,000	10,000
Central African Republic	—	3,811	3,811	Niger	2,041	—	4,082
Ceylon	14,726	14,726	14,726	Nigeria	21,000	—	42,000 ^a
Chad	—	8,065	—	North Borneo	327	328	3,267
Chile	80,000	80,000	80,000	Norway	67,200	108,920	136,500
China	15,000	15,000	15,000	Pakistan	96,600	96,600	96,534
Colombia	11,429	159,804	150,000	Panama	10,000	10,000	10,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,930	7,560	7,734	Paraguay	10,000	10,000	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	—	17,000	Peru	58,077	59,591	89,720
Costa Rica	30,000	30,000	30,000	Philippines	125,000	125,000	205,000
Cuba	75,659	70,000	70,000	Poland	50,125	60,000	60,150
Cyprus	—	—	1,000	Romania	25,000	25,000	25,000
Czechoslovakia	34,722	34,722	52,083	Sarawak	8,167	8,167	8,167
Dahomey	5,000	—	5,000	Saudi Arabia	—	—	10,000
Denmark	72,400	144,800	173,760	Sierra Leone	280	280	280
Dominican Republic	20,000	—	20,000	Singapore	6,533	6,534	6,533
Ecuador	10,000	10,000	10,000	Somalia	—	3,000	—
El Salvador	20,000	20,000	20,000	South Africa	23,000	30,040	30,084
Ethiopia	18,000	18,000	18,000	Spain	33,333	33,333	66,667
Federation of Malaya	24,500	24,500	24,500	Sudan	9,969	9,978	10,000
Finland	19,688	50,937	50,937	Sweden	260,618	347,490	500,000
France	748,240	1,109,184	1,109,184	Switzerland	269,100	348,837	348,837
Gabon	5,000	102	10,204 ^b	Syria	9,722	11,286	11,204
Gambia	1,680	560	560	Thailand	78,576	123,326	139,111
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	595,238	1,375,000	1,375,000	Togo	—	—	4,500
Ghana	16,800	16,800	16,800	Trinidad and Tobago	7,000	7,000	7,000
Greece	32,000	32,000	57,000	Tunisia	8,160	9,460	11,346
Guatemala	—	20,000	30,000	Turkey	194,444	194,444	194,444
Guinea	8,097	—	—	Uganda	—	2,800	—
Holy See	1,000	1,000	1,000	Ukrainian SSR	75,000	125,000	125,000
Honduras	20,000	20,000	—	USSR	500,000	675,000	675,000
Hong Kong	3,500	3,500	3,500	United Arab Republic	106,908	106,907	94,710
Hungary	12,876	12,876	12,875	United Kingdom	938,000	938,000	938,000
Iceland	10,646	9,408	10,651	United States	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
India	629,781	629,781	629,781	Upper Volta	3,061	3,061	3,061
Indonesia	100,000	100,000	100,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	7,500	7,500	7,500
Iran	260,000	265,000	270,000	Yugoslavia	200,000	200,000	200,000
Iraq	56,000	28,058	41,942				
Ireland	2,800	7,000	10,000	Grand Total	21,517,168	22,959,796	23,586,902
Israel	28,000	28,000	35,000				
Italy	288,000	—	— ^c				
Ivory Coast	—	—	10,204				
Jamaica	8,396	8,385	8,385				
Japan	150,000	150,000	170,000				
Jordan	2,797	2,797	2,797				
Kenya	—	—	280				
Korea, Rep. of	2,000	3,500	3,500				
Kuwait	—	—	5,000				
Laos	500	—	—				
Lebanon	9,221	9,534	12,993				
Liberia	5,000	5,000	—				
Libya	7,000 ^d	4,500	4,500				
Liechtenstein	702	930	1,000				
Luxembourg	5,000	6,000	6,000				

^a In respect of the years 1961 and 1962.

^b Represents an additional contribution for 1961 and contribution for 1962.

^c The statement made by the representative of Italy at the session of the UNICEF Executive Board in September 1959, concerning the prospect that Italy would increase its contribution from \$96,000 to \$288,000, subject to Parliamentary approval, has been implemented by Parliamentary action to the effect that the contribution has been increased from \$96,000 to \$192,000 beginning with 1962. Thus actual payments made by Italy in respect of contributions for 1959, 1960 and 1961 were \$96,000 for each of these years.

^d In respect of 1959 and 1960.

PROGRAMME COMMITMENTS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1962
BY AREA AND TYPE

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Health Services	2,966.6	6,462.0	1,035.6	65.0	4,273.0	—	14,802.2	34.0
Disease Control								
Malaria eradication incl. DDT production	0.1	585.7	1,535.0	—	3,681.0	—	5,801.8	13.3
TB/BCG	93.0	1,402.5	332.0	19.0	230.0	—	2,076.5	4.8
Yaws/VD Control	91.0	71.0	14.5	—	—	—	176.5	0.4
Trachoma Control	46.5	1,856.6	91.0	—	—	—	1,994.1	4.6
Leprosy Control	471.0	183.0	—	—	—	—	654.0	1.5
Other Disease Control	—	440.0	69.0	—	—	—	509.0	1.2
Total Disease Control	701.6	4,538.8	2,041.5	19.0	3,911.0	—	11,211.9	25.8
Nutrition								
Child feeding	—	257.6	—	—	0.6	850.0	1,108.2	2.6
Applied nutrition	671.0	2,984.0	56.0	61.0	1,105.0	1,173.6	6,050.6	13.9
Milk conservation	—	660.0	—	79.0	79.3	67.0	885.3	2.0
High-protein food development	—	—	—	—	—	150.0	150.0	0.3
Total Nutrition	671.0	3,901.6	56.0	140.0	1,184.9	2,240.6	8,194.1	18.8
Family and Child Welfare	1,185.6	402.2	236.0	—	318.5	—	2,142.3	4.9
Education	1,086.5	1,646.0	685.0	268.0	1,093.5	—	4,779.0	11.0
Vocational Training	800.0	—	—	—	225.0	—	1,025.0	2.4
Other	—	—	—	—	—	152.4	152.4	0.3
Total for Long-Range Aid	7,411.3	16,950.6	4,054.1	492.0	11,005.9	2,393.0	42,306.9	97.2
Emergency Aid	677.4	60.0	483.0	—	0.1	7.6	1,228.1	2.8
Grand Total Programme Aid	8,088.7	17,010.6	4,537.1	492.0	11,006.0	2,400.6	43,535.0	100.0

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1194, 1195, 1207.

E/L.933 and Add.1. Election of members of UNICEF Executive Board.

E/3568. Report of UNICEF Executive Board on its meetings of 21 December 1961.

E/3591. Annual report of Executive Director of UNICEF to Council.

RESOLUTION 869(xxxiii), as proposed by President of Council, adopted by Council on 9 April 1962, meeting 1195.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its December 1961 session and of the report of the Executive Director of the Fund."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/3655/Rev.1, E/3705, E/3706. Reports of Executive

Board, meetings of 4-12 June and 20 December 1962.

E/3722. Third annual report of Executive Director to Economic and Social Council.

E/ICEF/447 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Corr.2, Add.2-6. Progress Report of Executive Director to June 1962 session of UNICEF Executive Board.

E/ICEF/448 and Corr.1. Planning for children in national development.

E/ICEF/455 and 459. Countries and projects assisted by UNICEF at conclusion of June 1962 and December 1962 sessions of Executive Board, including description of major programmes aided.

E/ICEF/NGO/79. Basic information on non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNICEF Executive Board and list of UNICEF National Committees.

E/ICEF/INF.21/Rev.1 and INF.22/Rev.1. Checklists of UNICEF documents issued in connexion with June and December 1962 sessions of UNICEF Executive Board.

CHAPTER XII

NARCOTIC DRUGS

More than 110 States party to one or more of the nine multilateral narcotics control treaties at present in force participated during 1962 in the international control of narcotic drugs.

The basic aim of international as well as national narcotics control is the prevention of the misuse of narcotic drugs, which results in damage to public health in particular and to society in general. It is essential in this connexion to prevent the diversion of narcotics from licit into illicit channels and to ensure that the effective operation of narcotics control in one country is not impeded by lack of control or ineffective control in another.

The chief policy-making bodies of the control system are the Economic and Social Council and its functional commission in this field, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Administrative and technical functions are carried out by the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Drug Supervisory Body and the Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs of the World Health Organization (WHO).

REPORT OF COMMISSION

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its seventeenth session in Geneva from 14 May to 1 June 1962. The Commission concerned itself generally with the implementation of treaties and international control and also with such specific subjects as: the abuse of drugs; opium and opiates, including scientific research; the coca leaf; cannabis; synthetic narcotic drugs; barbiturates; other substances (tranquillizers, amphetamines, and khat); illicit traffic; the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; the coming into force of the 1953 Protocol; and technical co-operation.

The Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1962, at its thirty-fourth session, took note of the Commission's report in resolution 914 A (XXXIV).

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION

At its thirty-third session in April 1962, the Economic and Social Council elected the Re-

public of Korea and the Federal Republic of Germany as new members of the Commission for a three-year term expiring on 31 December 1965; in addition, five members were re-elected for the same term, thus bringing the membership of the Commission to 21, pursuant to the Economic and Social Council's decision the previous year.¹ The terms of office of one-third of the membership (i.e., of seven representatives) expire annually.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

STATES BECOMING PARTIES TO OR

BECOMING BOUND BY TREATIES

During 1962, the following States became parties to, or declared themselves bound by, the international narcotics treaties indicated below:

International Opium Convention, 1912: the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Sierra Leone.

International Opium Convention, 1925, as amended: the Central African Republic, the Congo (Leopoldville), Sierra Leone, Togo. Convention of 13 July 1931 (for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs), as amended: the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Convention of 26 June 1936 (for the suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs) as amended: Cameroon.

1948 Protocol (bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 Convention) as amended: the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Ecuador, Sierra Leone, Togo.

1953 Protocol (for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium): Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville).

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 380.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961: Cameroon, Cuba, Dahomey, Iraq, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Republic of Korea, Syria.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Annual reports submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General are designed to give an account of the implementation of their obligations under the international narcotic treaties. The information in the reports is analyzed by the Secretariat and incorporated in an annual summary.

In 1962, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs examined the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments relating to Opium and other Narcotic Drugs for 1960. The total number of annual reports for 1960 received by 31 December 1961 was 145. As several countries and territories had not submitted annual reports for 1959 and 1960, the Commission decided to ask the Secretary-General to remind the Governments concerned of their obligations in this regard.

Under the provisions of the narcotics treaties, Governments are required to communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General, texts of laws and regulations enacted by them to give effect to these treaties. During the period from 16 March 1961 to 15 March 1962, legislative texts were received from 44 countries.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

In 1962, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted that five synthetic substances had been placed under international control in 1961: noracymethadol, methadone intermediate, moramide intermediate, pethidine intermediate A and pethidine intermediate B. In addition, two groups of experts decided on the regimes to which the drugs myrophine and nicocodine should be subjected.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Permanent Central Opium Board, during its term of office from 1957 to 1962, noted annually that the Government-supplied statistics on manufactured narcotic drugs—derived not only from opium and the coca leaf but from synthetics—were both full and accurate. In scrutinizing the statistics, the Board sought to reveal

any discrepancy between the statistics of exporting countries and those of importing countries or between declared stocks and the balances which ought to have remained in hand. If a discrepancy existed, indicating the possibility of a diversion from the licit to the illicit market, the Board called for an explanation from the Governments concerned.

During 1962 there were 259 cases of this kind, thus continuing the slight increase already shown in the previous year. As in the four previous years the explanations received pointed to errors or omissions in the statistics rather than diversions to the illicit traffic, with the exception of certain exports of coca leaf.

A new Permanent Central Opium Board—to serve a five-year term of office from 1963 to 1968—was elected by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1962 and, on the same day, the Council, in resolution 914 G (XXXIV), took note with satisfaction of the report of the Board on its activities in 1961.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its seventeenth session, was unanimous in praising the statement of the Drug Supervisory Body on Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1962. The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session unanimously adopted resolution 914 F (XXXIV) on 3 August, in which it recalled its resolution 667 H (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, relating to the question of close liaison and a permanent union between the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, and invited the World Health Organization (WHO), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Permanent Central Opium Board to appoint to the Drug Supervisory Body persons who were members of the Board.

ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

Estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs of 123 countries and 59 non-metropolitan territories are shown in the statement of the Drug Supervisory Body for 1963. At the time it was drawn up, estimates for 1963 had been received from 110 countries and 52 non-metropolitan territories, and the Drug Supervisory Body, act-

ing under the 1931 Convention, established estimates for the 13 countries and 7 non-metropolitan territories for which no estimates had been received, in order to ensure the universal application of the estimates system.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

The United Nations Laboratory in Geneva continued to make progress during 1962 in the development and application of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods for determining the origin of opium. Scientists in many countries continued to collaborate in the international programme of research.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON CANNABIS

The United Nations Laboratory continued its cannabis research programme—aimed at methods of identifying cannabis—although priority was given to the scientific research on opium. Many Governments sent to the United Nations Laboratory samples of cannabis grown or seized in their countries, and, in addition, valuable contributions to the research were made by collaborating scientists in various countries.

CANNABIS

Cannabis continued to be the most widely abused of all drugs. Seizures of this drug—which is known by such names as Indian hemp, marihuana, hashish, kif, ganja, bhang, maconha and many other local names—were again reported from almost every part of the world. Its control poses especially difficult problems, for the cannabis plant grows wild in nearly every part of the world and is also widely cultivated for the industrial use of its fibre and seeds. Moreover, while practically obsolete in "Western" medicine, cannabis is still used extensively in the Ayurvedic, Unani and Tibbi systems of medicine in India and Pakistan.

DRUG ADDICTION

Although drug addiction is the focus of all international narcotics control activities, an accurate global picture of the problem is difficult to obtain, principally because accurate and complete information is not readily available

from all countries. Nevertheless, reports from 110 countries and territories showed that 28 of them had an addiction rate of not less than one addict per thousand of population. The heavy use of opium in the Far East continued, as did that of cannabis in almost every part of the world and the serious problem of coca-leaf chewing in some countries of South America persisted.

At its seventeenth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted a resolution designed to encourage governmental research into drug addiction, with special emphasis on its socio-economic and medical aspects.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The Commission reaffirmed its conviction that only concerted efforts by control authorities throughout the world could meet the threat directed at the international community by the illicit traffic in drugs. Reports by Governments and by representatives in the Commission emphasized that the closest possible co-operation, including increased and possibly continuous communications among governmental enforcement services, as well as mutual assistance in enforcement work, was of primary importance in the suppression of this criminal commerce, which possibly rivalled in magnitude legitimate trade in some essential commodities. The Commission emphasized the importance of regional arrangements, including bilateral control of frontiers, and expressed the opinion that Governments in the Near and Middle East and in the Far East should make every effort to bring about closer working relationships for the implementation of control measures.

Opium and the opiates, cannabis and cocaine held predominance in the traffic in general, along well-known established lines and in great quantities. The highly organized international traffic in diacetylmorphine continued to converge on Canada and the United States, and also on Hong Kong, and to a lesser degree on Japan. But there were changes within the overall pattern, notably in respect of Thailand, where it was reported that diacetylmorphine had come to be regarded as a major problem shortly after the prohibition of opium-smoking in 1959. There was evidence, as noted in

previous years, that clandestine conversion of opium into white drugs was being carried out in closer proximity to some producing areas, and a larger number of reports was received concerning discovery and destruction of laboratories or referring to evidence of illicit manufacture. The cocaine traffic appeared to be spreading through Latin America and to other parts of the world. While the larger proportion of narcotics continued to move by sea and land, the Commission noted that use of air facilities had increased in the last year.

The Commission reviewed the subject of the chemical substances acetic anhydride and acetyl chloride—in connexion with their use in the process of the conversion of morphine into diacetylmorphine—and expressed the view that countries having a problem of illicit manufacture of diacetylmorphine would find it useful to place these chemicals under control in respect of import and internal distribution.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

On a recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962, adopted a resolution (914 C (XXXIV)) in which it invited the countries concerned to take such steps as might be necessary for ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.² With regard to the preparations for the coming into effect of the Single Convention, the Council adopted a further resolution (914 D (XXXIV)), recommended by the Commission, whereby the Secretary-General was asked to prepare a legal commentary on the Single Convention and an administrative guide for the application of the Convention by national government officials concerned with action required under the Convention.

On 7 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1774(XVII)) by a vote of 92 to 1, with 4 abstentions, in which it took note of both the Council's resolutions and invited Governments to take such steps as might be necessary for ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention.

By the end of 1962, 13 countries had actually

deposited instruments of ratification or accession and a further 16 had started internal procedures to become parties.

7353 PROTOCOL

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was informed at its 1962 session by the observer from Greece that his country intended to ratify the 1953 Protocol. In view of the previous ratification by two other opium producers—India and Iran—Greece's action would bring the Protocol into force.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The programme of technical assistance in narcotics control has continued, since its inception in 1959, to place major emphasis on the organization of regional projects, although country projects have also been undertaken.

In the Middle East/North African inter-country project, a small group of experts visited Aden and Bahrein (where consultations took place with a representative of the Dubai authorities), Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. The experts agreed on certain recommendations and suggestions for forwarding to interested Governments. In view of the number of countries expressing interest in this project, it became necessary to divide it into two parts; the second part of the mission was planned for late in 1963.

A consultative group on coca leaf problems in Latin America met in Lima, Peru, from 26 November to 7 December 1962. Participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru attended, as well as observers from the United States, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Special Fund. The group studied the economic and social factors involved in coca

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 382, 383.

leaf cultivation and adopted a number of resolutions declaring, among other things, that coca leaf chewing is a harmful habit and that its abolition should therefore continue to be one of the objectives of government policy in the countries concerned.

As to country projects, Thailand was provided with the services of an expert; Indonesia and Mexico were awarded one fellowship each and a tour was organized for three Thai fellows. A collection of films for use in a variety of technical assistance projects was continued.

At its thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council took special note of technical co-operation in narcotics control by adopting,

on 3 August 1962—by a vote of 15 to 0, with 2 abstentions—a resolution (914E (XXXIV)) on regional co-ordination in Latin America. The Council, which noted that 15 American States, at the meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Narcotics Control held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1961,³ had unanimously adopted recommendations directed towards the promotion of regional co-operation, considered it desirable that an officer of the United Nations Secretariat be stationed in Latin America on an experimental basis and for an initial period of two years with a view to facilitating regional co-operation in the field of narcotics control.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 468, 469.
Plenary Meeting 1236.

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 14 May-1 June 1962 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/3648, Chapter XVI. Draft resolution A, as submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 469.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 914 A (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3692, taking note of report of Commission, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August, meeting 1236.

REPORT OF PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II, paras. 47-52.

Report to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1961 (E/OB/17 and Add.). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XI.3 and Add.

E/AC.7/L.416. United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 469.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution G.

RESOLUTION 914 G (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3692, taking note with satisfaction of report of Permanent Central Opium Board on its activities in 1961, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II, paras. 53-57.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1962. Statement issued by Drug Supervisory Body and first supplement. (E/DSB/19 and Add.1) U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XI.2 and Add.1.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1961. Fourth Supplement (E/DSB/18/Add.4). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.XI.4/Add.4.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD TO DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

E/3583 and Add.1-5. Note by Secretary-General (nominations).

E/3583, Annex IV. Draft resolution, submitted in note by Secretary-General, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 469.

E/3641. Report of Committee to Review Candidates for Election to Permanent Central Opium Board.

E/L.959. Working paper by Secretary-General.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 914F (xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3692, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 667 H (XXIV) of 1 August 1957 relating to the question of close liaison and a personal union between the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body,

"Taking note with satisfaction of the willingness of the World Health Organization to co-operate in further steps in this regard,

"Having regard to the interlocking character of the functions of the two bodies, and to the provisions contained in the Single Convention for the replacement of the two bodies by a single organ,

"1. Expresses its agreement with the desirability of ensuring to the greatest possible extent close liaison and a personal union between the two bodies, pending the establishment and coming into effect of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 383.

"2. Invites the World Health Organization, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Permanent Central Opium Board, in the furtherance of these objects, to appoint to the Drug Supervisory Body persons who are members of the Board."

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Summary of annual reports of Governments for 1960 (E/NR.1960/Summary and Addendum). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XI.4 and 62.XI.5.

National Laws and Regulations relating to Control of Narcotic Drugs: Cumulative Index 1947-1961 (E/NL.1961/Index). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XI.6; Cumulative Index 1947-1962 (E/NL.1962/Index). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.8.

E/NA.1961/I/Add.I. National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs.

E/NF.1961/I. List of firms authorized to manufacture narcotic drugs.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 468, 469.
Plenary Meeting 1236.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Including Schedules, Final Act, and Resolutions, as agreed by United Nations Conference for Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.XI.1.

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XI.

E/3648, Chapter XVI. Draft resolution C, as submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 469, by 11 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 914 c (xxxiv), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3692, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962 by 15 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, meeting 1236.

Ratification and accession

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 833 B (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 respecting the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted unanimously at its thirty-second session,

"Noting that sixty-four countries have signed, and eight countries have ratified or acceded to the said convention,

"Invites countries to which that resolution was addressed to take such steps as may be necessary for ratification of or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961."

E/3648, Chapter XVI. Draft resolution D, as submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 469, by 9 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 914D(xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3692, adopted by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Preparations for the coming into force

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the commentary on the 1931 Convention was very helpful to Governments and international organs in applying this treaty, and that the model codes for the application of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions were of considerable value to a number of Governments as a guide in framing legislative and administrative measures for the application of the Conventions in their territories,

"Bearing in mind that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, is a comprehensive document embracing many and varied aspects of international narcotics control activities,

"Being of the opinion that there will be a great and lasting need for a uniform interpretation and application of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a legal commentary on the Single Convention, giving an interpretation of the provisions of the Convention in the light of the relevant conference proceedings and other material;

"2. Also requests the Secretary-General to draft an administrative guide for the application of the Single Convention by government officials concerned with action required under this convention."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1155, 1163.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section V.

A/C.3/L.995 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, Morocco, Syria, Thailand, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by India, adopted by Third Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 1163, by 81 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1774(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5314, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187, by 92 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 833 B (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 and 914 C and D (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"Considering that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, represents the greatest common measure of agreement with regard to the consolidation

and improvement of the international control system set up by the existing international treaties, including particularly the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocols of 1946 and 1948, and that general acceptance of the Convention would, in many respects, facilitate international narcotics control,

"Noting that by 12 October 1962 sixty-four Governments had signed the Convention and eleven had ratified or acceded to it,

"Invites Governments to which the above-mentioned resolutions were addressed to take such steps as may be necessary for ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961."

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 468, 469.
Plenary Meeting 1236.

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III.

E/NS.196.2/Summaries 1-12. Summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures received by Secretary-General between 1 January and 31 December 1962.

E/3648, Chapter XVI. Draft resolution B, submitted by Commission.

E/AC.7/L.418. Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan, Indonesia: draft resolution replacing draft resolution B submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 1 August 1962.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 914 B (xxxiv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3692, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and having regard to the importance of co-operation in the fight against illicit traffic,

"Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Lebanon for having sent an observer to assist in the discussions on the report of the Commission at the thirty-fourth session of the Council, and for making arrangements for the attendance of a technical observer at the eighteenth session of the Commission."

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XIII.

E/3648, Chapter XVI. Draft resolution E, proposed by Commission.

E/AC.7/L.417. Brazil and United Kingdom: draft resolution, adopted by Social Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 469, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3692. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 914E (xxxrv), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3692, adopted by Council on 3

August 1962, meeting 1236, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Regional Co-ordination in Latin America

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having been informed of the meeting of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Narcotics Control at Rio de Janeiro from 27 November to 7 December 1961,

"Noting that resolutions were adopted unanimously by the participants in the group from fifteen American States, containing recommendations directed towards the promotion of such a regional co-operation,

"Noting in particular the recommendation for the stationing of an officer of the Secretariat in the region to facilitate such co-operation,

"1. Expresses its thanks to the Government of Brazil for its initiative in calling the Inter-American Consultative Group and also for its generous material assistance to that conference;

"2. Considers it desirable that, with a view to facilitating regional co-operation in the field of narcotics control in Latin America, an officer of the Secretariat should be stationed, on an experimental basis, for an initial period of two years, in this part of the world, and that the matter should be further reviewed at the end of this period."

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

DRUG ADDICTION

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter IV.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter V.

COCA LEAF

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VI.

CANNABIS

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VII.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VIII and Chapter II, paras. 68-74.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VIII.

BARBITURATES

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Chapter IX.

OTHER SUBSTANCES (INCLUDING KHAT)

E/3648. Report of 17th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter X.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Bulletin on Narcotics. Quarterly. Volume XIV, 1962: Nos. 1-4.

Report to Economic and Social Council on Work of Permanent Central Opium Board in 1962 (E/OB/

18 and Add.). U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.XI.3 and Add. Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1963. Statement by Drug Supervisory Body (E/DSB/20 and Add.). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.1 and Add.

CHAPTER

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session, in mid-1962, undertook its customary "general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole." The review was based on the following documents: the report of an ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination; the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC); the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and three reports by the Secretary-General entitled, respectively, Programmes in the Field of Public Administration in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; Consolidated Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields; and Observations on the United Nations Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields.

In addition, the Council had the reports of its regional and functional commissions and a

report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade as additional background material for its discussions.

In order to facilitate the work of the Council, the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination met in May and June 1962 to study various of the reports referred to above and to prepare a statement for the Council on the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination arising from these documents and which called for special attention by the Council.

The discussion in the Council itself opened with a statement by the Secretary-General. Statements, which included reference to the annual reports of their respective organizations, were also made by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA or by their representatives.

In its resolution 907 (XXXIV), adopted on 2 August 1962, the Council took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

DEVELOPMENT, CO-ORDINATION AND CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

CO-ORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES

AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

On 2 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (905 (XXIV)) which envisaged various measures to make it possible to carry out a co-ordinated programme of educational development for Africa for the years 1962-63, as established in March 1962 at a meeting of the Ministers of Education of African countries. (For further details, see p. 400.)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Another resolution (906(XXXIV)), also adopted unanimously by the Economic and So-

cial Council on 2 August 1962, stressed the importance of education and training schemes in mobilizing human resources in the interest of economic and social progress and envisaged various measures to co-ordinate the activities of the organizations in the United Nations system in the field of education and training. (For further details, see p. 269.)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAMMES AND PROVISION OF
OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE
AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

In yet another resolution (907(XXXIV)) which it adopted on 2 August 1962, the Eco-

nomic and Social Council, pointing out that solid administrative structures and sound public administration were essential prerequisites for the progress of the developing countries, advocated various steps to be taken to meet the shortages of trained public administrators. (For further details, see p. 217.)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council also noted that greater efforts were required to bring about the integration of existing arrangements for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in a concerted attack on the problems of improving living and working conditions in rural areas. It welcomed the assurances given by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) that it would give more attention to these problems and looked forward to the report on the results achieved. It noted that there was a clear inter-relationship between problems of rural development and those of urbanization, which in turn were fostered by industrialization, and considered that special attention would have to be paid to this inter-relationship in the development of more effective programmes for sound rural and urban development.

These views were given in an annex to a number of resolutions adopted by the Council at its mid-1962 session on various co-ordination matters.

HOUSING AND URBANIZATION

Housing and urbanization activities, the Council considered, should be fully integrated with programmes of industrial and rural development. It also stressed the need for close co-operation with the Social Commission, particularly with respect to the measures the Commission had recommended on promoting co-ordination between industrial and social development. The Council also expressed the hope that its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning would, in co-operation with the agencies concerned, further a concerted action programme in this important field to the benefit of the developing countries, paying due regard to the technical, financial, health, social and human aspects of housing and urbanization. These views were embodied in an annex to a

number of resolutions on various co-ordination matters adopted by the Council at its mid-1962 session. (See also p. 302-6.)

PUBLIC INFORMATION

In an annex to its various resolutions adopted at its mid-1962 session on co-ordination matters, the Economic and Social Council also took note with satisfaction of the plan for establishing an Economic and Social Information Unit within the United Nations Office of Public Information, the aim of which would be to provide intensive, continuing and co-ordinated information throughout the world on economic and social activities in which the United Nations family is engaged. It expressed the hope that the United Nations family as a whole would actively participate in the work of this unit both at the planning and at the executive levels. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, it also hoped, would continue to report to the Council from time to time on matters of interest in this type of activity.

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

In a resolution (908 (XXXIV)) which it adopted unanimously on 2 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the importance it attached to a systematic and objective evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the programmes of the United Nations and the related agencies directed towards advancing economic and social progress in the developing countries. Recognizing that the present arrangements for evaluation were inadequate, it called upon the Secretary-General and the executive heads of all related agencies to give particular attention to the question. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was asked to consider and to present proposals to the Council's mid-1963 session for carrying out, on a continuing basis and in close co-operation with the United Nations Member States concerned, comprehensive evaluations of the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in terms of performance and results achieved. (For further details, see p. 210.)

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Stressing the need to avoid duplication of

activities and conflicts of policy in the work of the United Nations on economic, social and human rights matters, the Economic and Social Council, in a resolution unanimously adopted on 2 August 1962, considered also that activities should be coherently related and resources concentrated so far as possible on areas in which the needs and opportunities for international action were greatest. The Council asked the Secretary-General, in preparing his observations on the United Nations work programme for the Council's mid-1963 session, to make recommendations on which of the studies and reports included in that work programme might, in the interests of concentration of effort and priority use of the limited resources, be eliminated, postponed or consolidated. It requested its subsidiary bodies, when considering requests for new studies or reports, to bear in mind the continuing necessity that these studies or reports be concentrated on areas of work in which the needs and opportunities for international action were greatest. The Council called the attention of United Nations Member States to the importance of Governments' co-operating with the Secretary-General, the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the Council itself in promoting concentration of activities and resources. It invited the related agencies, and asked its subsidiary bodies, to continue to review their programmes and activities regularly, with a view to concentrating on activities of high priority and to eliminating "fringe projects" of limited value and effectiveness.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 909 (XXXIV) I, the full text of which is given in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

RATIONALIZATION OF CONFERENCE SCHEDULES

In the second part of its resolution 909 (XXXIV), adopted unanimously on 2 August 1962, the Council drew attention to the increase in the number of international conferences and other meetings, including the growing number of such conferences called by the United Nations and related agencies, and the heavy burden which this increase was placing on United Nations Member Governments and on the secretariats of the organizations concerned. The Council recognized that there was scope for

a more systematic and sustained attempt to co-ordinate the schedules of conferences and meetings on an inter-agency basis. It asked the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to study the question, to take such steps as might be necessary to facilitate the co-ordination of conferences and meetings of the various organizations in 1963-1964, and to suggest to the Council's mid-1963 session means whereby the schedules of conferences and meetings of the United Nations and its related agencies could be simplified and systematically co-ordinated on a continuing basis. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CO-ORDINATION OF SURVEY MISSIONS

Co-ordination of survey missions was the subject of a third part of the Economic and Social Council's resolution 909 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962. The Council urged organizations—including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)—taking part in the planning or organization of survey missions requested by Governments to continue, as appropriate, to seek the co-operation and participation of other interested organizations, and to make the fullest use possible of the services of resident representatives. It also called attention to the important and positive role which resident representatives could play in planning and assisting these missions. (For further details, see text of resolution cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CO-ORDINATION OF MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES

On 3 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council decided, by 12 votes to 1, with 0 abstentions, to establish a special committee to undertake the following tasks: (i) to keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields under the United Nations Development Decade; (ii) to consider wherever appropriate, in consultation with the agencies concerned, priority areas or projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade; (iii) to submit recommendations to it on these matters. This decision was embodied in resolution 920 (XXXIV). (For further details, see pp. 230 and 235-36.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 220-228.

Plenary Meetings 1222-1225, 1235.

E/3611 and Add.1.2. Annual report of WHO.

E/3612 and Corr.1. Annual report of IAEA.

E/3615. Annual report of UPU.

E/3620 and Add.1. 16th report of ILO.

E/3621 and Add.1. Annual report of UNESCO.

E/3623 and Add.1-3. Annual report of FAO.

E/3627. Annual report of ICAO.

E/3632. Annual report of IMCO.

E/3642. Annual report of WMO.

E/3660. Annual report of ITU.

United Nations Development Decade. Proposals for Action. Report of Secretary-General (E/3613). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.II.B.2.

E/3625 and Add.1. 26th report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3630. Programmes in field of public administration in United Nations and specialized agencies. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3647 and Corr.1. Report of ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination established by Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 798(XXX) and 842(XXXII).

E/3651. Consolidated work programme in economic, social and human rights fields. Report by Secretary-General.

E/3657. Observations on United Nations work programme in economic, social and human rights fields. Report by Secretary-General.

E/L.961. Communication from Poland transmitting statement of German Democratic Republic.

REPORTS OF RELATED AGENCIES

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution D, as proposed orally by Chairman, and as adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1962, meeting 228, by 12 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 904(xxxiv), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"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."

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section I.

CO-ORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES**AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 401-2.)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 269-70.)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 218-19.)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION**

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 224.

E/AC.24/L.203. United States: text proposed for inclusion in Committee's report to Council, as amended, approved unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 24 July 1962, meeting 224.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para. 7(a).

RESOLUTIONS 904(xxxiv)-909(xxxrv) and 920(xxxiv), Annex. Section on rural development, as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, approved by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"(a) Rural development

"The Committee endorses the findings of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination that greater efforts are required towards integrating existing arrangements for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in a concerted attack on the problems of improving living and working conditions in rural areas. It welcomes the assurance of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that it will devote increased attention to these problems and looks forward to the report on the results achieved. The Committee furthermore points out that there is a clear interrelationship between problems of rural development and of urbanization, which in turn is fostered by industrialization. The Committee considers that, in the development of more effective programmes for sound rural and urban development, special attention will have to be paid to these interrelationships."

HOUSING AND URBANIZATION**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION**

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 224, 225, 227.

E/AC.24/L.204. Denmark: text proposed for inclusion in Committee's report to Council, approved as amended, by Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1962, meeting 227, by 12 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para. 7(b).

RESOLUTIONS 904(xxxiv)-909(xxxrv) and 920(xxxiv), Annex. Section on housing, as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, approved by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"(b) Housing and urbanization

"The Committee endorses the view of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination that housing and

urbanization activities should be fully integrated with programmes of industrial and rural development, as envisaged in Council resolution 841 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, and that there is a need for close co-operation with the Social Commission, particularly with respect to the measures recommended in its last report for promoting co-ordination between industrial and social development. It expresses the hope that the proposed Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in co-operation with the agencies concerned, will further a concerted action programme in this important field to the benefit of the developing countries, paying due regard to the technical, financial, health, social and human aspects of housing and urbanization."

PUBLIC INFORMATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 227.

E/AC.24/L.206. United States: text proposed for inclusion in Committee's report to Council, approved, as amended, by Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1962, meeting 227, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para. 7. RESOLUTIONS 904(xxxiv)-909(xxxiv) and 920 (xxxiv), Annex. Section on public information, as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, approved by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"(c) Public information

"The Committee took note with satisfaction of the plan for establishing an Economic and Social Information Unit within the United Nations Office of Public Information, the aim of which will be to provide intensive, continuing and co-ordinated information throughout the world on economic and social activities in which the United Nations family is engaged. It is believed that this will serve to bring more forcibly to the attention of all peoples the achievements of the United Nations and its related agencies in these fields. The Committee recognizes the need for close co-operation between this unit and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as stressed in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and expresses the hope that the United Nations family as a whole will actively participate in the work of this unit both at the planning and at the executive levels. The Co-ordination Committee hopes that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will continue to include in its reports from time to time matters of interest to the Council in this important realm of activity."

CONCENTRATION
OF ACTIVITIES

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 225.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

A/AC.24/L.200. Jordan and United States: draft resolution, as amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 25 July 1962, meeting 225.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 908(xxxiv), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 214-15.)

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES,
RATIONALIZATION OF CONFERENCES,
AND CO-ORDINATION OF SURVEY MISSIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 225, 226.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/AC.24/L.201. Japan, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.201/Rev.1. India, Japan, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States: revised draft resolution, as further revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1962, meeting 226.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 909(xxxiv), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination, the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Observations on the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields' and the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency ;

I

"Noting that these reports indicate that further efforts are required by the United Nations and its related agencies to achieve greater concentration of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields,

"Noting further that, not only should duplication of activities and conflicts of policy be eliminated, but also activities should be coherently related and resources concentrated so far as possible on areas in which the needs and opportunities for international action are greatest,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his observations on the United Nations work programme for the Council at its thirty-sixth session to review the studies and reports which are included in the work programme of the United Nations, with a view to making recommendations as to which, in the interests of concentration of effort and priority use of the limited resources, might be eliminated, postponed or consolidated ;

"2. Requests the subsidiary bodies of the Council

to bear in mind, in considering requests for new studies or reports, the continuing necessity that these be concentrated on areas of the work in which the needs and opportunities for international action are greatest;

"3. Calls to the attention of Member States the importance of Governments' co-operating with the Secretary-General, the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the Council itself, in promoting concentration of activities and resources;

"4. Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and requests the subsidiary bodies of the Council to continue regularly to review their programmes and activities with a view to concentrating on activities of high priority, and to eliminating 'fringe projects' of limited value and effectiveness ;

II

"Noting the increasing number of international conferences and other meetings, including the growing number of such conferences called by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Recognizing the heavy burden this places on Member States and on the secretariats,

"Noting with satisfaction the tendency for agencies to co-operate in the preparation and servicing of meetings and to convene joint meetings at the expert level,

"Noting further that there is scope for a more systematic and sustained attempt to co-ordinate the schedules of conferences and meetings on an inter-agency basis,

"Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the question, and

"(a) To take such steps as may be necessary to facilitate the co-ordination of conferences and meetings of the organizations for 1963-1964, and

"(b) To suggest to the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, means whereby the schedules of conferences

and meetings of the United Nations and its related agencies may be simplified and systematically co-ordinated on a continuing basis;

III

"Recalling the comments contained in the Annex to its resolutions 837(XXXII) to 844(XXXII) of 3 August 1961, with respect to the co-ordination of survey missions,

"Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has agreed that existing arrangements for consultation and co-ordination regarding such missions need strengthening in certain respects and is taking steps to this end,

"Noting also that the ad hoc Committee of Eight has made a recommendation on this subject,

"1. Urges participating organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, in any survey mission which, at the request of the Government concerned, they may contemplate or organize, to continue as appropriate, to seek the co-operation and participation of other interested agencies, and to utilize to the fullest extent possible the services of the resident representatives;

"2. Calls attention to the important and positive role which the resident representatives, where established, can play in the planning of and assistance to these missions;

"3. Invites these organizations, with the consent of the Government or Governments concerned in the case of restricted reports,

"(a) To transmit to all interested agencies and to the resident representative copies of the reports of any survey missions undertaken; and

"(b) To transmit to the resident representative copies of reports of any relevant previous surveys which are readily available."

CO-ORDINATION MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE pp. 235-36 above, in connexion with resolution 920(XXXIV).)

REVISION OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

On 4 April 1962, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution approving an amendment to the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the effect of which was to eliminate the need for UNESCO to consult with the Council on applications for UNESCO membership from States which were not Members of the United Nations. The resolution,

adopted on Poland's proposal after consideration of a communication from the Acting Director-General of UNESCO, also recommended that the United Nations General Assembly approve the amendment to the Agreement.

On 8 December 1962, the Assembly did so in adopting resolution 1786(XVII), by 76 votes to 0, with 0 abstentions, on the proposal of Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Senegal and the USSR.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL -33RD SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1189.

E/3588. Communication from UNESCO.

E/L.935. Poland: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 865(xxxii), as proposed by Poland,
adopted unanimously by Council on 4 April 1962,
meeting 1189.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered a communication from the Acting Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which envisages an amendment of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, so as to eliminate the need for that organization to consult with the Economic and Social Council on applications for membership in that organization of States not Members of the United Nations,

"1. Approves the deletion of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

"2. Recommends to the General Assembly that it approve this amendment of the Agreement."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1190.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to

General Assembly, Chapter X, Section III.

A/5262. Note by Secretary-General.

A/L.407. Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Senegal, USSR: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1786(xvii), as proposed by 8 powers,
A/L.407, adopted unanimously (76-0) by Assembly
on 8 December 1962, meeting 1190.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting a communication from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations which envisaged an amendment relating to article II of the Agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, so as to eliminate the need for that organization to consult with the Economic and Social Council on applications for membership in that organization of States not Members of the United Nations,

"Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 865(XXXIII) of 4 April 1962 by which the Council approved the deletion of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and recommended to the General Assembly that it should approve that amendment of the Agreement,

"Approves the deletion of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization."

CHAPTER XIV

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the end of 1962, there were 332 non-governmental organizations (NGO's) which the Economic and Social Council could consult on questions with which they were concerned.

The NGO's in consultative status 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 1962, there were 10 NGO's with Category A status, 124 with Category B status, and 198 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, however, may propose items directly for the provisional agendas of the Council's commissions.

In addition, all three groups of NGO's may

consult with the United Nations Secretariat on matters of mutual concern.

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

Six applications and reapplications for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were considered in 1962 at the Council's thirty-third session, held in April. On the basis of a report from the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council decided, in adopting resolution 864 (XXXIII), on 4 April 1962, to grant the requests for Category B consultative status made by: the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies; the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services; the World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth; and the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation.

The Council decided not to grant the request of the International Council of Jewish Women for Category B consultative status.

In support of a proposal to grant consultative status to the United Towns Organization, which had not been accepted by the Council Committee on NGO's, several Council members held that the aims of the organization were in accord with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, since it sought to maintain friendly relations among peoples and to promote international co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields. It was also pointed out that the organization already had consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Other members considered, however, that the Council should abide by the decision of the Committee, which had not thought fit to recommend that the Council grant the organization's request for Category A status. Senegal proposed that the United Towns Organization be granted Category B consultative status. By a resolution it adopted on 4 April 1962 (864(XXXIII)), the Council decided, however, to refer the proposal to its Committee on NGO's for consideration and for a report thereon to a later session of the Economic and Social Council.

On the recommendation of its Committee on

NGO's, the Council, without adopting a formal resolution on the subject, requested the Secretary-General to submit an account to it in 1963 of the activities in connexion with United Nations bodies, of all NGO's granted consultative status in Categories A and B prior to 1960.

It also asked the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with similar information, insofar as it was available in the United Nations records and files, on non-governmental organizations on the Register.

OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NGO'S

Thirty-eight written statements by 28 individual NGO's were submitted during 1962, under the arrangements for consultation. Four joint statements were also submitted by NGO's in Categories A and B, and on the Register. Written statements were sent out not only to the Council but also to the following: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE); the Commission on Human Rights; the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities; the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the Commission on the Status of Women; and the Social Commission.

HEARINGS OF NGO'S

During the Council's thirty-third session, in April 1962, the following NGO's in Category A consultative status made statements on various agenda items, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: travel, transport and communications.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: the question of a declaration of international economic co-operation.

During the Council's thirty-fourth session, in mid-1962, the following NGO's in Category A consultative status made statements, as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: the United Nations Development Decade.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: world economic trends; the United

Nations Development Decade; the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

International Co-operative Alliance, on: the report of the Social Commission.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: world economic trends; economic and social consequences of disarmament; the reports of the regional economic commissions; the report of the Social Commission.

World Federation of United Nations Associations, on: the United Nations Development Decade.

During the Council's April 1962 session, one organization in Category B consultative status—the International Union of Official Travel Organizations—was heard by the Council Committee on NGO's, on: travel, transport, and communications.

At the Council's thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session, the following NGO's in Category B consultative status were heard by the Council Committee on NGO's:

Anti-Slavery Society, on: the Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on: world economic trends.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, on: world economic trends.

Friends World Committee for Consultation, on: the Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

International Abolitionist Federation, on: the Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

International Association of Penal Law, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

International Catholic Child Bureau, on: the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

International Catholic Migration Commission, on: the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

International Committee of Scientific Management, on: the United Nations Development Decade.

International Council of Women, on: the Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

International Organization for Standardization, on: the expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development; international commodity problems; programmes of technical co-operation; questions relating to science and technology.

International Union of Local Authorities, International Federation for Housing and Planning, and Inter-American Planning Society, on: the report of the Social Commission.

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students, on: the United Nations Development Decade.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on: the Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

World Jewish Congress, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

One NGO on the Register—St. Joan's International Alliance—was also heard by the Council Committee on NGO's, on: the Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Resembling Slavery.

The Council Committee on NGO's also heard brief statements by representatives of organizations in Category A on the 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 or received statements from about 40 organizations.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS (As at 31 December 1962)

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 Organization of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

CATEGORY B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All 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
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
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire (no English title)
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)
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 African Institute
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 Co-operative Women's Guild
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 Fiscal Association
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Public Finance
International Labour Assistance
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 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 Thrift 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
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
 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
 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 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
 Committee for Economic Development (USA)
 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 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 Governments, 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 Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
 International Association of Electrical Contractors
 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 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 Sciences 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 Container Bureau
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Museums
 International Council of Nurses
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
 International Council of Sport and Physical Education
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies
 International Council of 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 Gynecology 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 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 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 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 Study Institution of the Middle Classes
 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 Scientific Psychology
 International Voluntary Service
 International Water Supply Association
 International World Calendar Association
 International Young Christian Students
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Joint International Committee for the Protection of
 Telecommunication Lines and Ducts
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 New Education Fellowship, The International
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emanci-
 pation 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
 St. Joan's International Alliance

Society¹ 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 for Mental Health
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists.
 World Medical Association, The
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union OSE—World Wide Organisation for-
 Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Poultry Science Association

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organiza-
 tions, meetings 188, 189.

Plenary Meetings 1188, 1189, 1195.

E/3589. Report of Council Committee on NGO's.
 E/L.934. Senegal: draft resolution (on town twin-
 ning).

RESOLUTION 864(XXXIII), as recommended by Coun-
 cil Committee on NGO's, E/3589, and as amended
 orally by India and United Kingdom, adopted by
 Council on 4 April 1962, meeting 1189, by 17 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:

"Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies,

"International Council on Jewish Social and Wel-
 fare Services,

"World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard
 of Youth,

"Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-opera-
 tion;

"2. Decides to refer the request of the Government
 of Senegal that the United Towns Organization be
 granted category B consultative status to its Committee
 on Non-Governmental Organizations, for consideration
 and a report thereon to the Council at a later session;

"3. Decides not to grant the request of the Inter-
 national Council of Jewish Women for category B
 consultative status."

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NGO'S

E/C.2/592-595, 597-602. Statements submitted to

Council.

E/C.2/596. List of written statements submitted to-
 Economic and Social Council and its commissions
 by NGO's in consultative status since publication-
 of previous list, E/C.2/574.

E/ICEF/NGO/77/Rev.1, 78. Statements to UNICEF.

E/ICEF/NGO/79. Basic information on NGO's hav-
 ing consultative status with UNICEF Executive
 Board and list of UNICEF National Committees.

E/ECE/NGO/4. Statement to ECE.

E/CN.4/NGO/95 and Add.1, E/CN.4/NGO/96-99.
 Statements to Commission on Human Rights.

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/22-26. Statements to Sub-Com-
 mission on Prevention of Discrimination and Pro-
 tection of Minorities.

E/CN.5/NGO/80. Statement to Social Commission:.

E/CN.6/NGO/118-129. Statements to Commission on-
 Status of Women.

E/CN.7/NGO/3 and Add.1. Statements to Commis-
 sion on Narcotic Drugs.

E/CN.11/NGO/41. Statement to ECAFE.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD AND 34TH
SESSIONS

Plenary Meetings 1195, 1197, 1202, 1211, 1219, 1220,
 1227, 1229.

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organiza-
 tions, meetings 191-193.

Economic Committee, meeting 321.

Social Committee, meetings 458, 465.

E/3601, E/3602, E/3666, E/3667, E/3670. Reports,
 of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organi-
 zations.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to,
 General Assembly, Chapter XI.

CHAPTER XV

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CURRENT TRENDS IN
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Various proposals on how best to give effect to recommendations in a study entitled *Current Trends in Scientific Research*¹ were submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1962 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

On 2 August 1962, following discussion of these proposals, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (910(XXXIV)) asking the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to submit detailed observations on the problem of centralizing and exchanging information on research work in progress or contemplated.

It expressed the wish that the International Brain Research Organization should be enabled to promote co-ordinated international research in this field and hoped that the establishment of an international non-governmental organization for cell research would help in carrying out the recommendations made on molecular biology. Work on the conversion and storage of energy, the Council considered, should be intensified. It also asked the Secretary-General to submit a study on the measures proposed for giving effect to recommendations made in the survey on the conservation and amelioration of natural environments and on research on the control of pollution.

UNESCO was asked to keep the Council informed of the activities of its Research Organization Unit, and ACC was asked for its comments on the effect which problems arising out of the evolution of science and technology were having on the administrative structures of the various agencies of the United Nations system.

Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to study, in collaboration with

UNESCO and the other agencies concerned, what steps should be taken to bring the survey on current trends in scientific research periodically up to date.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 910(XXXIV) which the Council adopted on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee. The latter body approved it unanimously on 1 August 1962 on the basis of a proposal by Australia, France and Italy. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CO-ORDINATION OF RESULTS
OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A report on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in various branches of science and technology was considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1962 session.

This report, prepared by UNESCO, described the various types of primary scientific publications and outlined a code of good practice for scientific publications in the field of natural sciences. The report also contained a description of: specific abstracting services and a survey of the main abstracting and indexing periodicals in the mathematical, chemical, bio-chemical, fiscal, biological, agricultural, geological and geophysical sciences and in technology. Examined, too, were the possibilities of, and difficulties involved in, setting up a world centre of scientific documentation. A number of suggestions were made for future action in this field.

On the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, the Council decided unanimously on 2 August 1962 to defer consideration of the report until its mid-1963 session. It requested ACC to submit comments on the report, if it so desired, and recommended that the report be brought to the attention of all Governments participating in the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 403.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in 1962. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)
Council resolution 911 (XXXIV) of 2 August

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CURRENT TRENDS IN
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34-TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 228, 229.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3611/Add.1, para. 26, and E/3611/Add.2. Annual report of WHO.

E/3612 and Corr.1, para. 8. Annual report of IAEA.
E/3621, paras. 181-193. Annual report of UNESCO.
E/3623, paras. 60-78. Annual report of FAO.
E/3642, para. 1.5.17. Annual report of WMO.

E/AC.24/L.209 and Rev.1. Australia, France, Italy:
draft resolution and revision, as further revised orally, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1962, meeting 229.

E/3689. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 910(xxxiv), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3689, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the sections of the reports of the specialized agencies dealing, pursuant to the provisions of its resolution 829(XXXII) of 1 August 1961, with the implementation of the recommendations of the survey, Current Trends in Scientific Research,

"Considering the importance of the progress of science and technology for the economic development and the welfare of mankind, in particular in the less developed areas, and the growing interest taken in these matters by the various organs of the United Nations and of its related agencies,

"Considering the importance and complexity of the problem of the centralization and exchange of information on research work in progress or contemplated,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency which, at the Council's request, have examined what has already been achieved and the possibilities for action under the survey's recommendations;

"2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to the Council, at its thirty-eighth session, detailed observations on the nature and extent of the problem presented by the centralization and exchange of information on research work in progress or contemplated in accordance with the recommendation of the survey;

"3. Expresses the wish that the means made available to the International Brain Research Organization should be concentrated in order to promote a co-ordinated international research effort in this field;

"4. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of an international non-governmental organ for cell research and expresses the hope that this will contribute to the

implementation of the special recommendation on molecular biology;

"5. Considers that, following the work resulting from the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, research on the conversion and storage of energy should be intensified;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in co-operation with the organizations concerned and not later than at the fortieth session, a study on the measures proposed for the implementation of the survey's recommendation concerning the conservation and amelioration of natural environments and on national and international research into pollution of every kind and measures for its control;

"7. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to keep it informed, within the framework of its annual report to the Council, of the activities of the Research Organization Unit set up in 1961 to advise Governments, at their request, on scientific policy;

"8. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to the Council, if possible at its thirty-sixth session, its comments on the effect which the problems arising out of the evolution of science and technology as related to economic and social progress are having on the administrative structures of the various agencies of the United Nations system;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to study in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the other specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, what steps should be taken with a view to bringing the survey periodically up to date and facilitating the issuing of a new edition within a reasonable time, and to present, if possible, to the thirty-sixth session of the Council his observations on this matter."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 227, 228.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

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.207. El Salvador, France, United States: draft resolution, unanimously adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1962, meeting 228.

E/3689. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 911(xxxiv), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3689, unanimously adopted by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 804(XXX) of 3 August 1960, concerning the need for fuller knowledge of

the organization and functioning of scientific abstracting services.

"Convinced that the improvements of scientific and technical documentation at the national and regional levels and the further development of international exchanges in these fields are important to the international community,

"Having received with appreciation the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution,

"1. Decides to defer consideration of this report until the thirty-sixth session of the Council, in order to allow sufficient time for a full study of its contents;

"2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, if it so desires, to submit to the Council comments on the report;

"3. Recommends that in the meantime the report be brought to the attention of all Governments participating in the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING NATURAL DISASTERS

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session was a report entitled International Co-operation in the field of Seismological Research, Seismology and Earthquake Engineering. It was prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in collaboration with the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The report was based mainly on information collected by three seismological survey missions sent out by UNESCO in 1961 and 1962 to East and South-East Asia, South America and the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries, and on consultations with individual scientists, engineers and international scientific organizations. It contained recommendations for future action to improve knowledge of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes and to provide more effective protection against them. It also recommended that an inter-governmental meeting be convened in 1964 to examine the progress made and to decide on future national and international action.

Taking note with appreciation of the report, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution on 2 August 1962 drawing the attention of United Nations Members to the recommendations which the report contained on the improvement of seismological observations, the analysis of seismological data, seismic and seismo-tectonic mapping, and tsunami warning systems, as well as the development of suitable codes and regulations for the design of earthquake-resistant structures, and relief measures. The Council asked the Secretary-General, UNESCO, WMO and the other agencies concerned to continue to promote active interna-

tional co-operation in this field, including the remedial measures designed to repair damage caused by earthquakes.

The resolution to this effect (912(XXXIV)) was adopted on the unanimous recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

AID MEASURES IN CONNEXION WITH EARTHQUAKE IN IRAN

Various measures were advocated by the General Assembly on 5 October 1962 to help Iran overcome the effects of an earthquake which had occurred in the northwestern part of the country.

A number of Governments, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals, the Assembly noted with satisfaction, had already given assistance to Iran. The Assembly hoped such aid would be increased. It asked the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to give consideration to Iran's urgent needs when deciding on the additional services to be extended to Member States. It also recommended that sympathetic consideration be given to Iran's needs by the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme and the Technical Assistance Committee and Board.

The Assembly also drew the attention of United Nations Members to the recommendations contained in the report on seismological research referred to above. It asked for a continuation of studies of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes of the type which had devastated northwest Iran, as well as improvement of protective measures against earthquakes

and remedial measures to repair damages caused by them.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1753 (XVII) which the Assembly adopted unanimously on 5 October 1962 on the

unanimous recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved on 2 October. (For full text and other details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 227, 228.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3617 and Add.1. Seismology and earthquake engineering. Report by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with United Nations and World Meteorological Organization.

E/3683. Communication of 27 July 1962 from Japan. E/AC.24/L.208. Australia, Colombia, El Salvador (orally), Italy, Japan: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1962, meeting 228.

E/3689. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 912(xxxiv), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3689, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 767(XXX) of 8 July 1960,

"Having received the report on seismology and earthquake engineering prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the above-mentioned report;

"2. Draws the attention of Member States to the recommendations contained in the above report concerning the improvement of seismological observations, the analysis of seismological data, seismic and seismotectonic mapping, codes and regulations for the design of earthquake-resistant structures, tsunami warning systems, and relief measures;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and other agencies concerned to continue to promote actively international co-operation in the study of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes and to improve the protective measures which can be taken against earthquakes as well as the remedial measures designed to repair damage caused by them."

AID MEASURES IN CONNEXION WITH EARTHQUAKE IN IRAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1138, 1139.
Plenary Meeting 1144.

A/5198 and Add.1. Letter of 17 September 1962 from following States proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Iran": Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

A/C.3/L.979. Cable of 27 September 1962 from Director-General of FAO.

A/C.3/L.981. Afghanistan, Chile, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.981/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Australia, Chile, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 2 October 1962, meeting 1139.

A/5250. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1753(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5250, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 October 1962, meeting 1144.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with deep concern the great tragedy which has overtaken the north-western region of Iran as a result of the recent and severe earthquake,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 766(XXX) of 8 July 1960 as well as resolutions 767(XXX) of 8 July 1960 and 912(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 on international co-operation in the field of seismological research,

"Having considered the report on international co-operation in the field of seismological research, seismology and earthquake engineering,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the assistance given to Iran by a number of Governments, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and private persons, and expresses the hope that such assistance will be increased;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to give consideration to the urgent needs of Iran when deciding, within the

scope of their resources and authority, on the additional services to be extended to Member States;

"3. Requests the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider sympathetically any qualified project which is presented by Iran in connexion with the work of rehabilitating the people and economy of the region;

"4. Requests the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to give urgent and sympathetic attention to any requests from Iran to meet emergency food requirements resulting from the disaster;

"5. Recommends that the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board and the Executive Chairman of the Board should take account of the special needs of Iran in the years 1962-1964, and do what is possible to meet them;

"6. Draws the attention of Member States to the recommendations contained in the report on international co-operation in the field of seismological re-

search, seismology and earthquake engineering concerning the improvement of seismological observations, the analysis of seismological data, seismic and seismotectonic mapping, codes and regulations for the design of earthquake-resistant structures, tsunami warning systems, and relief measures;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General, and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and other agencies concerned, to continue to promote actively international co-operation in the study of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes of the type which devastated north-western Iran and in the improvement of the protective measures which can be taken against earthquakes as well as the remedial measures designed to repair damage caused by them."

TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONFERENCE

Various preparations were made during 1962 for holding a conference on international travel and tourism.

A group of seven experts was convened by the Secretary-General in Geneva from 29 January to 9 February 1962 to assist in the preparation of recommendations on the nature, scope and location of the conference. Their recommendations were embodied in a report considered by the Economic and Social Council in April 1962.

On 9 April, the Council asked the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for holding the conference in Rome, Italy, in August-September 1963 for not more than 12 working days. The provisional agenda was to be based on that recommended by the experts. The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 870(XXXIII), adopted unanimously on the basis of a proposal by Denmark, India, Jordan and the United States, as amended by Colombia, France, Italy, Jordan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The exact dates for the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism were set later; it was to be held from 21 August to 8 September 1963.

All States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies were to be

invited to participate; specialized agencies, interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council were also to be invited to take part but without vote. The main subjects to be discussed included: facilitation of governmental formalities regarding travel; governmental measures for organization, development and cultural factors; and technical co-operation to develop tourism as a factor in economic development by means of advice, assistance and training.

The Conference was to make recommendations on international travel and tourism in a report to be submitted to the Council in 1964.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING

During 1962, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Finland, New Zealand and Sierra Leone became new parties to each of the three instruments opened for signature in New York in 1954 at the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and on Tourism.

By the end of 1962 there were thus: 45 parties to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring (in force since 11 September 1957); 40 parties to the Additional Protocol thereto, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and material (in force since 28 June 1956); and 43 parties to the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (in force since 15 December 1957).

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Two reports concerning the international transport of dangerous goods were considered by the Economic and Social Council in 1962. One was prepared by the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the other by the Group of Experts on Explosives.

On 10 April 1962, at its thirty-third session, the Council approved the principles established and the action taken by the experts as well as the recommendations made in their reports in respect of the listing of explosives and other dangerous substances, and in respect of the procedures for the packing of explosives and the approval of regulations drafted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the

transport of radioactive materials. The Council also asked the Secretary-General (a) to amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods set out in the 1956 "Recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labeling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods"² in accordance with the expert's recommendations, and (b) to circulate the amended text to Governments and interested international organizations. It further requested the Secretary-General to convene the next sessions of the two expert bodies in 1963 and draw the attention of United Nations Member Governments, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, (IAEA) and other interested organizations to the latest reports of the two expert bodies.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL
TRAVEL AND TOURISM

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1195.

E/3590. Development of international travel. Note by Secretary-General relating to Conference on International Travel and Tourism.

E/3590/Add.I. Statement of financial implications relating to Conference on International Travel and Tourism.

E/L.939. Denmark, India, Jordan, United States: draft resolution.

E/L.941. France: amendment to 4-power draft resolution, E/L.939.

RESOLUTION 870(xxxiii), as submitted by 4 powers, E/L.939, and as amended by France, E/L.941, and orally by Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 April 1962, meeting 1195.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the importance of international travel in promoting international understanding and cultural relationships, fostering international trade and furthering economic development, particularly in the developing countries,

"Recognizing that in order to encourage the development of international travel it is desirable, wherever possible, to reduce travel formalities and also to standardize such formalities as are deemed necessary,

"Considering Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the Council may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international con-

ferences on matters falling within its competence,

"Considering further the rules for the calling of international conferences of States contained in General Assembly resolution 366(IV) of 3 December 1949,

"Having considered the recommendations set forth in the note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the report of the Group of Experts on International Travel and Tourism with whom he consulted in compliance with Council resolution 813 (XXXI) of 27 April 1961,

"Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the development of international travel—namely, resolutions 563(XIX) of 31 March 1955, 644(XXIII) of 26 April 1957, 724 B (XXVIII) of July 1959 and especially 813(XXXI) of 27 April 1961 requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation if necessary with a group of not more than seven experts, to prepare recommendations concerning the nature, scope and location of the conference on international travel and tourism, including a provisional agenda, and to call the conference as soon as possible, but not later than the autumn of 1963,

"Noting that a majority of those Governments which replied to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General in August 1960 have expressed themselves in favour of holding a conference on international travel and tourism as early as possible,

"Taking into account the useful work already performed in this field at the national, regional and international levels,

"1. Confirms its decision to call an international technical conference to make recommendations on international travel and tourism;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States Members of the United Nations or members

² See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 211, 213.

of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the special subjects to be discussed at the conference;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To invite the specialized agencies and interested inter-governmental organizations to participate without vote in the deliberations of the conference;

"(b) To invite the interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council to take part without vote in the conference;

"4. Decides that the conference should be held in Rome in August-September 1963 for a period of not more than twelve working days;

"5. Decides further that the provisional agenda for the conference should, subject to paragraphs 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the note by the Secretary-General, be based on the draft provisional agenda submitted by the group of experts in part III of its report, taking into account the reciprocity of tourism;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the conference, including:

"(a) The preparation of the necessary documentation;

"(b) The circulation of the note by the Secretary-General, including annex 3 of the report of the Group of Experts, and, after consultation with the International Civil Aviation Organization, a report on the results of the deliberations at the sixth session of that organization's Facilitation Division relating to the facilitation of governmental formalities regarding travel;

"(c) The preparation of provisional rules of procedure for the conference;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To circulate the report on the conference to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, and to the specialized agencies, the interested inter-governmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status which were invited to the conference;

"(b) To submit the report on the conference to the Council for consideration at its thirty-seventh session."

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION Plenary Meeting 1196.

E/3575. Note by Secretary-General presenting progress report of Group of Experts on Explosives (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1) and progress report of Committee of Experts for Further Work on Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/CN.2/CONF.5/3).

E/L.940. France, Italy, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 871(xxxiii), as submitted by 3 powers, E/L.940, and as revised, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 April 1962, meeting 1196.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957 and 724 C (XXVIII) of 17 July 1959,

"Noting with satisfaction the work on the classification and listing of dangerous goods and their harmonization, and the progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its second session held in Geneva in September 1961 and of the Group of Experts on Explosives on its first session held in Geneva in August 1961, in accordance with Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII),

"1. Commends the experts for their valuable work;

"2. Approves the principles established and action taken by the experts as well as the recommendations made in their progress reports;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the relevant recommendations in such reports:

"(a) To amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods set out in the 1956 recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts and with the provisions of Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII), and to circulate the amended text as requested by that resolution;

"(b) To convene the next sessions of the two expert bodies in 1963 with a view to the continuance of their tasks in accordance with the terms of reference outlined in Council resolutions 645 G (XXIII) and 724 C (XXVIII) and to arrange for the Group of Experts on Explosives to report to the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in time to allow the latter to take account of those recommendations in its own report to the Council;

"(c) To draw to the attention of the Governments of Member States, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Europe, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international organizations, including those mentioned in the progress reports of the two expert bodies, any aspects of the present resolution and the progress reports which may be of interest to them."

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

A United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW) was held between 3 and 22 August 1962 in Bonn, with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany acting as host. The Conference was attended by 113 re-

presentatives, observers, advisers and experts from 42 countries, one specialized agency, one inter-governmental organization and one international scientific organization. The Conference undertook a general review to revise the specifications of the IMW and considered proposals

for amendments to the specifications which were received from various Governments. Several resolutions were adopted by the Conference, including recommendations: (a) to harmonize, where possible, the IMW and the International Civil Aviation Organization's World Aeronautical Chart; (b) to have the United Nations give technical aid to enable countries to publish their IMW sheets; and (c) to conserve the reproducible material of the IMW sheets for inclusion in the files of the IMW collection in the United Nations Cartographic Office.

On 29 June 1962, the Secretary-General asked Governments for their comments on the progress made in the national standardization

of geographical names and on the desirability of holding an international conference on the subject.

In 1962, technical assistance was received by several countries in the field of cartography as follows: topographical engineering (Afghanistan, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Somalia); photogrammetry (Cambodia, Ceylon, Iran, Somalia, the Sudan and the Republic of Vietnam); general cartography (Cambodia, Iran, Somalia); map reproduction (the Philippines) and cadastral surveying (Cambodia and the Congo (Brazzaville)). In addition, a regional cartographic adviser was appointed for Africa.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and Far East, 27 October-10 November 1961, Bangkok. Vol. 1. Report of Conference (E/CONF.36/2). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.1.14.

International Map of World on Millionth Scale. Report for 1961 (ST/ECA/SER.D.7.) U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.I.18.

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION

A second workshop on problems of budgetary classification and management in the countries of South America—the seventh in a series of United Nations budget workshops—was held in Santiago, Chile, from 3 to 14 September 1962. It was attended by experts from 12 countries and territories in the region.

The workshop discussions centred on the need for co-ordination between economic planning and governmental budgeting and on the changes required in the budget systems of South America in order to integrate budgeting and planning. In particular, the workshop dealt with: a review of recent developments in the field of budget management, the relationship between annual budgets and the long- and medium-term plan; the performance approach to government budgeting; performance budgeting and accounting; measurement of work; and installation of a performance budget system.

Among other things, the workshop recommended the establishment of a working group—composed of experts in planning, budgeting, economic and government accounting, administration and information systems—to investigate the practical problems of putting into operation such an integrated planning system with special

emphasis on co-ordination between plans, budgets, accounts and statistics. It also stressed the need for co-ordinating these efforts with other work in the field of public administration—for example, organization and methods.

TAX AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A further report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital was submitted to the mid-1962 session of the Economic and Social Council. (For further details, see p. 240 above.) Among other things, the report contained lists of tax incentive laws and international tax agreements covering under-developed countries and territories.

Tax reform in Latin America was the subject of continuing study under the joint tax programme of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank. The second conference under this programme was held in Santiago, Chile, from 5 to 14 December 1962 and dealt with tax policy.

In Central America, the five Governments parties to the Central American Economic Integration Treaty negotiated a draft treaty for the unification of their national industrial tax

incentive legislation on the basis of recommendations by a United Nations technical assistance expert. On 31 July 1962, the Central American Convention on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development was signed in San José, Costa Rica.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1962, about 52 experts drawn from 25 different nationalities participated in various technical assistance projects which served the following 26 countries and territories: Bolivia, British Honduras, British Guiana, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Jamaica, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. Technical assistance experts served as regional advisers in Africa, Central America and at the Latin American Institute for Economic Development.

Seven fiscal and financial experts served under the United Nations scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) as follows: one each in Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Laos, Nepal, Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

In addition, fellowships were awarded in 1962 to over 100 government officials from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Syria, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

Two training programmes in the banking and monetary field were arranged by central banking systems in 1962. One—arranged for African

countries at the Banque de France, Paris—was attended by 20 officials from eight countries granted fellowships by the United Nations. The other—arranged for Latin American countries at the Centro de Estudios Monetarios para Latinoamérica (CEMLA) in Mexico City, Mexico—was attended by eight United Nations fellowship holders from five countries. Seven officials from six countries received fellowships for participation in the semi-annual in-service training course on tariffs and trade policies arranged under the aegis of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). United Nations fellowship holders were also enabled to participate in the annual training courses for government officials from developing countries offered by the Harvard University Law School's International Program in Taxation in the United States, and by the British Council in the United Kingdom. Courses offered by the Swiss Insurance Centre were taken by several holders of United Nations fellowships, while others received special training in the insurance departments of various Governments.

Other holders of United Nations fellowships were placed, variously, in Austria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

FISCAL INFORMATION

The United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1961, published in 1962, contained information on public debt and on major components of government expenditures and receipts for 62 countries. The substantial progress in many countries in reclassifying government transactions according to economic and functional categories made it possible to include new revised tables for 26 of these countries in the Statistical Yearbook.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

International Tax Agreements, Vol. VIII, Supplement 1: World Guide to International Tax Agreements (ST/ECA/SER.C/8/Suppl. 1). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XVI.1.

International Tax Agreements, Vol. IX, Supplements 5, 6, and 7 (ST/ECA/SER.C/9/Suppl. 5, 6 and 7).

U.N.P. Sales Nos.:62.XVI.2; 62.XVI.3; 63.XVI.1. ST/TAO/SER.C/58-E/CN.12/634/Rev.1. Report of Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in South America, Santiago, Chile, 3-14 September 1962.

E/CN.12/CCE/258/Rev.1. Report of Third Extraordinary Session of Central American Economic Cooperation Committee, San José, Costa Rica, 23-

31 July 1962. Contains text of Central American Convention on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development.

PROMOTING IDEALS OF PEACE, MUTUAL RESPECT AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG YOUTH

Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples were considered in 1962 by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

A report on the matter was submitted to the Council's mid-1962 session by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The report was prepared in compliance with a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1960,³ which also asked UNESCO and other bodies to consider 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.

The UNESCO report—which was based on an analysis of information received from Governments, UNESCO national commissions, other specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations—showed that there was a wide-spread interest among youth in activities aimed at promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding, although lack of facilities and limited resources restricted the scope of many activities. UNESCO made no recommendation about the prepara-

tion of an international declaration on the subject.

On 27 July 1962, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 895 (XXXIV), whereby it decided to transmit UNESCO's report to the General Assembly, together with the records of the Council's discussions thereon, and asked the Assembly to take such decisions on the matter as it saw fit. The resolution was adopted on the basis of a proposal by the USSR.

The Assembly was unable to give the matter detailed consideration at its seventeenth session later in 1962 but decided to give priority to the subject at its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963). The Assembly took this decision in unanimously adopting resolution 1842 (XVII) on 19 December. It did so on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Committee approved it unanimously on the basis of a proposal by Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali and the United Arab Republic.

Also before the Third Committee was the text of a draft declaration on the matter submitted by Romania.

(For text of Council and Assembly resolutions, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1231, 1233.

E/3638 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.
E/L.970. USSR: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 895(XXXIV), as proposed by USSR, E/L.970, and as revised by sponsor, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 July 1962, meeting 1233.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV), of 18 December 1960, on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted to the Council;

"2. Transmits to the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 1572(XV), the report of the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization together with the record of the discussions thereon at the thirty-fourth session of the Council;

"3. Requests the General Assembly to take such decision thereon as it may see fit."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Third Committee, meeting 1210.
Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5184. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section II.

A/C.3/L.1051. Romania: draft declaration.

A/C.3/L.1059. Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, as

³Y.U.N., 1960, p. 424.

orally revised, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 1210. A/5364 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee. RESOLUTION 1842(xvii), as proposed by Third Committee, A/5364, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1572(XV) of 18 December 1960 on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

"Taking note of the report on this subject submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social

Council, as well as Council resolution 895(XXXIV) of 27 July 1962 requesting the General Assembly to take such decision thereon as it may see fit,

"Bearing in mind that a draft declaration on the subject has been submitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session for consideration,

"Having been unable to consider the item at its seventeenth session,

"Decides to give priority to the item entitled 'Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples' and to devote, at its eighteenth session, as many meetings as possible to the consideration of this item."

AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Various steps to assist African countries in their educational development plans and programmes were taken in 1962 by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Considered by the Council at its mid-1962 session was a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on a meeting of Ministers of Education of the African countries taking part in what is known as the "Addis Ababa Plan." The meeting, organized by UNESCO in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), was held in Paris, France, from 26 to 30 March 1962. (The Addis Ababa Plan is a 20-year plan for African educational development adopted at a Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1961. That conference adopted the "Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development,"⁴ to be carried out in two stages, a short-term one (1961-1965) and a long-term one (1965-1980). The scheme envisaged that the African continent would, by 1980, have 100 per cent primary school attendance, 23 per cent secondary school attendance and 2 per cent attendance at higher educational institutions. The costs would be met partly from local sources and partly from contributions from abroad.)

On 2 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (905 (XXXIV)) in which it expressed the hope that African countries would take appropriate action to continue to make it possible to give effect to the co-ordinated educational develop-

ment programme for the years 1962-63, established at the meeting of Ministers of Education held in March 1962. The Council asked UNESCO, in co-operation with ECA and other agencies and programmes, to continue and expand aid to African countries in 1962-63 on the basis of their requests and in accordance with the aforementioned programme. It also called the attention of the General Assembly to: (a) the financial needs of the 33 countries involved to meet the deficit for 1962-1963 under the Addis Ababa plan; and (b) the decision to establish a permanent conference of Ministers of Education with the assistance of the UNESCO and ECA secretariats as a means for continuing review and implementation of the Addis Ababa plan and for harmonizing all sources of external aid available to African countries for educational development. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 19 July 1962 on the basis of a proposal by Ethiopia and Senegal.

The General Assembly, in a resolution adopted on 18 December 1962, noted that the African Governments would need \$435 million for the educational programmes for 1962-1963, which was \$25 million more than the deficits anticipated by the Assembly in 1961.⁵ The Assembly invited Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give favourable consideration to requests by African

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 261-63.

⁵ Ibid.

Governments for technical and financial aid, including loans for carrying out their national educational development programmes within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan. The need for African Governments to devote increasing resources to the development of education was reiterated. The Assembly recommended a further increase in technical and other assistance by the United Nations and the related agencies, and addressed a similar appeal to appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Finally, it asked ECA to co-operate with UNESCO in servicing the permanent conference of Ministers of Education of Africa.

The decision of 18 December 1962 to this effect was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly in the form of resolution 1832 (XVII). The Assembly did so on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it unanimously on 12 December 1962 on the basis of a proposal by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo and Upper Volta. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 221.
Plenary Meeting 1235.

E/3621/Add.1. Supplement to annual report of UNESCO. Report of Conference of African Ministers of Education, Paris, 26-30 March 1962.

E/L.694. Ethiopia and Senegal: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 19 July 1962, meeting 221.

E/3686. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 905(xxxiv), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3686, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1962, meeting 1235.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 837(XXXII) of 3 August 1961 on African educational development, urging co-ordinated action of the United Nations organs in aiding African countries in their educational development plans and programmes,

"Noting resolution 1717(XVI) of 19 December 1961 of the General Assembly which, having considered the plan for African educational development, invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to contribute financial and technical assistance to African countries to meet the deficits calculated in the Addis Ababa plan for the years 1961 to 1965,

"Having received the report of the meeting of ministers of education of African countries participating in the execution of the Addis Ababa plan organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa from 26 to 30 March 1962,

"Noting with satisfaction the commendable efforts of the ministers of education of the African countries to ensure the implementation of the co-ordinated programme of educational development established for 1962-1963,

"Noting with appreciation the comments and decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the above-mentioned report,

"1. Expresses the hope that African countries will take appropriate action to continue to render possible the implementation of the co-ordinated programme;

"2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the other organs of the United Nations, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Special Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the International Development Association, to continue and expand their aid to the African countries, on the basis of their requests and in accordance with the co-ordinated priority programme for the years 1962-1963, established by the meeting;

"3. Calls the attention of the General Assembly:

"(a) To the additional financial needs of the thirty-three countries to meet their deficits under the Addis Ababa plan for the years 1962-1963;

"(6) To the decision to establish the permanent conference of ministers of education, with the assistance of the secretariats of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, as a means of continuing review and implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan, and of harmonizing all sources of external assistance available to African countries for their harmonious, effective and accelerated educational development."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 870-872.
Plenary Meeting 1197.

A/C.2/L.683 and Add.1. Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.683/Rev.1 and Add.1. Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mada-

gascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, as further revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 872. A/5360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1832(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5360, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1197.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1717(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on African educational development, Economic Commission for Africa resolution 45(IV) of 28 February 1962 and Economic and Social Council resolution 905(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

"Recognizing the importance of planning educational development, within the framework of over-all national development plans, to speed up the pace of economic and social development,

"Noting in particular the co-ordinated programme of work in the educational field for the years 1962-1963 drawn up in the execution of the plan, adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in 1961,

"Noting further the efforts African Governments are making to achieve the realization of their national educational programmes within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan, as evidenced by their decision to establish a conference of ministers of education to review the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan and its costs, and to assist in harmonizing all external assistance available to African countries, at the request of their Governments, for their effective and accelerated educational development,

"Noting with appreciation the action of States Members of the United Nations and members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which are giving increasing assistance to the African Governments in the realization of their programmes of educational development,

"Expressing its appreciation of the assistance being given to African Governments by the United Nations, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa,

and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies and institutions, and the readiness to expand such assistance, as evidenced by the intention of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to give all consideration to requests by Governments for loans for educational projects designed to accelerate the rhythm of economic development,

"1. Notes that the latest estimates by the African Governments of their additional financial needs, for 1962-1963, for the implementation of their educational programmes amount to \$435 million, which is \$25 million greater than the deficits set forth in resolution 1717(XVI);

"2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to consider favourably requests by African Governments for technical and financial assistance, including loans, for the implementation of their national programmes of educational development, within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan;

"3. Reiterates the need for African Governments to continue to devote increasing resources to the development of education along the lines of the five-year programme referred to in resolution 1717(XVI), with due regard to the relation of educational programmes to each country's over-all development programme ;

"4. Recommends to the appropriate organs of the United Nations and related agencies and financial institutions, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, further to increase technical and other kinds of assistance in the field of education, including the provision of grants and loans by competent institutions within the limits of their resources;

"5. Addresses a similar appeal to appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in educational programmes at the request of interested African Governments;

"6. Requests the Economic Commission for Africa to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in supplying secretariat and technical services to the permanent conference of ministers of education of Africa."

SAFEGUARDING AND PROMOTING THE INTERESTS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

At its session in June 1962, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reviewed UNICEF actions in relation to the United Nations Development Decade and devoted its attention mainly to the subject of planning for children in the context of national development. This, it was felt, could not be achieved unless adequate attention was given to children and youth in the regular work of government ministries dealing with such matters as health, education, agriculture (in relation

to nutrition), social welfare, community development, housing and labour.

The Board noted that many of the needs of children and youth cut across the boundaries of ministries and professions, and it emphasized that joint planning would be required to prevent duplication and ensure the most effective mobilization of resources and of independent services, both governmental and private.

The welfare and development of children and youth, the Board said, would depend on: the

efforts of countries to include systematic consideration of children and young people in their development programmes; the consideration of children and youth by authorities responsible for multi-national and bilateral aid; the help of the United Nations agencies concerned with development planning and advice on health, education, agriculture (especially in relation to nutrition), labour, community development and social services; the collaboration of non-governmental organizations; and the best use of the resources contributed to UNICEF.

The Board concluded that it would be useful for the Economic and Social Council to have for consideration at its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session—when it discussed the United Nations Development Decade—a consensus of the Board's views in connexion with planning for children and youth as part of the investment in human resources. Accordingly, it adopted a "Declaration on a Long-Term Policy for Children in Relation to the Development Decade," as well as a draft resolution on the subject for the Council's consideration.

At its thirty-fourth session the Council, on 3 August, unanimously adopted a resolution (918(XXXIV)) based on the text recommended by the UNICEF Executive Board, in which it recommended that Members of the United Nations, as appropriate: (a) take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life and that such plans be part of over-all

development programmes; (b) give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in working towards the objectives of the Development Decade and in allocating their available resources; (c) take full advantage of the advice and assistance which UNICEF could offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations; and (d) consider the establishment or maintenance in their countries of machinery or procedures for the co-ordination of national and international programmes on behalf of children and youth.

Later in 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, the matter was considered in the Assembly's Third (Social, Cultural and Humanitarian) Committee. On 26 October, the Committee unanimously adopted a revised, amended draft resolution which was ultimately sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The Third Committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 7 December as resolution 1773(XVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 321, 322, 325.
Plenary Meetings 1215, 1236.

E/3658. United Nations Development Decade. Note by Secretary-General transmitting Declaration of UNICEF Executive Board on a long-term policy for children in relation to the Development Decade.

E/3658, Annex. Draft resolution proposed by Board.
E/AC.6/L.282. Revision of draft resolution submitted by UNICEF Executive Board, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 30 July 1962, meeting 325.

E/3688. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 918(XXXIV) as proposed by Economic Committee, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1962, meeting 1236.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the importance of rising generations in relation to economic and social development,

"Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Mindful of the interrelation of economic and social progress,

"Considering the interests of the United Nations Children's Fund in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, in all aspects of the child's physical, mental and social development,

"Considering further that the United Nations Development Decade offers an opportunity to promote the health, education and welfare of children and youth as part of the broader effort to accelerate economic and social progress in the developing countries,

"Recommends that States Members of the United Nations., as appropriate:

"(a) Take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life and that such plans be part of over-all development programmes;

"(b) Give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and in allocating their available resources;

"(c) Take full advantage of the advice and assistance which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations;

"(d) Consider the establishment or maintenance in their countries of machinery or procedures for the co-ordination of national and international programmes on behalf of children and youth."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1149, 1152-1158, 1160-1164.

Plenary Meeting 1187.

A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section III.

A/C.3/L.999. Chile, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Pakistan, Philippines, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.999/Rev.1 and Add.1-4. Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Brazil, Jordan and Niger orally, and as amended by Brazil (A/C.3/L.1004/Rev.1), adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 26 October

1962, meeting 1163.

A/C.3/L.1004 and Rev.1. Brazil: amendments and revised amendments.

A/5314. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1773(xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5314, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959,

"Mindful of the interrelation of economic and social progress,

"Considering the interest of the United Nations Children's Fund, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, in all aspects of the child's physical, mental and social development,

"Considering further that the United Nations Development Decade offers an opportunity to promote the health, education and welfare of children and youth as part of the broader effort to accelerate economic and social progress in the developing countries,

"1. Takes note with approval of the decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for orienting the work of the Fund towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Recommends that Member States, as appropriate, should:

"(a) Take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life, and make such plans part of over-all development programmes;

"(b) Give due importance, in working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, to their own programmes for children and youth in allocating their available resources, and take account, in their international aid programmes, of the needs of children and youth;

"(c) Take full advantage of the services which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations."

PROPOSALS FOR MEETING OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

In April 1962, at its thirty-third session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of holding a meeting at the ministerial level—the second of its kind—during the course of its thirty-fourth session in mid-1962.

The Council, which had postponed consideration of this subject in December 1961, had be-

fore it a working paper containing the Secretary-General's observations pertaining to appropriate organizational arrangements and agenda for such a meeting. In particular, the Secretary-General suggested that should the Council desire to repeat the experiment made in 1960,⁶

⁶See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 212-15.

there would appear to be good reasons for so doing at its thirty-fourth session, when the Council would have before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade and on the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

General appreciation was expressed in the Council of the potential value of meetings at the ministerial level, but there were differences of opinion over the agenda for such a meeting at the thirty-fourth session. Thus, the representatives of Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States considered that the Ministers should confine their attention to questions concerning the United Nations Development Decade. Others, such as the representatives of Poland and the USSR, felt that the agenda should also include in particular the question

of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The representative of India thought that the Ministers could speak on whatever items of the Council's agenda they chose.

In view of the lack of unanimity in the Council, a draft resolution on the matter, proposed by Poland, was not pressed to the vote. By this proposal, the Secretary-General would be asked to proceed with arrangements for a meeting at the ministerial level at the Council's thirty-fourth session—along the lines suggested in the Secretary-General's working paper. The Council did, however, ask the Secretary-General to invite the attention of members of the Council to the importance of the questions on the agenda of its mid-1962 session and convey to them the Council's hope that Member States would be represented there at a high level.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

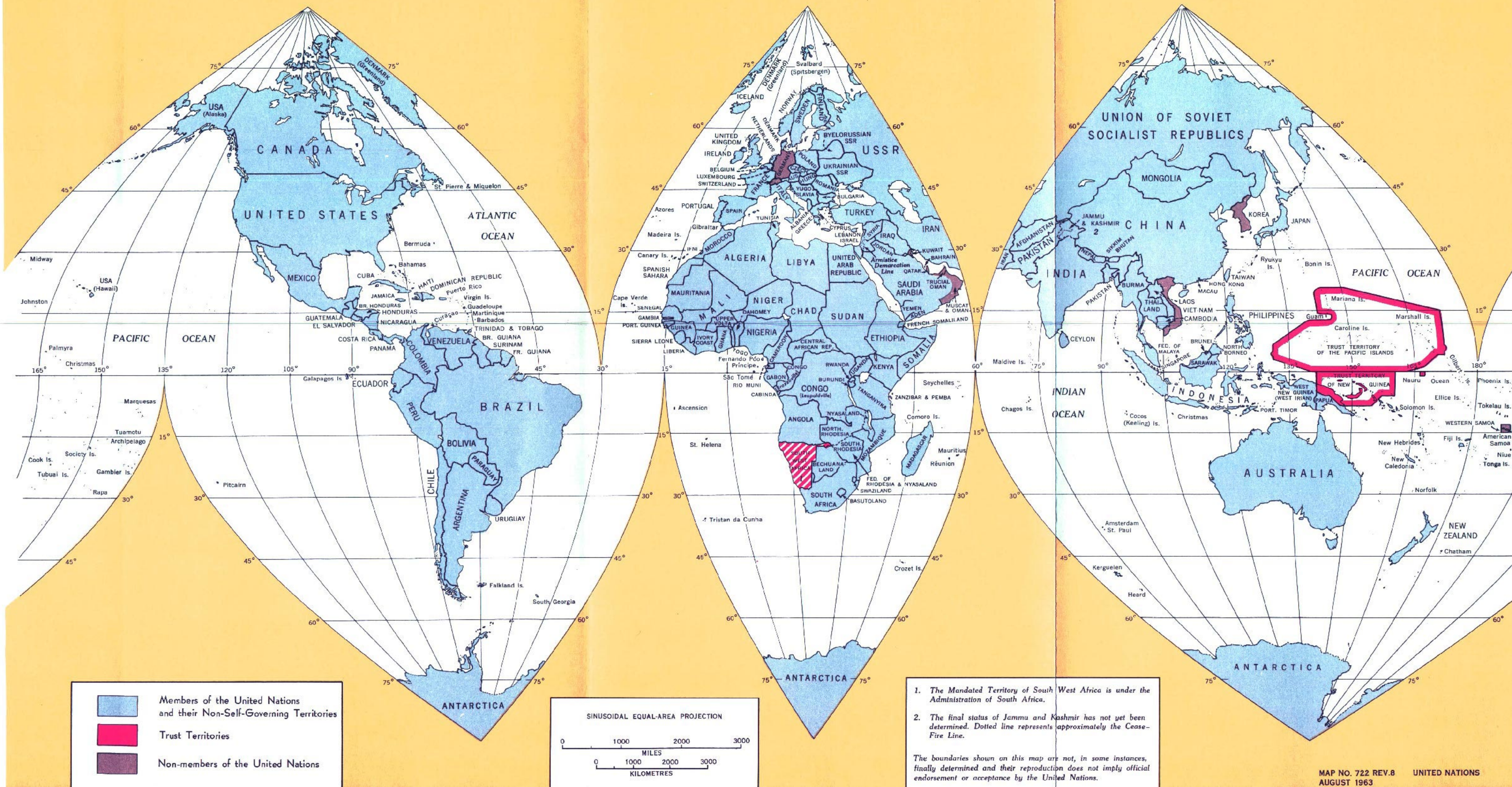
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—33RD SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1205, 1206, 1208.

E/L.931. Working paper by Secretary-General on

consideration of preparations for meeting of Council at ministerial level at 34th session.
E/L.949. Poland: draft resolution.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NON-SELF-GOVERNING AND TRUST TERRITORIES

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1962



Questions Concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories and the International Trusteeship System

CHAPTER I

QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION IN 1962

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. (For text of Article 73e of Charter, see APPENDIX II.)

In 1946, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States agreed to transmit information to the Secretary-General on 74 Territories with a total population of over 200 million. Some of these Members also included information on political and constitutional developments.

By the end of 1962, 25 former Non-Self-Governing Territories (20 in Africa, four in Asia and one Mediterranean island) had attained a full measure of self-government since 1947 and had become Members of the United Nations; six other Territories had achieved self-government by other means. In 1962, the Mem-

bers having responsibility for Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolutions were Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. Information relating to economic, social, and educational, as well as political and constitutional developments (see also p. 429 below) in Territories under their administration was received from all these Members with the exception of Portugal (see also pp. 409-19 below).

Information on 56 Territories was received in 1962 by the Secretary-General from the Administering Members concerned.

The table on p. 408 lists Administering Members and the Non-Self-Governing Territories they administered as at 31 December 1962, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions. It also gives the areas and populations of the Territories concerned.

RESERVATIONS

Some of the Territories on which information has been transmitted by Administering Members have been subject to claims by other Member States as an integral part of their national territory. In 1962, during the discussions in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee and in the Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, reservations as regards sovereignty over and the transmission of information were made as follows: by Argentina and the United Kingdom in respect of the

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland Island dependencies; by Guatemala, Mexico and the United Kingdom in respect of British Honduras (Belize); by Spain and the United Kingdom in respect of Gibraltar; by Iraq and the United Kingdom in respect of Aden; by Morocco and Spain in respect of Ifni, Sakia-al Hamra, Rio de Oro and Ceuta and Melilla; by the Philippines and the United Kingdom in respect of North Borneo.

Portugal has reserved its position with regard to the General Assembly's decision of 15 December 1960¹ that the Territories under Portuguese administration are Non-Self-Governing

Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter; Portugal has done so on the ground that under its Constitution these Territories are Overseas Provinces and therefore an integral part of the Portuguese nation.

The United Kingdom has reserved its position with regard to the General Assembly's decision of 28 June 1962—affirming that within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory—on the ground that Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony. (See below, pp. 419-28.)

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER XI OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS)

(As at 31 December 1962)

ADMINISTERING MEMBER AND TERRITORY	AREA		POPULATION (InThousands)	ADMINISTERING MEMBER AND TERRITORY	AREA		POPULATION (InThousands)
	Square Kilometres	Square Miles			Square Kilometres	Square Miles	
AUSTRALIA				UNITED KINGDOM			
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	13	5	*	Aden	287,684	111,075	913
Papua	234,498	90,540	523	Antigua	442	171	54
FRANCE				Bahamas	11,396	4,400	110
New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium)	14,763	5,700	60	Barbados	431	166	232
NETHERLANDS				Basutoland	30,344	11,716	697
West New Guinea (West Irian) ^a	416,000	160,618	737	Bechuanaland	712,249	275,000	350
NEW ZEALAND				Bermuda	53	20	43
Cook Islands	234	90	18	British Guiana	214,970	83,000	561
Niue Islands	254	100	4	British Honduras	22,963	8,866	90
Tokelau Islands	10	4	2	British Virgin Islands	174	67	7
PORTUGAL				Brunei	5,765	2,226	84
Angola (including Cabinda) ^b	1,247	481	4,833	Cayman Islands	259	100	9
Cape Verde Archipelago ^b	4,033	1,557	201	Dominica	789	305	60
Guinea (Portuguese Guinea) ^b	36,125	13,947	574	Falkland Islands	11,961	4,618	2
Macau and dependencies ^b	15	6	450	Fiji	18,272	7,055	414
Mozambique ^b	771,125	297,654	6,592	Gambia	10,369	4,003	284
São Tomé and Príncipe ^b	964	372	64	Gibraltar	6	2	24
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies ^b	14,925	5,763	517	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	905	349	47
SPAIN				Grenada	344	133	89
Fernando Póo	2,034	785	62	Hong Kong	1,031	398	3,129
Ifni	1,500	579	50	Jamaica ^c	11,425	4,411	1,639
Rio Muni	26,017	10,045	183	Kenya	582,646	224,960	7,287
Spanish Sahara	266,000	102,703	25	Malta	316	122	329
				Mauritius	1,865	720	667
				Montserrat	83	32	12
				New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium)	14,763	5,700	60
¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 511-13, and also pp. 409-19 below.							

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 511-13, and also pp. 409-19 below.

ADMINISTERING MEMBER AND TERRITORY	AREA		POPULATION (InThousands)	ADMINISTERING MEMBER AND TERRITORY	AREA		POPULATION (InThousands)
	Square Kilometres	Square Miles			Square Kilometres	Square Miles	
North Borneo	76,115	29,388	454	Uganda ^f	243,411	93,981	6,845
Northern Rhodesia	746,256	288,130	2,480	Zanzibar	2,643	1,020	310
Nyasaland	119,311	46,066	2,890	UNITED STATES			
Pitcairn Island	5	2	*	American Samoa	197	76	20
St. Helena	122	47	5	Guam	549	212	67
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	396	153	57	United States Virgin Islands	344	133	32
St. Lucia	616	238	86				
St. Vincent	389	150	80				
Sarawak	125,206	48,342	745				
Seychelles	404	156	41				
Singapore	581	224	1,713				
Solomon Islands	29,785	11,500	124				
Southern Rhodesia ^d	389,362	150,333	3,200				
Swaziland	17,363	6,704	266				
Trinidad and Tobago ^e	5,128	1,980	832				
Turks and Caicos Islands	430	166	5				

*Less than 1,000.

^a By agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands, West New Guinea (West Irian) was placed under the temporary administration of the United Nations as of 1 September 1962 (see p. 124).

^b No information on this Territory received in 1962.

^c Jamaica attained independence on 6 August 1962.

^d No information received.

^e Trinidad and Tobago attained independence on 31 August 1962.

^f Uganda attained independence on 9 October 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION

TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY-GENERAL

A/5078 and Add.1-19. African and Adjacent Territories: Aden; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Fernando Póo; Gambia; Gibraltar; Ifni; Kenya; Malta; Mauritius; Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Rio Muni; St. Helena; Seychelles; Spanish Sahara; Swaziland; Uganda; Zanzibar.

A/5079 and Add.1-6. Asian Territories: Brunei; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Hong Kong; North Borneo; Sarawak; Singapore.

A/5080 and Add.1-19. 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.

A/5081 and Add.1-5. Pacific Territories: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Guam; Netherlands New Guinea; New Hebrides; Niue Island; Papua; Pitcairn Island; Solomon Islands; Tokelau Islands.

A/5120. Constitutional development in Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration.

RESERVATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1414, 1415, 1417, 1420.

A/5215. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Section V.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee, paras. 7-11.

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

On 19 December 1961, the General Assembly (in resolution 1699(XVI)) decided to establish a Special Committee of seven members to examine, as a matter of urgency, such information as was available concerning Territories under Portuguese administration.

In establishing the Special Committee, the Assembly recalled that, by its resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960,² it had declared that an obligation existed on the part of the Portuguese Government to transmit information under Chapter XI³ of the United Nations

Charter and that this obligation should be discharged without delay. It will be recalled that, when Portugal became a Member of the United Nations in 1955, it took the position that it had no Territories under its administration as referred to in Chapter XI and that its overseas territories had become "overseas provinces" and were an integral part of Portugal's national territory.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 511-13.

³ For text, see APPENDIX ii.

The General Assembly elected Bulgaria, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Guinea and Nigeria as members of the Committee. The Committee began its work in March 1962 and submitted its report to the Assembly in August.

Also in 1962, other subsidiary bodies of the United Nations were concerned with certain Territories under Portuguese administration. Thus, the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola, established by the Assembly in April 1961, reported both to the Assembly and to the Security Council in 1962, and its report was considered in plenary meetings of the Assembly during the seventeenth session. (For details about the report and the action taken by the Assembly, see above, pp. 88-93.) In addition, the 17-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples took action during the course of its work with regard to Angola and Mozambique. (For details, see pp. 88-93 and pp. 57-68 above.)

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

The report of the Special Committee covered the Cape Verde Archipelago; Guinea, called "Portuguese Guinea"; São Tomé and Príncipe and their dependencies; Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda; Mozambique; Macau and dependencies; and Timor and dependencies. The Special Committee decided to exclude from the scope of its work São João Batista d'Ajuda and Goa, which had been enumerated by the General Assembly as Non-Self-Governing Territories, because these Territories had already been nationally united with Dahomey and with India, respectively.

By the date of the convening of the Committee, the Secretary-General had not received any information transmitted by the Government of Portugal in fulfilment of its obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter and he had therefore prepared background information for the Committee relating to political, economic, social and educational conditions in Territories under Portuguese administration. Most of this information related to conditions up to the end of 1960. In order to obtain more up-to-date information,

the Committee approached the Government of Portugal for permission to visit the Territories under its administration, but the Portuguese Government did not make it possible for the Committee to do so. The Committee therefore visited countries in Africa to obtain from representatives of political organizations, and persons who had recently left the Territories, information concerning the aspirations of the peoples and the effects of the changes which had been introduced by Portugal in the political, economic, social and juridical fields. In all, the Committee heard representatives of 28 political organizations from the Territories under Portuguese administration. It also heard several individuals and a number of refugees from Angola.

The Committee concluded that the basic dissatisfaction of the people in the Territories under Portuguese administration arose from the essentially colonial relationship the Territories had with Portugal, which aimed at imposing on the indigenous population Portuguese culture and citizenship and denied them the opportunities for the development of their own personalities and the fulfilment of their own aspirations. While Portugal maintained that the Territories were "overseas provinces," the majority of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories did not have the same civil and political rights as the inhabitants of Portugal and, in many Territories, they had been subject to forced labour practices.

The Committee also found that the reforms which Portugal claimed to have introduced not only did not meet the basic aspirations of the peoples of the Territories but had not yet brought about any significant changes in political, economic, social and educational conditions. Although since September 1961 the special status of the indigenous inhabitants had been abolished, no significant advance had been made in extending political rights to all the people, since the right to vote remained conditioned upon the ability to read and write Portuguese and most of the indigenous persons were illiterate.

The Committee further reported that all the representatives of the political parties which had been heard, even those whose parties were committed to direct action—as, for example, those in Angola—were prepared to negotiate with

Portugal on the actual transfer of power if Portugal recognized the right of the peoples to self-determination and independence.

Time was of the essence, however: the danger lay, on the one hand, in the insistence of Portugal that there could be no change in its relationship with the Territories—which it considered integral parts of its national territory—and, on the other, in the complete disregard for the legitimate aspirations of the indigenous population. It was this attitude, the Committee said, which had driven the people of Angola to take up arms and which was creating among the peoples of the other Territories desperation for a peaceful solution, to the point that they would not hesitate to take all risks to achieve liberation.

The Committee came to the conclusion that much of the military and other equipment supplied to Portugal by various sources—mainly members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—had been extensively used and continued to be used against the people of Angola and of other Territories under Portuguese administration. It recommended that the General Assembly consider and adopt measures aimed at the immediate discontinuance of such assistance and a complete embargo on further sales and supplies of such weapons.

The most urgent step forward now for Portugal, the Committee stressed, was to recognize the right of the peoples of the Territories to independence.

In the Committee's view, it would be in the interest of Portugal as well as of world peace that Portugal reconsider its attitude and recognize the historic and irreversible evolution of the African continent and of the world and grant immediate independence to all the Territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the people. Having recognized their right to independence, Portugal should then cease armed action against Angola, refrain forthwith from carrying on repressive measures and withdraw all forces used for such purposes. An unconditional political amnesty and the creation of conditions for allowing the free functioning of political parties would then prepare the way for negotiations with them for the transfer of power to freely elected and representative political institutions of the people.

The Committee therefore recommended that talks should begin immediately between Portugal and accredited political groups existing inside or outside the Territories.

In the Committee's opinion, the continued refusal of Portugal to comply with its obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter and to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, as well as the military action and repressive measures carried out by it in Angola and the other Territories—contrary to the recommendations of the Security Council and the General Assembly—had created a situation representing a serious threat to international peace and security.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly referred the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration to the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee, in connexion with the item on the non-compliance of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter and General Assembly resolution 1542(XV). The Fourth Committee discussed the question at 22 meetings from 21 November to 4 December; 10 to 12 December; and on 17 and 19 December 1962.

Many of the political organizations which had presented information to the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration asked that their representatives be heard by the Fourth Committee. The representative of Portugal opposed such hearings as illegal, maintaining that neither the Charter nor the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provided for the hearing of petitioners except in relation to Trust Territories. The Fourth Committee granted all the requests and heard representatives of four political parties of Angola and one each from Cabinda, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and two from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea.

The petitioners said that the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories were discriminated against, deprived of elementary freedoms, subjected to forced labour and not allowed to participate on equal terms in the political, economic and social life. Several of the petitioners said that their people were no longer interested

in reforms and did not want to become Portuguese citizens. They wanted to be Africans and to manage their own affairs. The representatives of the *Movimento Popular para Libertação de Angola* (MPLA) and the *Front National pour la Libération de l'Angola* (FNLA) and the representative of the *Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde* (PAIGC) said their parties had decided to resort to force as they had exhausted all possible means of establishing contact with the Portuguese Government. Portugal's only answer, they said, was to increase its armed forces in the Territories and to continue the suppression of political activities. The petitioners urged the United Nations to persuade Portugal to recognize the right of the people of the Territories to self-determination and to begin negotiations with them for the transfer of power.

Portugal's position on the report of the Special Committee was put forward by its Foreign Minister on 15 October 1962 in the General Assembly. He denied charges of other Members that his Government had not fulfilled its Charter obligations, and asserted that the decisions to apply Chapter XI of the Charter to Portugal were not based on law but on the political whim of the majority. He recalled that the General Assembly itself had decided that Goa was a Non-Self-Governing Territory, for the attainment of whose self-government or independence the Charter, and Assembly resolutions, envisaged certain guiding principles. Yet the violent annexation of that territory by the Indian Union had gone unchallenged, and Goa was said to have been "nationally united" with India.

His Government had not found it possible to co-operate with the three Committees concerned with conditions in Portuguese Territories because their methods of work "were based on partiality, bias, distortion." The Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration had not only undertaken to hear petitioners illegally, but had sought petitioners "by invitation, by incitement and by advertisement," and had accepted information so provided as impartial and reliable. It had also distorted the report of a commission of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) which had investigated labour conditions in Angola and Mozambique and which had "completely exonerated"

Portugal from any practices of forced labour.

In the Fourth Committee, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee refuted these charges and pointed out that the report of the Committee and the records of its debates gave details of the political affiliations of all the petitioners heard and showed that it had worked fully within its terms of reference. The Portuguese allegations, they said, were unfounded. The Chairman also quoted a passage from the ILO report which showed that there existed in Angola "certain legislative anomalies which would, if they continued to be reflected in current practice, be inconsistent with the obligations of the Convention on forced labour."

On the question of hearing petitioners, many speakers in the Fourth Committee—including the representatives of Bulgaria and Guatemala—pointed out that the Assembly had specifically authorized the Special Committee to hear petitioners. It was also pointed out, by the representative of the United Arab Republic, among others, that the Charter had in no way restricted the right of the General Assembly to hear petitioners; if Portugal had co-operated with the Committee it would have been able to confirm the information provided.

The Portuguese representative considered that the discussions showed that there was no recognition or understanding of Portuguese policy which, he stressed, aimed at creating an "integrated multi-racial society" in Africa, "drawing on the cultural and moral values of all races and peoples." Portuguese policy, he maintained, aimed at furthering the participation of the population in all fields of activity and provided the same political rights and the same educational and social opportunities to all. In carrying out this policy, he said, Portugal had already introduced many reforms in various fields, and a special session of the Overseas Council—with the participation of elected representatives of the Territories—had been called to discuss the revision of the Overseas Organic Law.

Many speakers declared that colonialism was an anachronism and that the people of the Territories under Portuguese administration had the right to self-determination. Regret was expressed that Portugal could not accept the

trend towards the independence of colonies, and others expressed indignation that Portugal continued to try to retain its colonies by force and by recourse to war. It was the duty of the United Nations to find a solution to the non-compliance of Portugal with the provisions of the Charter and General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV). They also deplored Portugal's continued refusal to recognize the right of the peoples of the Territories to self-determination.

As for the reforms cited by Portugal, many speakers pointed out that the Special Committee had come to the conclusion that these did not meet the aspirations of the people and had not brought about improvements. This conclusion, they said, merited full support, and it was corroborated by those petitioners who had told the Fourth Committee that the proposals for revising the Overseas Organic Law would mainly have the effect of consolidating the power of the European settlers in Angola and Mozambique. Furthermore, they maintained, most of the so-called "reforms" did not represent a change from past policy.

Replying to Portugal's charge that the General Assembly's decision had been a political one, the representative of Ceylon pointed out that between 1946, when the General Assembly had listed 74 Territories to which Chapter XI was applicable, and 1955, when Portugal had been admitted to membership in the United Nations, the Assembly had established its competence relating to the transmission of information and had adopted a list of factors indicative of the attainment of independence or self-government. It was therefore clear that by accepting membership Portugal had bound itself to submit to these rulings and had no right to question the competence of the General Assembly in relation to Chapter XI.

The spokesman for India recalled that Portugal's argument had long been rejected by the General Assembly, and there could be no doubt that all the Charter obligations, including those contained in Chapter XI, were equally binding on all Members.

Many speakers shared the Special Committee's view that Portugal's continued non-compliance with its Charter obligations and with General Assembly resolutions, and its continued military action in the Territories, created a

situation which represented a serious threat to international peace and security. Various Members—among them Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, India, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and the USSR—noted the Special Committee's finding that arms supplied by NATO members were being used against African nationalists in the Territories. They urged strong measures to bring a halt to the supply of arms to Portugal.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States both took exception to the allegation that NATO arms were being used in Africa. The United Kingdom spokesman stressed that his Government had not supplied military equipment to Portuguese African Territories and was not aware of any evidence that equipment supplied to metropolitan Portugal had been used in the Territories.

The United States representative explained that in 1961 his Government, on hearing reports that certain equipment—mostly transport vehicles—furnished to Portugal by the United States under the military assistance agreement within the NATO framework had been diverted to Africa, had promptly called the Portuguese Government's attention to the matter and had requested, and received, an assurance that such material would not be sent to Africa in the future. When assurances of such a character were given to it by a sovereign State with which it maintained friendly relations, the United States accepted them as having been given in good faith, unless there was compelling evidence to the contrary. Up to the present time, the United States had noted no such evidence. For the most part, the charges made had apparently not been based on first-hand information and were not specific as to the type of equipment.

Some Members, among them the Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Mongolia and Senegal, expressed the view that Portugal should be compelled to comply with its obligations under the Charter and to grant independence to its Territories. Economic sanctions and the severing of diplomatic relations were suggested as ways that might be used to bring about Portugal's compliance. Other Members, including Afghanistan, Cyprus, Israel, the Ivory

Coast, Pakistan and Mexico, urged Portugal to co-operate with the United Nations to work out a peaceful solution. The representative of Uruguay suggested that the United Nations should use its moral authority to persuade Portugal to change its ways, and the representative of Togo appealed for unanimity among Member States so as to make a peaceful solution possible.

The United States representative later told the Committee that his Government had undertaken, not only in response to General Assembly resolutions but also as a reflection of its own convictions, to persuade Portugal of the advantages of co-operation with the United Nations. His delegation felt that it would be a real step forward if concerted action could be taken based on the principle of such co-operation.

A draft resolution was submitted in the Fourth Committee by 43 Member States. (For list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) By this, the General Assembly would: approve the report of the Special Committee; condemn the attitude of Portugal as being incompatible with the Charter; reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence; and urgently invite the Portuguese Government to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Special Committee's report.

By this text, the General Assembly would also call on Member States to use their influence to induce Portugal to carry out its obligations and earnestly request "all Member States to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the populations of the Territories under Portuguese administration and for this purpose to take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government."

The draft resolution also proposed that the 17-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples be asked to give high priority to an examination of the Territories under Portuguese administration and that the Security Council be requested, in case the Portuguese Government refused to comply with the General Assembly's

resolutions, to take all appropriate measures to secure the compliance of Portugal with its obligations as a Member State.

A number of Members—including Brazil, Colombia, China, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and the United States—expressed regret that the draft resolution concentrated on negative aspects and condemned Portugal; a peaceful solution depended on opening the way to Portugal's co-operation with the United Nations, in their view. The United Kingdom and United States spokesmen said that their delegations had always recognized the right of the inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration to self-determination; however, they considered that the draft resolution prejudged the results of an exercise of this right by calling for immediate independence of all the Territories. The United States representative also said that since his delegation was unable to agree with many of the conclusions in the Special Committee's report, it could not support the wording whereby the Assembly would approve that report.

Much of the discussion on the draft text centred on the paragraph relating to the prevention of the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government. Some speakers, including the United States representative, felt that, as it stood, the text appeared to require that the supply of all arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government should cease. It was questioned whether the United Nations had the right to impose such a ban.

The sponsors of the text said they were convinced that a country like Portugal could not continue to wage war in Africa without help from its allies. It was the intention of the draft resolution therefore to require Member States which were Portugal's allies to stop giving Portugal any assistance enabling it to continue its repression of the peoples in the Territories under its administration and to take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment which the Portuguese Government might use for that purpose.

The representative of Italy proposed an amended version of the clause in question, the effect of which was to replace the final part of the sentence so that all States would be request-

ed to "take effective measures to ensure that any arms and military equipment sold or supplied to the Portuguese Government will not be used for this purpose."

The USSR orally proposed an amendment which would in effect call for the establishment of a complete embargo on further sales and supplies of weapons and military equipment to the Government of Portugal.

Bulgaria proposed orally that the preambular part of the draft resolution should reflect the opinion expressed by the Special Committee that assistance to Portugal represented "an implication in the suppression of the movements for freedom in the Territories under Portuguese administration."

In response to appeals, Bulgaria withdrew its amendment. The Italian amendment was rejected by a roll-call vote of 58 to 30, with 9 abstentions, after which the USSR withdrew its amendment. The paragraph in question in its original form was then voted on in two parts. The first part up to and including the words "under Portuguese administration" was adopted by a roll-call vote of 91 to 2, with 5 abstentions, and the second part by a roll-call vote of 65 to 17, with 16 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was approved by a roll-call vote of 78 to 7, with 12 abstentions.

The Fourth Committee also considered two other draft resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese administration. By one of these, the Assembly would decide to establish a special programme for training indigenous inhabitants of Territories under Portuguese administration in the functions and techniques of administration and in the fields of economics, law, health and sanitation and in such other fields as might be necessary. In establishing the programme, the Secretary-General would be asked to make use as fully as possible of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. The Assembly would also invite Member States and the specialized agencies to co-operate in making available educational and training facilities. (For list of sponsors of this draft resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representative of Portugal opposed the draft resolution, pointing out that one of the preambular paragraphs of the text referred to

"the incapability and unwillingness" of the Portuguese Government to create in the Territories indigenous cadres for future administration of their independent countries. This, he said, was a travesty of the truth. His Government was making great efforts to improve education and considerable progress had been made; compared with some of the neighbouring areas, the educational facilities in the Portuguese Territories in Africa could not justifiably be described as inadequate.

Most Fourth Committee Members, however, supported the proposal as constructive. The sponsors accepted a suggestion by the French representative to delete the phrase referring to Portugal's "incapability and unwillingness," and an amendment originally put forward by the USSR, and modified by the United States and Italy, to ensure that use would be made of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund so as to minimize the charge on the regular budget. They also accepted a United States amendment whereby the Assembly would request the co-operation of Portugal in the implementation of the programme. The Fourth Committee on 12 December approved the draft resolution, as revised, by a roll-call vote of 86 to 2, with 1 abstention.

Also approved on 12 December in the Fourth Committee—by 84 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions—was a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Yugoslavia by which the General Assembly would dissolve the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration and express its gratitude for the Committee's work. An amendment to this text by the USSR would have the report of the Special Committee, together with the summary records of the Fourth Committee on the question, forwarded to the Government of Portugal, the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the specialized agencies concerned, including the International Labour Organisation.

The USSR amendment was adopted by a vote of 57 to 0, with 22 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 84 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The representative of Portugal did not participate in the voting.

When the Fourth Committee's recommendations were taken up at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 December, the representative of Portugal formally reserved the position of his Government with regard to the first draft resolution proposed by the Committee. It was illegal, he maintained, and fell outside the scope of the Charter. Further, it attempted to form nations "by dictation," irrespective of the traditional structures of the territories involved. The draft was also in direct opposition to the trend towards the creation of large economic and political areas—as exemplified in the creation of common markets. In his view, the draft, as well as the conclusions of the Special Committee on which it was based, had been inspired and made possible by the statements of "a

nondescript crowd of petitioners." Portugal, he said, aimed at the formation of a multi-racial society, meaning not only the co-existence of different racial groups but the absence of racism. His country greatly regretted that, today, emotional factors prevented a clear understanding of Portugal's high objectives.

The General Assembly adopted the first draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 82 to 7, with 13 abstentions, as resolution 1807(XVII). It adopted the second proposed resolution by 96 votes to 2, as resolution 1808(XVII) and the third by 100 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1809(XVII). (For texts, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1350, 1381-1383, 1390-1408, 1415-1420, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1431.

Fifth Committee, meeting 975.

Plenary Meetings 1194, 1200.

A/5160 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2. Report of Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration.

A/C.4/566, 577, 583 and Add.1, 584 and Add.1, 586, 587, 590, 592, 594, 595, 597. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/582. Statement by representative of Guinea on 21 November 1962, meeting 1393.

A/C.4/588. Statement submitted by José Chicuarra Massinga.

A/C.4/589. Statement by representative of Bolivia on 27 November 1962, meeting 1399.

A/C.4/L.759 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.759/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 42 powers and in addition by Upper Volta, adopted by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1962, meeting 1418, by roll-call vote of 78 to 7, with 12 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, 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,

Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey.

A/C.4/L.762. Italy: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.4/L.759.

A/5349 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1807(xvii), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/5349, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194, by roll-call vote of 82 to 7, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tri-

nidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, set out in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Recalling further its resolutions 1542(XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1699(XVI) of 19 December 1961, and all its other resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese administration,

"Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration and chapters VIII and XI 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,

"Noting the statements of the petitioners,

"Greatly deploring the continued disregard by the Portuguese Government of the legitimate aspirations for immediate self-determination and independence expressed by the peoples of the Territories under its administration,

"Greatly concerned at the intensified measures of oppression being carried out by the Portuguese Government against the indigenous peoples of Territories under its administration,

"Noting that the Portuguese military and other forces of repression have used extensively and continue to use, for the repression of the nationalist movements, military and other equipment supplied to Portugal by some of its allies for other purposes and also equipment obtained from other sources,

"Noting the opinion of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, expressed in paragraph 439 of its report, concerning the implications of the supply of military equipment to the Portuguese Government,

"Noting with deep concern that the policy and acts of the Portuguese Government with regard to the Territories under its administration have created a situation which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"1. Approves the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration;

"2. Condemns the attitude of Portugal, which is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence and upholds without any reservations the claims of those peoples for their immediate accession to independence;

"4. Urges the Portuguese Government to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, in particular those set out in paragraphs 442 to 445 of that report, by taking

the following measures:

"(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;

"5. Requests 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 give high priority to an examination of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration, bearing in mind the present resolution and the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"6. Calls upon Member States to use all their influence to induce the Portuguese Government to carry out the obligations incumbent upon it under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the Territories under its administration;

"7. Earnestly requests all States to 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, for this purpose, to take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government;

"8. Requests the Security Council, in case the Portuguese Government should refuse to comply with the present resolution and previous General Assembly resolutions on this question, to take all appropriate measures to secure the compliance of Portugal with its obligations as a Member State."

A/C.4/L.760 and Add.1. Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as revised, adopted by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 1419, by roll-call vote of 86 to 2, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland,

France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Panama.

A/C.4/L.763. USSR: amendment to draft resolution, A/G.4/L.760.

A/C.4/L.765. United States: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.4/L.760.

A/C.4/593, A/C.5/964, A/5357. Notes by Secretary-General and Report of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution, A/C.4/L.760.

A/5349 and Add.I. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1808(xvii), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/5349, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194, by 96 votes to 2.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, in particular chapters IV to VII of part two and chapter III of part three thereof,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"Considering the inadequacy of social and educational facilities in the Territories under Portuguese administration,

"Bearing in mind that the process of education in these Territories must be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with, and train them in, the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress,

"Considering that it is one of the sacred duties of the United Nations to promote:

"(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

"(6) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation,

"Considering that the United Nations, in carrying out its duty under Article 55 of the Charter, has created machinery for economic, social and technical assistance, and that substantial assistance has been rendered to peoples of the less developed countries, including peoples in colonial territories,

"Considering the necessity of extending such assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under Portuguese administration with a view to forming in these Territories indigenous cadres for the future administration of their independent countries,

"Recognizing that the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration, whose countries can appropriately be designated as being economically under-developed, have a legitimate right to receive benefits from the United Nations pro-

grammes of technical co-operation,

"Recognizing further that the United Nations has a responsibility towards the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Recognizing that:

"(a) A special intensive type of fellowship programme should immediately be organized to train the largest possible number of indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration in the functions and techniques of administration and in the fields of economics, law, health and sanitation, and in such other fields as may be necessary,

"(b) In addition, Member States should be invited to make available scholarships for study abroad by students from Territories under Portuguese administration,

"1. Decides to establish such a special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration, including technical education, education for leadership and teacher training;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in establishing such a special training programme for the indigenous people of these Territories, to make use as fully as possible of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation—notably the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so as to minimize the charge on the regular budget—and particularly to make available to those indigenous inhabitants of the Territories who are or who may be temporarily residing in various countries and territories outside the Territories under Portuguese administration the benefits of such programmes, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments;

"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. Invites Member States to make available, directly or through voluntary agencies, for the use of students from Territories under Portuguese administration, all-expense scholarships both for the completion of secondary education and for various forms of higher education;

"5. Invites Member States whose universities enjoy administrative autonomy to permit direct communication between the Secretary-General and the heads of those universities with a view to the granting of scholarships envisaged in the present resolution;

"6. Requests Member States to inform the Secretary-General of any scholarships offered and of awards made and utilized;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish appropriate machinery for dealing with applications from Territories under Portuguese administration for education and training outside the Territories;

"8. Requests Member States to facilitate the travel of students from Territories under Portuguese administration seeking to avail themselves of such educational opportunities;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session;

"10. Requests the Government of Portugal to co-

operate in the implementation of the present resolution."

A/C.4/L.761. Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by USSR, A/C.4/L.764, adopted by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 1419, by 84 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.764. USSR: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.4/L.761.

A/5349 and Add.I. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1809(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5349, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194, by 100 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1699(XVI) of 19 December 1961 by which it decided to establish a Special Committee to examine as a matter of urgency, within the context of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, such information as was available concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, and to formulate its observations, conclusions and recom-

mendations for the consideration of the Assembly and any other body which the Assembly might appoint to assist it in the implementation of its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

"Considering that in its resolution 1807(XVII) of 14 December 1962 it requested 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 give high priority to the examination of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration,

"1. Decides to dissolve the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the Special 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 resolution 1514(XV);

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to forward the report of the Special Committee, together with the summary records of the Fourth Committee on the question, to the Government of Portugal, the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the specialized agencies concerned, including the International Labour Organisation."

THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

At the second part of its sixteenth session, the General Assembly on 23 February 1962 adopted a resolution⁴ which, among other things, asked the 17-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples to consider whether Southern Rhodesia had attained a full measure of self-government. (For further details about the activities of the Special Committee, see pp. 57-68 above.)

The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings in March, April and May 1962, during the course of which it heard statements by the following petitioners: Joshua Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Paul Mushonga, representing the Zimbabwe National Party.

The Committee had before it a revised draft resolution which stated, among other things, that Southern Rhodesia had not attained self-government, that the 1961 Constitution of Southern Rhodesia should be abrogated, that a constitutional conference should be held with

the participation of the leaders of the political parties of Southern Rhodesia, and that a good offices sub-committee should be established to determine with the United Kingdom the future steps to be taken in Southern Rhodesia.

On 27 March, the Special Committee decided: that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to establish contact with the United Kingdom Government in London and to discuss with it future steps with regard to Southern Rhodesia; that the Chairman should make a summation of the consensus of the Special Committee concerning Southern Rhodesia as reflected in the debates; and that further consideration of the draft resolution should be deferred until after the Sub-Committee had reported. On 29 March, the representative of the United Kingdom extended an invitation to a group appointed by the Chairman to visit London to discuss the work of the Special Committee in all its aspects.

At the same meeting, the Chairman expressed the consensus of the Special Committee as re-

⁴See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 435-36.

gards Southern Rhodesia as follows: (a) that Southern Rhodesia had not attained a full measure of self-government; (b) that discussions in the Special Committee had emphasized the gravity of the situation in Southern Rhodesia and the need for urgent positive action by the United Kingdom Government to prevent a drift towards upheaval and conflict; (c) that the Constitution of 1961, which further entrenched the authority of European settlers, who formed a small minority of the population, was unacceptable to the indigenous people, who constituted well over 90 per cent of the population, and that its enforcement was likely to lead to a dangerous situation; (d) that fresh efforts would have to be made towards formulating new constitutional arrangements—most members considering that a constitutional conference with the full participation of representatives of African political parties should be convened without delay to formulate a new constitution which would ensure Southern Rhodesia's emergence into independence at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; and (e) that civil liberties should be fully restored and all restraints on the freedom of political activity should be removed.

The Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, composed of India, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Venezuela, with C. S. Jha (India) as Chairman, visited London from 7 to 14 April 1962, where it held discussions with senior officials of the United Kingdom Government and their advisers.

In its report, submitted to the Special Committee on 30 April, the Sub-Committee stated that, although the United Kingdom had not indicated any change in its approach to Southern Rhodesia, the discussions had been useful. The United Kingdom Government had been apprised at the highest level of the serious nature of the problem and of United Nations concern in the matter. Furthermore, whatever action the United Nations might decide to take would have been taken after its feelings on the matter had been fully conveyed to the administering power. The Sub-Committee felt that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was of great urgency and gravity. It stressed the danger of

conflict and upheaval if the 1961 Constitution were forced on the territory in the face of total opposition of the African population and sincerely hoped that the United Kingdom would earnestly reconsider the situation in Southern Rhodesia with a view to devising a constitution acceptable to the overwhelming majority of its population.

In view of the grave and potentially explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia, the Sub-Committee was of the opinion that, in the absence of favourable developments, Southern Rhodesia should be considered by the General Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session (scheduled for June 1962), or at a special session, as a matter of urgency.

On 11 May 1962, the Special Committee endorsed the conclusions of the Sub-Committee and recommended in accordance with the Sub-Committee's report that, in the absence of favourable developments, the situation in Southern Rhodesia should be considered by the General Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session or at a special session, as a matter of urgency. The Committee also adopted two resolutions—one, the revised text referred to above, the other, a draft proposal for consideration by the General Assembly (see below.)

The representatives of Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed reservations concerning the decisions taken by the Special Committee on the question of Southern Rhodesia.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT RESUMED SIXTEENTH SESSION

In a letter dated 4 June 1962, 41 Member States requested the inclusion of an item entitled "The question of Southern Rhodesia" in the agenda of the resumed sixteenth session of the General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum accompanying the letter stated that this had become imperative since no favourable developments had occurred and, on the contrary, there was a continuing deterioration in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

On 8 June, the Assembly's General Committee, by a roll-call vote of 9 to 7, with 5 abstentions, decided to recommend the inclusion of this item in the Assembly's agenda, to be considered in plenary meetings. The United King-

dom representative opposed the inclusion of the item, stating that any debate in the United Nations on the question of Southern Rhodesia would exceed the terms of the United Nations Charter. He also maintained that a case for urgency had not been made out, particularly in view of the announcement that elections under the new Constitution, which were to have been held in October 1962, would not be held before March or April 1963.

The representative of Ghana held that the postponement of the elections did not represent a change of heart on the part of the United Kingdom Government but was designed to give the Southern Rhodesian authorities time to persuade Africans to support their proposals. In the absence of any assurance that the Constitution would be reviewed, his delegation and the other sponsors of the item felt strongly that the item should be included.

On 12 June, the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 62 to 26, with 16 abstentions, decided to place the item on its agenda and considered it at plenary meetings held between 18 and 28 June. It had before it a draft resolution embodying the recommendations of the Special Committee, which was eventually sponsored by 38 powers. Two amendments were submitted by Bulgaria.

By this text, the Assembly would approve the conclusions of the Special Committee and affirm that the territory of Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. It would request the administering power: (a) to undertake urgently the convening of a constitutional conference, in which there would be full participation of representatives of all political parties, for the purpose of formulating a constitution for Southern Rhodesia, in place of the 1961 Constitution, which would ensure the rights of the majority of the people in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; (b) to take immediate steps to restore all rights of the non-European population and remove all restraints and restrictions in law and in practice on the exercise of the freedom of political activity, including all laws, ordinances and regulations which directly or indirectly sanctioned any policy or practice

based on racial discrimination; and (c) to grant amnesty to, and ensure the immediate release of, all political prisoners. The Assembly would also request the Special Committee to continue its constructive efforts towards the earliest implementation of resolution 1514(XV) (containing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, in order to ensure its emergence as an independent African State.

In the general debate, in which 50 Members took part, the co-sponsors of the draft said, among other things, that they could not accept the constitutional arguments advanced by the United Kingdom and that they fully endorsed the view of the Special Committee that responsibility for the territory lay squarely with the administering power. Nor, however, could they accept the view that the United Nations had no responsibility towards the people of Southern Rhodesia. So long as they remained under colonial domination, the United Nations had the heavy obligation to ensure that their right to self-determination was recognized and respected. These speakers fully supported the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) in its opposition to the new Constitution which, with its restricted franchise, was not in keeping with universally accepted principles of democracy, justice and equality and did not conform with the Declaration on colonialism. They called on the General Assembly to support the measures set out in the draft resolution which, they said, represented the minimum response the Assembly could make to African aspirations.

The USSR representative, while supporting the recommendations contained in the draft resolution, said that Southern Rhodesia should become independent as soon as possible and, in any event, not later than the end of 1962. He was supported by the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR.

Other Members, including Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand and the United States, shared with the co-sponsors their concern over the situation in Southern Rhodesia and their general objective of progressive liberalization of the franchise so as to permit true self-determination for all the people. They felt,

however, that the draft resolution was neither helpful nor realistic, since it requested the United Kingdom Government to take action which that Government held to be constitutionally impossible. In their opinion, it would be more useful for the Assembly to encourage the United Kingdom to use its special influence in Southern Rhodesia to produce the desired end.

The United Kingdom representative said that the United Nations had no authority to intervene in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia, and he formally recorded the objection of his Government to any resolution that might be adopted. The constitutional position was that since 1923 his Government had had no effective power to legislate for Southern Rhodesian internal affairs and could not now intervene without the consent of the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The accepted and declared aim under the present Constitution was to move in a period of years to a state of affairs under which the majority of the population would, through the extended franchise, take a steadily increasing part in the management of the affairs of their own country. United Nations action could only increase the difficulties and widen existing divisions. He therefore appealed to all delegations not to jeopardize the chances of a successful outcome of the multi-racial experiment.

Of the two Bulgarian amendments to the draft resolution, the one, to ask the administering authority to inform the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (later in 1962) with regard to the implementation of the measures called for, was withdrawn. The other would, in the second operative paragraph asking the administering authority to convene a conference to draw up a new constitution for the territory to ensure the rights of the majority of the people, add the words "on the basis of 'one man, one vote.'" This amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 55 to 1, with 42 abstentions. Paragraph 2, as a whole, as thus amended, was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to 1, with 23 abstentions.

The Assembly then adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 73 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as resolution 1747(XVI). Portugal and the United Kingdom did not participate in the voting.

(For voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

On 12 September 1962, the Special Committee took note of this resolution and in particular its third paragraph, calling on the Committee to continue its efforts with regard to Southern Rhodesia. At the same meeting, the Committee heard statements by E. J. M. Zvobgo, representing the African Bureau.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SEVENTEENTH SESSION

The question of Southern Rhodesia was again considered by the General Assembly later in 1962, at the seventeenth session. In the Assembly's General Committee, which decided without a vote to include the item in the agenda, the United Kingdom representative reiterated his Government's view that the United Nations was not authorized to intervene in the domestic affairs of a Member State.

On 2 October, the Assembly's Fourth Committee, to which the item had been referred, decided without objection to consider the question as the first item on its agenda, because of its urgency in view of recent developments in the territory, and discussed it at meetings held between 2 and 30 October 1962.

Statements were heard by the following petitioners: the Reverend Michael Scott, on behalf of leaders of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) exiled in London; E. Dumbutshena, N. Sithole, J. Chinamano and N. Shamuyarira on behalf of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU); T. J. Hlazo, A. D. Butler, J. Dombura, W. A. F. Burdett-Coutts and J. M. Gondo, representatives of an independent multi-racial group; and P. Mushongo, P. F. Sithole and L. Chiota, representatives of the Pan-African Socialist Union (PASU).

The petitioners who spoke on behalf of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) and of the Pan-African Socialist Union (PASU) accused the Southern Rhodesian Government of discriminatory practices and objected to the new Constitution. They sought co-operation between the United Nations and the United Kingdom

Government to bring about the convening of a new constitutional conference, at which means could be achieved to give Southern Rhodesia a majority government and help the country to emerge from economic chaos. The representatives of the multi-racial group asked the United Nations to support the creation in Southern Rhodesia of a non-racial State freed from colonialism, and not to encourage those who wished to excite racial passions in order to achieve their own political ambitions.

On 5 October 1962, the representative of Guinea requested that a joint draft resolution introduced at the same meeting by the representative of Togo on behalf of 33 African and Asian sponsors, be treated as an urgent matter. The Committee, therefore, suspended the hearing of petitioners until it had dealt with the draft resolution—which was eventually sponsored by 37 Members.

By this text, the General Assembly would ask the United Kingdom Government to take, as a matter of urgency, measures to secure: (a) the immediate and unconditional release of the President of ZAPU, Joshua Nkomo, and all other nationalist leaders restricted, detained or imprisoned; and (b) the immediate lifting of the ban on the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union. In the second operative paragraph, it would ask the United Kingdom Government to report to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

Following suggestions by the representative of Mexico, supported by Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Uruguay, an orally revised text was submitted on 8 October by the representatives of Togo and India on behalf of the sponsors. By the revised text, the General Assembly would "urge" the United Kingdom Government to take, as a matter of urgency, measures "which would be most effective" to secure the two objectives set out in the original draft and would substitute the word "inform" for "report to" in the second operative paragraph.

The revised draft resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee at the same meeting, by a roll-call vote of 68 to 2, with 12 abstentions. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote.

At a plenary meeting on 12 October 1962, the General Assembly adopted the Fourth Committee's recommendation by a roll-call vote of 83 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1755 (XVII). (For voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The general debate on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in which 60 Members participated, took place in the Fourth Committee from 22 to 30 October 1962. During the debate, it was argued by many speakers that the question of the juridical status of the territory had been settled by the General Assembly in its resolution 1747(XVI) of 28 June 1962 (see above). They regretted the attitude taken by the United Kingdom Government and called for the release of nationalist leaders and for the convening of a new constitutional conference. They believed that the United Kingdom Government should intervene in Southern Rhodesia and that it had the power to do so as it had done on other occasions in Malta, British Guiana and Grenada. The new Constitution, which would entrench the authority of a white minority, was unacceptable to the Africans who formed the overwhelming majority of the population, and any attempt to put it into operation would aggravate the explosive situation already existing in the territory.

The spokesman for Poland drew attention to the influence of what he termed an alliance existing between the authorities of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique, Angola and Katanga which was backed by some 200 industrial corporations whose economy largely depended on cheap migrant African labour. The object of this alliance, he maintained, was to preserve white domination in that part of Africa. Similar views were expressed by other Members, among them the Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Hungary and the USSR.

The United States representative noted the incidence of violence, and the fears expressed by both Africans and Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and stressed the need for mutual confidence between the two groups. In his view, the United Kingdom was the natural agency to play the role of conciliation in this situation—which, he added, would be immeasurably improved if all concerned could be persuaded to

agree to a constitution acceptable to all elements of the population. The Committee should avoid hasty proposals which might embitter relationships in Southern Rhodesia and should urge the United Kingdom Government to use its special influence to bring about a peaceful solution. Similar views were expressed by Greece.

The United Kingdom representative reiterated the view of his Government that the United Nations had no right to interfere in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia and that the existence of a resolution which asserted that the United Nations had that right could not and did not create what was not in the United Nations Charter. He said that in 1922 the electors in Southern Rhodesia had chosen to become a self-governing colony with a responsible Government, a status well known to the Dominions. The rights and privileges under this relationship curtailed the powers and functions of the British Government to an extent not paralleled in its Non-Self-Governing Territories. His Government did not claim that Southern Rhodesia was either sovereign or independent; it merely stated that, since 1923, the territory had enjoyed a status which took it out of the sphere of the Non-Self-Governing Territories coming under Article 73 of the Charter.

Turning to the new Constitution, the representative of the United Kingdom referred to the discussions and agreements reached before it was promulgated, to the Declaration of Rights it contained and to the safeguards, including the Constitutional Council, which existed to prevent the Declaration of Rights from remaining a dead letter. His Government wished to see re-established in Southern Rhodesia a political climate that was favourable to a liberal and orderly constitutional development.

On 30 October, the Committee heard a statement by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Whitehead, who spoke as a member of the United Kingdom delegation. His Government, he said, had felt the need to refurbish the Constitution, and he explained the steps which had been taken leading to the new Constitution of 6 December 1961. He gave solemn assurances that the European minority in the territory did not intend to cling to power for all time but that limited time was needed to build a non-racial State. His Government, he

said, would take action against any political party that refused to tolerate its opponents. He also announced that elections would be held on 14 December 1962, in accordance with the new Constitution, which would come into force on 1 November 1962.

On 30 October 1962, the representative of Mauritania introduced a joint draft resolution which was eventually sponsored by 51 Member States. By this text, the General Assembly would, among other things, note with deep regret that the administering power had not carried out the request concerning the convening of a constitutional conference contained in resolution 1747(XVI) of 28 June 1962. It would consider that any attempt to impose the Constitution of December 1961 would aggravate the existing explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia. It would request the United Kingdom Government to take the necessary measures to secure: (a) the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1747(XVI) and 1755(XVII); (b) the immediate suspension of the Constitution of December 1961, and the cancellation of the proposed general elections; (c) the immediate convening of a constitutional conference to formulate a new constitution; and (d) the immediate extension to the whole population of the full and unconditional exercise of their basic political rights. The Assembly would also ask the Acting Secretary-General to take prompt action and make such arrangements with the United Kingdom Government and other parties concerned as to secure the implementation of this resolution and resolutions 1747(XVI) and 1755(XVII) and to report to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly as well as to the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

On the same day, the representative of Brazil introduced an amendment on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, which was designed to give the Acting Secretary-General a certain amount of freedom of action in his negotiations between the United Kingdom and other parties concerned to secure the implementation of the resolution, which, the representative of Brazil claimed, the original text did not do.

The following day, the representative of Ghana introduced, on behalf of the sponsors of the 51-power resolution, a revised text of the relevant paragraph, which took into account this point of view.

As revised, the paragraph would have the Assembly ask the Acting Secretary-General to lend his good offices to promote conciliation among the various sections of the population of Southern Rhodesia by initiating prompt discussions with the United Kingdom Government and other parties concerned, with a view to achieving the objectives of this and all the other Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and to report to the present session of the Assembly, as well as to the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The amendment was therefore withdrawn and the Committee adopted the revised joint draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 17 abstentions.

At a plenary meeting on 31 October 1962, the General Assembly adopted the Fourth Committee's recommendation by a roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as resolution 1760 (XVII). The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote, either in the Committee or in the Assembly. (For voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 19 December 1962, the Secretary-General

reported, in accordance with this resolution, that he had transmitted the text to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom on the same day as its adoption, for the urgent information of the United Kingdom Government. On 5 December 1962, he had again written to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, drawing his attention to the paragraph which requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its present session. The Secretary-General pointed out that the present session was scheduled to close on 21 December 1962, and that he would appreciate receiving the views of the United Kingdom Government on the relevant paragraph of the resolution.

On 19 December 1962, he reported, he had received a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom in which it was stated, among other things, that recent elections in Southern Rhodesia had resulted in the return to power of the Rhodesia Front Party, led by Winston Field, who had accordingly assumed the office of Prime Minister. It was further stated that it had not yet been possible for the United Kingdom Government to discuss matters of common concern with the new Ministers. It was also pointed out that the change in government in Southern Rhodesia did not affect the constitutional relationship existing between the United Kingdom Government and that of Southern Rhodesia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee, meetings 9-11, 13-26, 37, 44, 45, 47-49, 53, 71, 107.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 16TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 146.

Plenary Meetings 1110-1117, 1119-1121.

A/5124. Question of Southern Rhodesia. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, containing as annex report of Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia.

A/5127 and Add.1,2. Letter of 31 May 1962 from Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen: proposal for inclusion of item entitled: "The Question of Southern Rhodesia" in agenda of resumed sixteenth session.

A/L.386. Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/L.386/Rev.1 and Add.1-4. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution.

A/L.387. Bulgaria: amendments to 38-power revised draft resolution, A/L.386/Rev.I and Add.1-4.

RESOLUTION 1747(xvi), as submitted by 38 powers, A/L.386/Rev.I and Add.1-4, and as amended by Bulgaria, A/L.387, adopted by Assembly on 28 June 1962, meeting 1121, by roll-call vote of 73 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: South Africa.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Present and not voting: Portugal and United Kingdom.

"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,

"Having considered the report on the question of Southern Rhodesia 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,

"Considering that the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia have rejected the Constitution of 6 December 1961,

"Deploring the denial of equal political rights and liberties to the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia,

"Noting with regret that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not yet taken steps to transfer all powers to the people of Southern Rhodesia as required under paragraph 5 of resolution 1514(XV),

"Having further considered the evidence submitted by the petitioners before the Special Committee,

"1. Approves the conclusions 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 Southern Rhodesia, and affirms that the Territory of Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Administering Authority:

"(a) To undertake urgently the convening of a constitutional conference, in which there shall be full participation of representatives of all political parties, for the purpose of formulating a constitution for Southern Rhodesia, in place of the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which would ensure the rights of the majority of the people, on the basis of 'one man, one vote,' in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

"(b) To take immediate steps to restore all rights of the non-European population and remove all restraints and restrictions in law and in practice on the exercise of the freedom of political activity including all laws, ordinances and regulations which directly or indirectly sanction any policy or practice based on racial discrimination;

"(c) To grant amnesty to, and ensure the immediate release of, all political prisoners;

"3. Requests the Special Committee to continue its constructive efforts towards the earliest implementation of resolution 1514(XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia in order to ensure its emergence as an independent African State."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 148.

Plenary Meetings 1129, 1152, 1163, 1200.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1329-1369, 1378.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter II.

A/C.4/557 and Add.1-6. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/560, A/C.4/564. Communications submitted by Reverend Michael Scott.

A/C.4/561. Telegram of 10 October 1962 from President of African Trades Union Congress, Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo.

A/C.4/565. Telegram received 17 October 1962 from President of Southern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress; Telegram received on 18 October 1962 from Joshua Nkomo.

A/C.4/568. Telegram of 23 October 1962 from Salisbury "on behalf of" four million Africans of Zimbabwe.

A/C.4/569. Telegram of 24 October 1962 from African Nationalist Offices in Cairo.

A/C.4/570. Statement by J. B. Godber, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, United Kingdom, on 29 October 1962, meeting 1364.

A/C.4/571 and Add.1. Statements by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on 30 and 31 October 1962, meetings 1366 and 1367.

A/C.4/L.747. Extract on Southern Rhodesia from report of Special Committee (A/5238, Chapter II).

A/C.4/L.748 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon,

Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution as orally revised, adopted by Fourth Committee on 8 October 1962, meeting 1366, by roll-call vote of 68 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States.

Present and not voting: United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.749. Draft report of Fourth Committee.

A/5256 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee, Part I.

RESOLUTION 1755(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5256 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 October 1962, meeting 1152, by roll-call vote of 83 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, 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, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey, United States.

Present and not voting: United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 1747

(XVI) of 28 June 1962, which affirms that the Territory of Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory,

"Deeply concerned at the deplorable, critical and explosive situation obtaining in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the state of emergency, the banning of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and the arrests and detention of nationalist leaders, a situation which constitutes a denial of political rights and endangers peace and security in Africa and in the world at large,

"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 and unconditional release of the President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, and all other nationalist leaders, restricted, detained or imprisoned;

"(b) The immediate lifting of the ban on the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union;

"2. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom to inform the General Assembly at its seventeenth session regarding the implementation of the present resolution."

A/C.4/L.750 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as revised by sponsors, A/C.4/L.752, adopted by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1962, meeting 1367, by roll-call vote of 81 to 2, 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, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, 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, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain,

Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Present and not voting: United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.751. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela: amendment to 51-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.750 and Add.1.

A/C.4/L.752. Amendment submitted by 45 powers sponsoring draft resolution A/C.4/L.750.

A/C.4/L.753. Draft report of Fourth Committee.

A/5256/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, Part II. RESOLUTION 1760(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5256/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 31 October 1962, meeting 1163, by roll-call vote of 81 to 2, with 19 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, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Present and not voting: United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of which are fully applicable to the Territory of Southern Rhodesia,

"Recalling its resolution 1747(XVI) of 28 June 1962, by which the General Assembly affirmed that the Territory of Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Confirming the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and to form an independent African State,

"Having considered 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,

"Having adopted resolution 1755(XVII) of 12 October 1962,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"Noting with deep regret that the administering Power has not yet taken steps to carry out the request, contained in resolution 1747(XVI), to undertake urgently the convening of a constitutional conference, in which there shall be full participation of representatives of all political parties, for the purpose of formulating a constitution for Southern Rhodesia, in place of the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which would ensure the rights of the majority of the people, on the basis of 'one man, one vote,' in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, embodied in resolution 1514(XV),

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 1747(XVI) ;

"2. Considers that the attempt to impose the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which has been rejected and is being vehemently opposed by most of the political parties and the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and to hold elections under it will aggravate the existing explosive situation in that Territory;

"3. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take the necessary measures to secure:

"(a) The immediate implementation of resolutions 1747(XVI) and 1755(XVII);

"(b) The immediate suspension of the enforcement of the Constitution of 6 December 1961 and cancellation of the general elections scheduled to take place shortly under that Constitution;

"(c) The immediate convening of a constitutional conference, in accordance with resolution 1747(XVI), to formulate a new constitution for Southern Rhodesia;

"(d) The immediate extension to the whole population, without discrimination, of the full and unconditional exercise of their basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among all inhabitants of the Territory;

"4. Requests the Acting Secretary-General to lend his good offices to promote conciliation among the various sections of the population of Southern Rhodesia by initiating prompt discussions with the United Kingdom Government and other parties concerned, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in this and all the other resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and to report to the Assembly at its present session as well as 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;

"5. Decides to keep the item entitled 'Question of Southern Rhodesia' on the agenda of its seventeenth session."

A/5396. Report of Secretary-General (noted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1200).

QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
EXAMINATION OF INFORMATION ON CONDITIONS IN
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

429

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION FROM NON-
SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

In 1962, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories examined, for the first time since its establishment, political and constitutional information received from Administering Members on the territories they administered. Instead of giving attention, as in previous years, to one particular aspect of advancement in non-self-governing areas, the Committee therefore reviewed educational, economic and social developments in the Territories as they related to their progress to independence.

Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United States had regularly transmitted information in the past on political conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories they administered. Spain had done so too since it began transmitting information in 1960. The United Kingdom provided such information for the first time in 1962 on each of its Territories.

Several of the Administering Members also provided supplementary information in the form of statements on policy and on recent developments and progress made in keeping with the General Assembly's declaration of 14 December 1960 on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.⁵ The Committee particularly welcomed the information that Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda would attain independence before the end of 1962.

The information before the Committee showed that political institutions in nearly all Territories had been developed along the lines of those of the Administering Member concerned. The Committee considered that, instead of imposing certain political systems in the Territories, power should be given to the people to develop institutions most appropriate to meet the needs of their own circumstances. The Committee also drew attention to the possibility of some of the smaller Territories attaining independence through federation or unions with Territories or States. Such unions, it stressed, should be based on the free and voluntary choice by the people

and expressed through informed and democratic processes and in keeping with the principles approved by the General Assembly on 15 December 1960⁶ for the guidance of United Nations Members in determining whether or not there was an obligation to transmit the information called for in Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.

While noting that the information supplied to it had indicated that there was an institutional basis for self-government in most Territories and that progress was being made towards this goal, the Committee nevertheless felt it necessary to stress that there was an urgent need in all Territories to accelerate the pace of their political development.

In connexion with the question of political advancement, the Committee also examined information provided by the Administering Members on the preparation and training of civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It noted that measures had been taken to train civil and technical cadres. In view, however, of the urgent need in all Territories for qualified indigenous personnel, it urged Administering Members to intensify their efforts in this field, especially by providing more adequate secondary education as a basis for such training.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

In the course of its examination of educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee on Information recalled that the General Assembly, in adopting the Declaration of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,⁷ had declared that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness in colonial Territories should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence. The Committee accordingly considered that this Declaration, rather than obscuring the importance of education in the Territories, called for more vigorous efforts.

Effective measures, the Committee felt, had

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 509, 510.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 49-50.

not yet been taken in most Territories towards the goal of universal, free and compulsory education in the elementary stages. Because of the pressing shortage of qualified indigenous teachers, administrators, professional and technical personnel, the Committee emphasized the urgent need to expand facilities for secondary and higher education and drew attention to the need for measures to remedy wastage and to raise the general standards. The Committee also stressed the importance of educating women and girls and suggested that greater efforts should be made to equip them for their role in society.

One of the most serious educational problems in the Territories, it considered, was the shortage of teachers and the lack of training facilities. It suggested, among other things, that priority should be given to training of teachers in territorial or regional institutes and that consideration should be given to possibilities for recruiting staff overseas. With a view to speeding the eradication of illiteracy, the Committee expressed the hope that the responsible authorities would make use of all forms of assistance.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Much of the discussion in the Committee on Information on the economic advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories centred on the need to improve agriculture, which still played a dominant role in the economies of most Territories. In view of the difficulties of promoting agricultural development on the basis of traditional land systems, the Committee reiterated the view that steps should be taken to replace these systems by those based on individual proprietorship. It enumerated various areas in which active measures by the Governments concerned could accelerate development.

In the social field, the Committee reviewed measures taken to eliminate racial discrimination in the Territories (see pp. 432-34 below); aspects of urban and rural development; and progress made in improving public health.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HEARING OF PETITIONERS

During the discussion which took place later in 1962 in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee on conditions in Non-Self-Governing

Territories, requests for hearings were received from petitioners from Basutoland and Swaziland, and from Fernando Póo and Río Muni (Guinea Ecuatorial).

The representatives of the United Kingdom and Spain opposed the granting of hearings to petitioners from Non-Self-Governing Territories and maintained that the United Nations Charter made no provisions for such a procedure. The Fourth Committee, however, decided to grant the hearings.

The petitioners from Basutoland and Swaziland gave an account of conditions in Territories as administered by the United Kingdom and protested that the constitutional changes which had recently taken place and those still envisaged did not meet the aspirations of their people. They also expressed anxiety that their Territories might be taken over by South Africa. (See also p. 62.)

In replying, the United Kingdom representative said that he was doing so without prejudice to his Government's position on the hearings. He pointed out that, contrary to the assertions of the petitioners, the Basuto people had asked the United Kingdom for the protection provided; the present constitution in Basutoland reflected proposals put forward by the people themselves. In Swaziland, there was also no question of any constitution being forced on the people. On behalf of the United Kingdom Government, he assured the Committee that there was no question of transferring the High Commission Territories to South Africa. (See also above, p. 62.)

The petitioners from Fernando Póo and Río Muni said that in spite of the changes which had been introduced by Spain in 1959, without consulting the indigenous inhabitants, to make the Territories "Spanish provinces," there was discrimination against the indigenous inhabitants. They asked that their Territory be granted total and effective independence by the end of 1963.

The representative of Spain refuted the allegations of the petitioners, saying that his Government had already put its position on record in the General Assembly, upholding the right of self-determination. If the people of Guinea Ecuatorial might wish to change their present status and the majority decided in favour of

such a course, Spain would put no obstacles in their way.

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Some Members of the Fourth Committee, including Burma, Liberia, Bulgaria and the USSR, expressed regret at the failure of some Administering Members to transmit information, such as Portugal in regard to Territories under its administration, France in regard to French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago, and the United Kingdom in regard to Southern Rhodesia. (See also pp. 57-65, 407-8, 409-19 and 419-28.)

Some speakers also considered that the political information transmitted by the Administering Members was inadequate. Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Tunisia and Uruguay, among others, stressed the need to establish and extend democratic institutions and to ensure the rapid transfer of power to the inhabitants of the Territories.

Other Members voiced regret that the Spanish Government continued to impose the status of provinces on its African Territories.

The outcome of the discussions was the adoption of a resolution by which the Assembly, noting, among other things, that the information so far transmitted on political and constitutional developments had not been detailed enough to

allow the Committee on Information and the General Assembly to evaluate these developments fully, invited the Administering Members to provide as full information as possible on political and constitutional developments, especially information about the activities of political parties and groups in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and information showing the extent to which the political, administrative and judiciary machinery in the Territories was in the hands of the indigenous people. Note was also taken of the report of the Committee on Information.

The decisions to this effect were incorporated in resolution 1846 (XVII) adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 19 December 1962 by 97 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly did so on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which approved the text on 14 December 1962 by 80 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda and the United Arab Republic.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1329, 1403, 1406, 1409-1417, 1420-1425.
Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5078/Add.7-18; A/5709/Add.1, Add.3-6; A/5080/Add.2-4, Add.6, Add.8, Add.16,17; A/5081/Add.1, Add.3-5. Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration.

A/5120. Constitutional development in Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration.

A/5122. Special Report transmitted by New Zealand on preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands.

A/5125. Special report transmitted by Australia on preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Papua.

A/5215. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing territories, 13th session, 1962.

A/5235. Note by Secretary-General on preparation of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/562 and Add.1; A/C.4/563; A/C.4/567 and Corr.1; A/C.4/591 and Add.1. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/L.766 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, as amended, adopted by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 1424, by 80 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.770. Cambodia: amendments to 37-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.766.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1846(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5371, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198, by 97 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by resolution 1700(XVI) of 19 December 1961, it decided that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members as well as information relating to functional fields,

"Recalling further that the Committee was instructed to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region, except where circumstances require individual consideration,

"Considering that, by resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961, 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,

"Having received the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared in 1962,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the work of its thirteenth session;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that the Committee examined the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members in the

spirit of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Notes that the information on political and constitutional developments transmitted thus far has not been detailed enough to allow the Committee and the General Assembly fully to evaluate such developments;

"4. Invites the Administering Members to continue to transmit the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments, especially concerning the activities of the political parties and groups in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as information showing the extent to which the political, administrative and judicial machinery in the Territories is in the hands of the indigenous people;

"5. Notes that the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was formally transmitted 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;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration."

Special Study on Social Advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ST/TRI/SER.A/18). U.N.P. Sales No.: 61.VI.1.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

On 19 December 1961, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1698 (XVI)),⁸ by which, among other things, it condemned the policy and practice of racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It urged Administering Members to rescind or revoke immediately all laws tending to encourage or sanction discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations. It also called for the immediate extension to all inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to take measures for the immediate and large-scale dissemination of the text of the resolution in the Territories, through all the appropriate media of mass communication.

In 1962, at the Assembly's seventeenth session, the matter was discussed in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had before it reports by the Committee on Information from Non-

Self-Governing Territories and by the Secretary-General.

In his report, the Secretary-General summarized the measures taken for the dissemination of the 1961 resolution and outlined policies and measures against racial discrimination in various Territories in order to show the extent of the problem still remaining and such progress as had been made in its eradication.

The report of the Committee on Information, among other things, noted that in some Territories there still remained legal provisions based on racial considerations. It cited instances in which political rights were not fully extended to indigenous inhabitants, differences which continued to exist in educational and training facilities and the continued existence of separate trade unions in some Territories.

The information showed that many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had some form

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 443-46.

of elected representation in their legislative institutions. In most of the United Kingdom Territories in the Caribbean, as well as in Gambia, Mauritius and Uganda, universal adult franchise had been introduced. Among the Territories in which the exercise of franchise was still subject to restrictions were Bermuda, Fiji, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar. In Sarawak, Basutoland and Bechuanaland elections to the central legislature were through electoral colleges, and in Aden Protectorate, Brunei, Hong Kong, North Borneo, St. Helena, Swaziland and the Western Pacific High Commission Territories there were no central legislatures and consequently no franchise.

A number of Fourth Committee Members expressed concern that the information presented to it showed that racial discrimination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories both in law and in practice had not yet been removed. The representative of Burma, for instance, pointed out that there were still many Territories under United Kingdom administration in which the right to vote had not been fully extended to the indigenous inhabitants. The Bulgarian representative found the information provided by the Administering Members misleading as it gave an "idealized" picture. In spite of announced changes in Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese Territories, Africans did not yet en-

joy full and equal rights. The representatives of India and Liberia, among others, also stressed the need for renewed efforts by the Administering Members to abolish racial discrimination. The United Kingdom representative recalled that his country had frequently expressed its total condemnation of discriminatory practices and had done its utmost to eradicate such practices in the Territories under its administration.

On 13 December, a draft resolution was submitted by 28 powers (for list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) By this, the Assembly would solemnly reaffirm its resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories. With a view to bringing to an end discrimination in all forms and fields, it would urge the Administering Members to give immediate effect to the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and refer the report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Special Committee charged with the implementation of that Declaration.

This draft resolution was approved unanimously by the Fourth Committee on 14 December 1962. The General Assembly, in a plenary meeting on 19 December 1962, adopted it unanimously as resolution 1850(XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1409-1417, 1420-1425.
Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5215. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, paras. 52, 53, 64, 108-112.

A/5249 and Add.I. Report of Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/L.769 and Add.I. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 1424.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1850(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5371, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1698(XVI) of 19 December 1961, whereby, inter alia, it urged the Administering Members to include, among the measures that would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, steps to ensure:

"(a) The immediate rescinding or revocation of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations,

"(6) The adoption of legislative measures making racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law,

"(c) The discouragement of such practices based on racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures,

"(d) The immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-

General on the implementation of resolution 1698 (XVI) and the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting with deep concern that racial discrimination in law and in practice, which is utterly repugnant to humanity, has not been eradicated in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Reiterating its view that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

"1. Solemnly reaffirms its resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of racial discrimination in

Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"2. Urges the Administering Members to give immediate effect to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in the Territories under their administration so that an end will be put to racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields;

"3. Decides to refer the report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the summary records of the discussion on that report to 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."

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

AID ACTIVITIES

During the period 1961-1962, projects in the amount of nearly \$3 million were approved for more than 25 Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. (For details about aid provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the technical assistance programmes financed from the regular United Nations budget, see pp. 226-30.)

In addition to technical assistance, a number of territories received aid in the form of loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or received assistance from the United Nations Special Fund. Between 1953 and the end of 1961 the Bank had approved loans to Northern Rhodesia (\$14 million), the East Africa High Commission (\$24 million), the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (\$104.6 million), Kenya (\$14.2 million), Uganda (\$8.4 million), British Guiana (\$1.25 million) and Trinidad and Tobago (\$23.5 million). (For further details, see below, pp. 594-97.) Territories receiving assistance from the Special Fund included British Guiana, Malta, North Borneo, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the West Indies and Uganda. (For further details, see pp. 197-98.)

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

In 1962, the question of offers by United Nations Member States of study and training facilities to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing

Territories was discussed at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in the light of a report by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General's report, dated 28 September 1962, showed that all the Member States which had offered scholarships in 1960-61 had continued their offers. These States were: Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In 1961-62, 283 new scholarships were awarded as compared with 288 awarded in 1961. This figure did not include all scholarships awarded directly by Governments under the provision of an Assembly resolution (845 (IX)) of 22 November 1954, which invited United Nations Members generously to extend offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.⁹

On 19 December 1962, the Assembly adopted another resolution on the subject of offers of study and training facilities. It thereby expressed regret that, despite the increased interest shown by inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in such offers, a number of the scholarships remained unused. It also regretted that in several instances students granted scholarships had not been given facilities to leave the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned to take advantage of such scholarships. The Assembly urged Member States to continue offering scholarships. Member States offering

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1954, pp. 315-16.

scholarships were asked to take into account the need to furnish complete information about the scholarships offered and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students. It once again invited the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary steps to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States were used by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to render effective assistance to those persons who had applied for or had been granted scholarships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities. In addition, the Assembly decided to draw this resolution to 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. A report on the implementation of the resolution was to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly in 1963. (For full

text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The decisions to this effect were unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 19 December 1962 in the form of resolution 1849(XVII). The Assembly did so on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which approved the text, also unanimously, on the proposal of the following 42 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

AID ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1409-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5215. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Section XI.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1410-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5242 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/L.768 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 1424.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1849(xvii), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/5371, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"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,

"Expressing regret that, despite the increased interests among inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in such offers, a number of the scholarships offered by Member States remain unutilized,

"Further expressing regret that in several instances students who have been granted scholarships have not been accorded facilities to leave the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to take advantage of such scholarships,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX);

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 1696(XVI) of 19 December 1961;

"3. Urges Member States to continue to offer scholarships;

"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. Invites once again 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, parti-

cularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth 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."

OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS

Activities undertaken by the United Nations to disseminate information in Non-Self-Governing Territories about the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960^{1b}) was the subject of a report by the Secretary-General which was examined at the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

The Secretary-General reported that the Declaration had been translated into some 20 principal local languages of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as the languages of the Administering Members, and texts had been printed in the form of leaflets and wallsheets. Special radio talks on the Declaration had also been prepared in as many of the languages as possible. In addition, the Secretary-General's report showed how the material prepared had been used, with the assistance of various Administering Members, in various Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In the course of discussions on the report which took place in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, a draft resolution was introduced whereby the Assembly would: (1) note with appreciation that some Administering Members had co-operated with the Secretary-General in circulating and in disseminating information about the Declaration in many Territories; (2) note with regret that the Government of Portugal had not extended such co-operation and invite it to co-operate with the Secretary-General in disseminating the Declaration in the Territories under its administration; (3) invite all the other Administering Members to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in circulating and disseminating information about the Declaration in all Non-Self-Govern-

ing Territories under their administration; (4) invite the Administering Members to include the Declaration in the curricula of all educational institutions in all Non-Self-Governing Territories; and (5) ask the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the matter through all appropriate mass communication media in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The proposal to this effect was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

The representative of Portugal objected to the references contained in the text about his country, saying that they constituted unjustified discrimination. He stated that he would vote against the proposal.

On 14 December 1962, the Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution by 82 votes to 1, with 0 abstentions.

On 19 December 1962, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, by 101 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1848 (XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

On 19 December 1961, the General Assembly decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories with

^{1b} See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

new terms of reference¹¹ and until such time as it considered that the principles embodied in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples had been fully implemented.

The question of continuing the Committee was again discussed in 1962 at the Assembly's seventeenth session.

Debate on this took place mostly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

Several representatives, including those of Burma, Haiti, Tunisia and the USSR, maintained that with the establishment 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 there was no need to have another Assembly committee to deal with Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The USSR representative made the additional point that the report of the Committee on Information failed to give a true account of the situation in the Territories, because half of the Committee on Information consisted of Administering Members.

Other Members of the Fourth Committee, including Argentina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Liberia and Uruguay, observed that the United Nations had special responsibilities to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter; in this connexion, it was noted, the Committee on Information had provided valuable assistance to the Special Committee on the situation regard-

ing the implementation of the Declaration. They thought it might be useful for the Assembly to undertake an over-all review of the matter at its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963) and then decide what action should be taken.

The discussions led to the adoption of a resolution whereby the General Assembly recognized that the Committee on Information continued to play a useful role in attaining the principles set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter and in carrying out the mandates of the Special Committee. The Assembly accordingly decided to continue the Committee on Information on the same basis as that established in 1961¹² and to review the situation in 1963 with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee on Information.

The Fourth Committee approved the resolution to this effect on 14 December 1962 by 72 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. On 19 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1847 (XVII), by 96 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. It was originally proposed in the Fourth Committee by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, India, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika and Togo.

(For details about membership and composition of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for 1962 and 1963, see APPENDIX in.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1409-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/5244 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on dissemination of information on United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/L.767 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal,

Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as revised, adopted by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 1424, by 82 votes to 1.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1848(xvii), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/5371, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198, by 101 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 441.

¹² Ibid.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1695(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Reiterating the view that it is essential that the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be widely acquainted with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the information contained in the Secretary-General's report on this subject to the effect that a number of leaflets, wallsheets and radio talks on the aforesaid Declaration have been disseminated in many local languages of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as in the languages of the Administering Members;

"2. Notes with appreciation that, in accordance with resolution 1695 (XVI), certain Administering Members have extended to the Secretary-General their co-operation in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration in many Territories;

"3. Notes with regret that the Government of Portugal has not extended such co-operation and invites it to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the dissemination of the Declaration in the Territories under its administration;

"4. Invites all the other Administering Members to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration in all Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration;

"5. Further invites the Administering Members to include the Declaration in the curricula of all educational institutions in all Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards large-scale circulation and dissemination of the Declaration through all the appropriate media of mass communication in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to prepare a report on further progress on this subject for the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1420-1425.
Plenary Meeting 1198.

A/C.4/L.771. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo: draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 14 December 1962, meeting 1425, by 72 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

A/5371. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1847 (xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5371, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198, by 96 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1700(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Considering that, by resolution 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961, 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,

"Considering further that, in paragraph 8 of resolution 1654(XVI), the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to assist the Special Committee in its work,

"Keeping in mind the principles and purposes contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled 'Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,'

"Recognizing that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories continues to play a useful role in the attainment of the principles set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and in the implementation of the mandates incumbent upon the Special Committee,

"1. Decides to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as that established by resolution 1700 (XVI), particularly paragraphs 2 to 5 of that resolution,

"2. Decides, in the light of the rapid progress required for the accession of Non-Self-Governing Territories to independence, to review the situation at its eighteenth session with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories."

CHAPTER II

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The question of South West Africa was considered during 1962 by the General Assembly's Special Committee for South West Africa and

the Assembly's 17-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration of 1960 on the granting

of independence to colonial countries and peoples.¹ Both these Committees reported later in the year to the General Assembly's seventeenth session, where the question was again considered. The South West Africa Mandate was also the subject of a judgement by the International Court of Justice on the issue of its jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of a dispute relating to the Mandate brought before the Court on 4 November 1960 by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa. (For details about this judgement, see p. 469.)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The Special Committee for South West Africa, it may be recalled, was set up by the General Assembly on 19 December 1961 (by resolution 1702(XVI))² to achieve, in consultation with South Africa, the following: (a) a visit to South West Africa before 1 May 1962; (b) the evacuation of South African military forces from the Territory; (c) the release of all political prisoners; (d) the repeal of apartheid laws and regulations; (e) preparations for general elections to the Territory's Legislative Assembly, to be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage under United Nations supervision and control; (f) advice and assistance to the resulting government with a view to preparing the Territory for full independence; (g) co-ordination of economic and social assistance by the specialized agencies; and (h) the return of indigenous inhabitants to the Territory without risk of punishment for their political activities.

The Special Committee was also asked to carry out the functions assigned in 1953 to the former Committee on South West Africa, which was dissolved at the end of 1961, with respect to the preparation of a report on conditions in the Territory and the examination of petitions. The Special Committee was, in addition, instructed to keep the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples informed of its activities and of any difficulties which it might encounter. It was also to report to the General Assembly.

The Special Committee, which held its first

meeting on 2 April 1962, immediately sought the South African Government's co-operation in facilitating a visit by the Committee to the Territory. In response, the South African Government, after reiterating its position on the question of South West Africa—including its non-recognition of United Nations jurisdiction over its administration of the Territory, a matter which it noted was the subject of judicial action before the International Court³—extended an invitation to the Committee's Chairman and Vice-Chairman to visit South Africa and indicated that it would then be prepared, without prejudice to its position, to enter informally into the matter at issue between itself and the United Nations. If it should appear advisable as a result of these discussions, the Government's invitation indicated, a visit by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman to South West Africa, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the Territory and its peoples, could be arranged. The Government explained that it would not be possible to invite the whole Committee as that could be open to an interpretation prejudicial to South Africa's position in the case pending before the International Court.

The Committee authorized its Chairman and Vice-Chairman to accept the invitation. They subsequently visited South Africa and South West Africa from 5 to 28 May. On 23 July 1962, they returned to United Nations Headquarters to report to the Committee on their visit.

In their report, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman reviewed their discussions with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other South African Government representatives in Pretoria and gave a summary of the Government's attitude towards some of the General Assembly's recommendations. They also reported on their numerous private discussions with representative groups of the African, Coloured and European population of South West Africa during the course of their nine-day visit in the Territory.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman stated that, from what they had seen and heard and from their discussions and exchange of views with the authorities, they had arrived at the

¹For details, see Y.U.N., 1960, pp.49-50.

²For text, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp.465-66.

³See below, p. 469.

following conclusions: The administration of the Mandated Territory was pervaded by the rigorous application of apartheid in all aspects of life of the African population, resulting not only in their being racially segregated and discriminated against and deprived of all basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, but also in the complete subordination of their paramount interests to those of a small minority of Europeans. The South African Government's policies, methods and objectives in administering the Territory were "in utter contradiction with the principles and purposes of the Mandate of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the enlightened conscience of mankind." The Government had revealed no plans to institute reforms or relent from its policies and methods of administration and was not developing the Territory and its people for self-government or independence. It was the overwhelming desire of the African population that the United Nations assume direct administration of the Territory and take all preparatory steps to grant freedom to the indigenous population as soon as possible. Short of the use of force or other compulsive measures within the purview of the Charter, there seemed no way of implementing Assembly resolution 1702(XVI) of 19 December 1961, or of solving the question in a way which would be acceptable to South Africa, other than the virtual or outright annexation of the Mandated Territory by South Africa.

In these circumstances, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman recommended, the Special Committee for South West Africa might wish to draw the Assembly's attention to the imperative need for continued firm action on the question by giving the South African Government a short period within which to comply with Assembly resolutions or, failing that, by considering the feasibility of revoking the Mandate and simultaneously assuming the administration of the Territory, if need be by imposing sanctions or employing other means to enforce compliance with its decisions or resolutions.

During its discussion of this report, the Special Committee also considered letters dated 16 June and 16 and 17 July 1962 from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman which dealt, among other things, with the position of the

Chairman on apartheid, and the respective positions of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman relating to the Chairman's participation in a communiqué issued on 26 May 1962 in the names of the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee.

According to these letters, the communiqué had stated that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman had found no evidence to show that the situation in the Territory was a threat to international peace and security, that the Territory was being militarized or that there was a gradual extermination of the population. These were among the charges which the earlier Committee on South West Africa and the General Assembly had levelled against South Africa's administration of the Territory. The letters also gave the respective views of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman on the form and content of the report which they intended to submit to the Special Committee on their visit to South Africa and South West Africa. Relevant statements later made in the Committee by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, as well as communications from the Permanent Representatives of their respective Governments, were also considered by the Committee.

After discussion, the Special Committee for South West Africa took note of the official and final report submitted by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman on 27 July 1962 as apt and timely. By letter of 3 August 1962, the text of which was approved by a roll-call vote of 4 to 3, the Special Committee transmitted the report to the 17-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. This letter pointed out that the report made no mention of the alleged joint communiqué and that this, as explained by the Chairman of the Special Committee for South West Africa, was due to the fact that the alleged communiqué was not an official act of the Committee or its Chairman and that no one had been authorized by the Committee or the General Assembly to enter or join in such a communiqué, which the Committee therefore neither considered nor recognized as being anything official or of any bind-

ing effect whatsoever. It was therefore hoped, the letter concluded, that the 17-member Special Committee would recommend immediate intervention by the Assembly or even by the Security Council, to the end that the situation in the Territory might not degenerate into a racial war in that part of the world.

A formal protest was later made by the South African Government, by letter of 10 August 1962, against the decision of the Special Committee for South West Africa to deny the authenticity of the communiqué, since such a decision impugned the integrity of the South African Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee and members of the Secretariat.

The Special Committee for South West Africa incorporated the report of its Chairman and Vice-Chairman (together with the letter of 3 August 1962 transmitting it to the 17-member Special Committee) as an integral part of its own report to the General Assembly. It also annexed to its report the other communications and statements referred to above, relevant to the visit, exclusive of the letter of protest from the South African Government. In addition, the Committee decided to reproduce as annexes to its report a record of the hearings held by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman in South West Africa and a map showing their itinerary in the Territory.

The Committee also reported to the Assembly on its hearing of three South West African petitioners (Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the South West African National Union (SWANU); Moses Garoeb of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO); and the Reverend Markus Kooper) and on its examination of 81 petitions relating to South West Africa. It recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution by which the Assembly would draw the attention of petitioners to the reports of the Special Committee and of its Chairman and Vice-Chairman and to the resolutions of the Assembly's seventeenth session.

After reviewing the situation in the Territory as described by petitioners and giving its own observations on conditions there, the Special Committee on South West Africa concluded that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to

have the Assembly resolutions completely implemented unless and until a United Nations presence could be established in the Territory. It was quite clear, the Special Committee stated, that, unless an early satisfactory settlement of the question were made, the situation could result in a serious political disaster with far-reaching consequences. The Committee therefore considered it imperative that the United Nations take firm and resolute action so that the South African Government would willingly allow the United Nations to perform its legitimate supervisory function over the Territory. In the light of past experience, the Committee concluded, it considered that the time had come for firm and decisive action and that it could do nothing more or less than fully endorse the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of its Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Committee's report to the General Assembly was also transmitted to the Security Council and the Secretary-General, as well as to the 17-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

REPORT OF 17-MEMBER SPECIAL COMMITTEE

In its report to the General Assembly, the 17-member Special Committee devoted one chapter to South West Africa. It had before it the two reports transmitted from the Special Committee for South West Africa, and it heard nine petitioners (Philip Kgosana, K. G. Mofoka and Moses Smith, representing the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC); Peter Mueshihange, M. Kerina and Jacob Kuhangua, representing SWAPO; J. Kozonguizi, representing SWANU; and the Reverends Markus Kooper and Michael Scott.) The petitioners discussed the administration of the Territory and sought United Nations action to bring about an end to South African rule and to achieve the independence of the people of South West Africa.

In its report, the 17-member Special Committee presented conclusions and recommendations representing the views of the majority of its members. It recalled that the question of South West Africa had been discussed in the

United Nations since its inception and noted that the facts of the situation in the Territory were well known. The Committee stated that it emphatically reiterated the view, repeatedly expressed in the United Nations and embodied in resolutions on South West Africa, that the virtual annexation of the Territory and the extension of the system of administration based on apartheid and domination of the people by the white minority from inside and by the racist Government of South Africa from outside were totally illegal and immoral and in violation of the United Nations Charter. The policy of South Africa in regard to South West Africa, the Committee observed, "stood condemned."

The United Nations had long laboured to bring justice, dignity, freedom and civil liberties to the people of South West Africa, the Committee said, adding that its efforts had foundered on the rock of South Africa's intransigence and defiance of the United Nations and of world public opinion. The process of liberation, however, was irreversible and inevitable, and South Africa's intransigence could not in the nature of things stand in the way of freedom and independence of the people of South West Africa. The Committee further noted that the winds of change which were blowing so strongly in Africa had not failed to penetrate into South West Africa. The result of the continued intransigence of South Africa, it believed, must inevitably be the building up of a dangerous situation fraught with the gravest consequences.

The Committee generally endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee for South West Africa. It also expressed its belief that the time had come for the United Nations to take urgent, positive action, including the possibility of sanctions against South Africa, to prevent the annexation of South West Africa by South Africa and to ensure the emergence of South West Africa into independence at the earliest date in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Special Committee for South West Africa was considered by the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which also took into

account the chapter on the Territory in the report of the 17-member Special Committee.

The Fourth Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa established by the General Assembly on 19 December 1961 (by resolution 1705(XVI)).⁴ This indicated that he had received 34 applications for training and had made awards to three candidates, two of whom were in South West Africa and the third living outside the Territory; further awards were being considered. In addition, 13 United Nations Member States had informed him of their offers of scholarships for which South West Africans might apply and of the granting of a scholarship to a South West African by one of these States.

After the Rapporteur of the Special Committee for South West Africa had introduced its report, the Assembly's Fourth Committee heard a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa. He recalled that at two previous sessions of the Assembly, when contentious proceedings instituted by Ethiopia and Liberia had already been filed with the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, he had protested against the violation of the sub judice principle, a violation which had become more serious at the Assembly's seventeenth session because the Court was actually engaged in hearing Counsel's argument. Apart from the transgression of the sub judice rule the Special Committee for South West Africa had recommended that punitive action be taken against South Africa. What was proposed was in fact concurrent action on the same issue by two different bodies of the United Nations, a procedure which had in the past been strongly condemned. The action of the Committee in discussing and passing resolutions affecting a contentious matter before the International Court was, in his view, not only most undesirable and improper, but it also amounted to lack of respect for the Court and could be regarded as an attempt to influence it in its deliberations. Should the Fourth Committee and the Assembly insist on continuing such a line of action, which he main-

⁴ For text, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 462-63.

tained must necessarily derogate from the International Court's position and dignity, it was their responsibility, which South Africa declined to share.

Turning to the visit to the Territory by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on South West Africa, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs explained that his Government had hoped that such a visit would lead not only to a better understanding of South Africa's problems but to improved relations between the United Nations and South Africa. He stated that no conditions had been attached to the visit and that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman had been able to go where they pleased, see whomever they pleased and alter their itinerary or prolong their visit had they so desired. Reviewing circumstances surrounding, and subsequent to, the issuance of the joint communiqué, he indicated that both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman had admitted after visiting South West Africa that they had found no basis for the most serious charges levelled against South Africa. These admissions had been recorded in the joint communiqué for which the Chairman had later disclaimed any responsibility. It was because these admissions had disposed of serious charges against South Africa that the Special Committee for South West Africa and a number of delegations had chosen to ignore the joint communiqué and to pretend it had never existed.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs also informed the Fourth Committee that his Government was proceeding with its five-year plan for promoting the material and social welfare of South West Africa's non-white inhabitants, a plan which had been in the process of being worked out before there was any question of the visit of the Special Committee's Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The position taken by South Africa that the question of South West Africa was sub judice was untenable in the opinion of the representatives of Ceylon, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Liberia, Nigeria and Poland, among others. They pointed out, among other things, that South Africa had on several occasions refused to indicate that it would accept any judgement which the International Court might give. It was in fact

contesting the International Court's jurisdiction to hear the case brought against South Africa by Ethiopia and Liberia. As to the statements by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs on the visit of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee for South West Africa, other Members on the Fourth Committee emphasized that the findings and conclusions of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were set out in their report, which had been endorsed by both the Special Committee for South West Africa and the 17-member Special Committee. They pointed out that the apartheid system which formed the basis of the administration of South West Africa constituted the essence of the issue between South Africa and other Members of the United Nations. Among those subscribing to such views were the spokesmen for Brazil, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ecuador, Guinea, India, Mali, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

During its debate on the question of South West Africa, the Fourth Committee also heard statements by the following seven petitioners: the Reverend Michael Scott; Potlako K. Leballo, representing PAC; Sam Nujoma and Jacob Kuangua, representing SWAPO; M. Kerina; the Reverend Markus Kooper, representing the South West Africa United National Independence Organization (SWAUNIO); and J. Kozonguizi, representing SWANU. Five other petitioners granted hearings on behalf of SWAPO and SWANU did not appear before the Committee.

RESOLUTION ON GENERAL

QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

On 15 November, a draft resolution on the general question of South West Africa was introduced in the Fourth Committee by the following 41 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra

Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta. It was later revised, the 41 original sponsors being joined by Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, the Ivory Coast and Jamaica.

By this 45-power revised text, the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its solemn proclamation of the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty; (2) condemn the continued refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961 setting up the Special Committee (1702 (XVI)), as well as other resolutions; (3) ask 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 discharge the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702(XVI), taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory, and to report to the Assembly; (4) request Member States to extend to the Committee such assistance as it might require in carrying out these tasks; (5) ask the Secretary-General to appoint a Resident United Nations Technical Assistance Representative for South West Africa and to take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in the Territory; (6) urge South Africa to refrain from employing direct or indirect action involving forcible removal of indigenous inhabitants from their homes or their confinement in any particular location and from using the Territory as a base, for internal or external purposes, for the accumulation of arms or armed forces; (7) urge all Member States to take into consideration the anxieties expressed by a large number of Member States about the supply of arms to South Africa and to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of Assembly resolutions on South West Africa; and (8) decide to maintain the question of South West Africa on its agenda as an item requiring urgent and constant attention.

Following the introduction of the 45-power revised text in the Fourth Committee, amendments submitted by Poland and the USSR to

the original 41-power draft resolution were withdrawn, certain of their proposals having been taken into account by the sponsors of the revised text. The USSR representative explained, however, that the sponsors of the amendments and, he added, a group of socialist countries, nevertheless considered that the paragraph in the 45-power text on the establishment of a United Nations presence in South West Africa conflicted with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, since, in their opinion, it was for the Security Council to decide what steps should be taken to establish an effective United Nations presence in the Territory.

The United States proposed two amendments to the 45-power text. The Fourth Committee voted on them on 19 November 1962. The first amendment was intended to alter a preambular paragraph of the draft resolution so that the General Assembly would express concern that the continuance of the critical situation in South West Africa "may lead to" rather than "constitutes" a serious threat to international peace and security. The Fourth Committee rejected this amendment by 57 votes to 24, with 14 abstentions. The second amendment, whereby the Assembly would deeply deplore (rather than condemn) South Africa's refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of Assembly resolutions, was also rejected—by a vote of 64 to 17, with 17 abstentions.

At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted the 45-power revised joint draft resolution, without amendment, by a roll-call vote of 96 to 0, with 1 abstention (Portugal). South Africa did not participate in the vote.

The text was later adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1962, by 98 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1805 (XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

On 19 November 1962, following the Fourth Committee's decision to request 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 discharge the tasks previously assign-

ed to the Special Committee for South West Africa, a draft resolution proposing dissolution of the Special Committee for South West Africa was submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Uganda.

This 21-power text was adopted without objection by the Fourth Committee on the same day. The General Assembly also adopted it without objection on 14 December 1962, as resolution 1806(XVII).

RESOLUTION ON PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The draft resolution proposed by the Special Committee for South West Africa for adoption by the General Assembly with respect to petitions and communications relating to South

West Africa was adopted without objection by the Fourth Committee on 19 November 1962.

The General Assembly also adopted the draft resolution without objection on 14 December 1962, as resolution 1804(XVII).

JUDGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

On 30 November 1961, the South African Government filed preliminary objections on the jurisdiction of the International Court to hear the case brought against South Africa by Ethiopia and Liberia relating to the continued existence of the Mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of South Africa thereunder.

In a judgement delivered on 21 December 1962, the Court found, by 8 votes to 7, that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute. (For details, see p. 469.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1330, 1331, 1354, 1365, 1369-1390, 1392, 1395, 1396.

Fifth Committee, meeting 966.

Plenary Meeting 1194.

A/5098. Letter of 5 March 1962 from President of General Assembly to Secretary-General.

A/5121 and Add.1-3. Report of Special Committee for South West Africa (see Annexes for letters and statements concerning visit of Chairman and Vice-Chairman to South West Africa); Record of hearings held by Chairman and Vice-Chairman in South West Africa (A/5212/Add.1); Written petitions and communications received by Special Committee (A/5212/Add.2); Map showing itinerary of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Special Committee (A/5212/Add.3).

A/5234 and Add.1. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5238. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Chapter IX.

A/AC.110/8. Letter of 10 August 1962 from South Africa.

A/C.4/558 and Add.1-3. Request for hearings.

A/C.4/572. Statement by Minister of External Affairs of South Africa, on 1 November 1962, meeting 1369.

A/C.4/573. Statement by representative of Mexico on 8 November 1962, meeting 1376.

A/C.4/574. Letter sent by Mburumba Kerina to Chairman of Fourth Committee on 7 November

1962 enclosing copy of letter sent on 6 November to Consul-Général of South Africa, Permanent Mission of South Africa to United Nations.

A/C.4/575. Telegram of 12 November 1962 from Jacob Kuhangua, National Secretary of South West Africa Peoples Organization.

A/C.4/576. Letter of 13 November 1962 from South Africa concerning information made available to Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Special Committee for South West Africa.

A/C.4/578. Statement by representative of Afghanistan on 15 November 1962, meeting 1386.

A/C.4/580. Note of 16 November 1962 from Nigeria transmitting memorandum on situation of workers in South West Africa.

A/C.4/581 and Corr.1. Statement by representative of Mexico on 16 November 1962, meeting 1387.

A/C.4/585. Letter of 23 November 1962 from United Kingdom.

RESOLUTION ON GENERAL QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/C.4/L.754 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.754/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 41 powers and in addition by Ceylon (orally), Federation of Malaya,

Ivory Coast and Jamaica (orally), adopted by Fourth Committee on 19 November 1962, meeting 1389, by roll-call vote of 96 to 0, with 1 abstention, 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, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Portugal.

[South Africa did not participate in vote.]

A/C.4/L.755. Poland and USSR: amendments to 41-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.754 and Corr.1.

A/C.4/L.756. United States: amendments to draft resolution and revision, A/C.4/L.754 and Corr.1, Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1.

A/C.4/L.758. Draft report of Fourth Committee.

A/C.4/579. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution, A/C.4/L.754.

A/5310. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

A/C.5/954. Report of Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution II.

A/5340. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1805(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5310, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194, by 98 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled 'Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,'

"Recalling further its previous resolutions on the question of South West Africa and in particular resolution 1702(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

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

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa and chapter IX 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,

"Bearing in mind the findings, conclusions and recommendations set forth in the two reports,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"Expressing its deep concern that the continuance of the critical situation in South West Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"1. Reaffirms its solemn proclamation of the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty;

"2. Condemns the continued refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of resolution 1702 (XVI) as well as other resolutions concerning South West Africa;

"3. Requests 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 discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI), taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of South West Africa, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth or eighteenth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"4. Further requests all Member States to extend to the Special Committee such assistance as it may require in the discharge of these tasks;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa to achieve the objectives outlined in General Assembly resolution 1566 (XV) of 18 December 1960 and paragraph 2 (g) of resolution 1702 (XVI), in consultation with the Special Committee;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in South West Africa;

"7. Urges the Government of South Africa to refrain from:

"(a) Employing direct or indirect action involving the forcible removal of indigenous inhabitants from their homes or their confinement in any particular location;

"(b) Using the Territory of South West Africa as a base for the accumulation, for internal or external purposes, of arms or armed forces;

"8. Urges all Member States to take into consideration the anxieties expressed by a large number of Member States concerning the supply of arms to South Africa, and to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of the present and previous General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa;

"9. Decides to maintain the question of South West Africa on its agenda as an item requiring urgent and constant attention."

RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/C.4/L.757. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Syria, Tanganyika,

Tunisia, Uganda: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, without objection, on 19 November 1962, meeting 1390.

A/5310. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1806(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5310, adopted by Assembly, without objection, on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the Special Committee for South West Africa was established by its resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Considering that, under its resolution 1805(XVII) of 14 December 1962, it decided to request 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 discharge the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702(XVI),

"1. Decides to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the Special Committee for South West Africa for its efforts and for its contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations."

RESOLUTION ON PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

A/5212, Annex XIII. Draft resolution proposed by Special Committee for South West Africa, adopted by Fourth Committee, without objection, on 19 November 1962, meeting 1389.

A/5310. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1804(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5310, adopted by Assembly, without objection, on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194.

"The General Assembly,

"Having accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Having authorized the Special Committee for South West Africa, by paragraph 3 of resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to examine petitions as far as possible in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

"Draws the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session and to the report of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on their visit to South Africa and South West Africa, as well as to the resolutions on the question of South West Africa adopted by the Assembly at its seventeenth

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/5061. Letter of 15 January 1962 from Acting Secretary-General to President of Security Council transmitting text of Assembly resolution 1702 (XVI), adopted 19 December 1961, and drawing attention in particular to paragraph 5 of that resolution.

A/5098. Letter of 5 March 1962 from President of Assembly to Secretary-General concerning States nominated as members of United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa.

CHAPTER III

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TERRITORIES UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

On 1 July 1962, the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi was terminated, and Rwanda and Burundi, having emerged as two independent and sovereign States, were admitted to membership in the United Nations on 18 September 1962.

Thus, of the 11 original Trust Territories, only

three remained under the International Trusteeship System: 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

REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

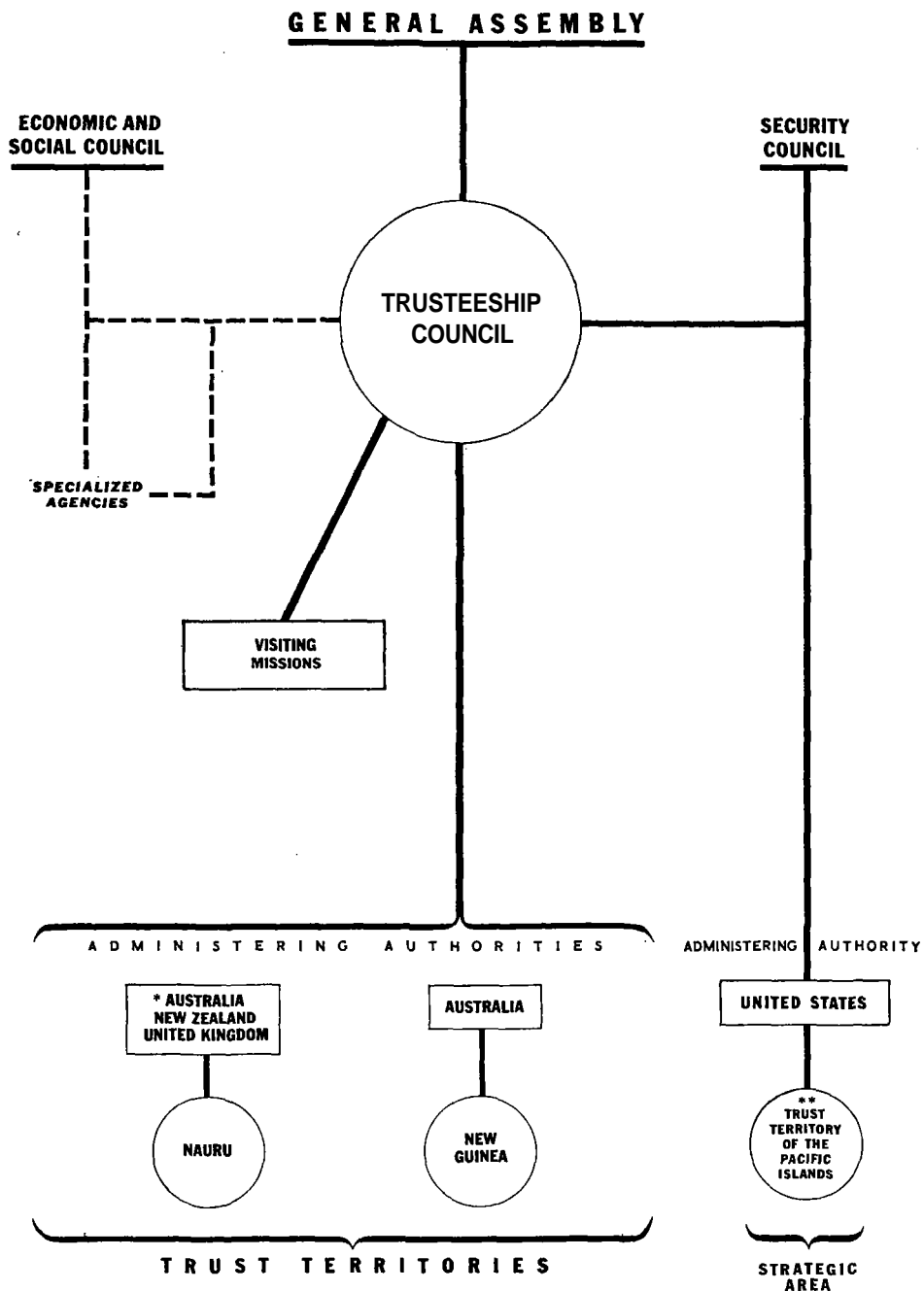
Every year, in carrying out its supervisory functions over the administration of Trust Territories on behalf of the General Assembly, the

Trusteeship Council examines annual reports transmitted by the Administering Authorities.

In examining each report, the Council takes into consideration any supplementary informa-

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

As at 1 January 1963



*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).

tion supplied by the Administering Authority on events subsequent to the year covered by the annual report. Among other things, it also examines: petitions raising general questions affecting the Territory concerned; the report of a visiting mission, if any is pending, and observations thereon by the Administering Authority concerned; and any 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 concerned makes an opening statement in the Council and replies to questions submitted by members of the Council. After a general debate on conditions in the Territory concerned, a draft report (drawn up by a drafting committee) is presented to the Council, which then votes on its various conclusions and recommendations. The report consists of an account of conditions in the Territory, the Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations and a summary of observations made by individual members during the Council's discussions of the Administering Authority's report. It is included in the general report which the Trusteeship Council submits each year to the General Assembly (or to the Security Council in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a strategic area).

During 1962, at its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July), the Trusteeship Council considered annual reports on the administration of the following three Trust Territories: Nauru, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In view of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi on 1 July 1962, the Council decided not to dis-

cuss the annual report on this Territory for 1960, but rather to include a summary of recent General Assembly resolutions on Ruanda-Urundi in the appropriate parts of its report to the General Assembly (see also pp. 455-60). In conjunction with the examination of the annual reports on Nauru and New Guinea, the Council took into consideration the reports of the Visiting Mission which visited these Territories during 1962.

The annual reports of the Administering Authorities are not directly examined by the General Assembly. The Assembly's Fourth Committee reviews the situation in these Territories in the course of its consideration of the Trusteeship Council's annual report to the Assembly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At the General Assembly's seventeenth session, which opened in September 1962, the Assembly's Fourth Committee discussed the Trusteeship Council's annual report to the Assembly.

On 19 December 1962, it adopted by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, a draft resolution by Brazil whereby the Assembly would recommend that the Administering Authorities take account of the recommendations and observations contained in the Council's report, bearing in mind the views expressed by delegations during the debate on that report at the Assembly's seventeenth session.

On 20 December 1962, this text was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 89 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1858 (XVII).

(See also sections on individual Trust Territories in CHAPTER IV below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORTS FROM
ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES
A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter II; Part II, Chapters
S/5143. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council.

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for sections of CHAPTER IV below on the individual Trust Territories.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1202.

T/L.1048 and Add.1. Draft report of Council to Assembly, adopted by Council on 20 July 1962, meeting 1202, by 8 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1426-1431.
Plenary Meeting 1200.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, covering period 20 July 1961-20 July 1962.

A/C.4/L.772 and Rev.1. Brazil: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee on 19 December 1962, meeting 1431, by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/5390. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1858(xvii), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5390, adopted by Assembly on 20

December 1962, meeting 1200, by 89 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 July 1961 to 20 July 1962,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trusteeship Council;

"2. Calls upon the Administering Authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the Trusteeship Council and bear in mind those expressed by delegations during the debate on the report at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly."

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

The examinations 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.

Written petitions concerning Trust Territories or the operation of the International Trusteeship System are normally examined by the Trusteeship Council. 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 regularly examined by the Council.

On 4 June 1962, at its twenty-ninth session, the Trusteeship Council, in adopting resolution 2134(XXIX), decided, among other things, to change its rules of procedure so as to abolish its Standing Committee on Petitions (see p. 508). Following this decision, the Council itself examined both specific petitions and petitions and communications on general questions in the course of its examination of the annual report on the particular Trust Territory concerned.

Hearings are granted by both the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly. The procedures governing such hearings before the Trusteeship Council are set out in the Council's rules of procedure, while, in the case of the General Assembly, it has become the practice of the Assembly's Fourth Committee to grant such requests if it considers it appropriate to do so.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At its twenty-eighth session (10-11 January

1962), the Trusteeship Council decided to refer all petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly for examination during the part of its sixteenth session which was held between 15 January and 22 February 1962.

At its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July 1962), the Council examined and considered one petition relating to Trust Territories in general, five concerning New Guinea, three concerning Nauru and two concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The petitions concerning New Guinea dealt with: death sentences imposed in a murder case; tax riots; and coffee quotas. Those concerning Nauru dealt with education and with liquor, and those concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands dealt with tax matters and land claims.¹

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

During the Assembly's resumed sixteenth session (7-27 June 1962), the Assembly's Fourth Committee examined or considered 74 petitions and communications concerning Ruanda-Urundi referred to it by the Trusteeship Council. The Committee also granted hearings as shown below in connexion with its consideration of conditions in Ruanda-Urundi:

Rassemblement populaire africain du Burundi:
Christian Mushatsi-Kareba, Harimenshi Nigane
Union nationale rwandaise (UNAR): Michel
Kayihura, Michel Rwagasana
Pappias Gatwa

¹ 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/5204), Part I, Chapter III, and Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council (S/5143), Part I, paras. 5-7.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—28TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1178, 1179.

T/1584/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1184, 1185, 1187, 1192, 1193,

1197-1199, 1202.
T/1588/Add.1, T/1594/Add.1. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.
A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III.
S/5143. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council, Part I, paras. 5-7.

VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

VISITING MISSION TO NAURU
AND NEW GUINEA, 1962

At its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July 1962), the Trusteeship Council considered, in conjunction with the examination of the Administering Authorities' reports on conditions in the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, the reports of the 1962 Visiting Mission to these Territories. The Mission was established by the Council on 14 July 1961 (by resolution 2105 (XXVII),² which also set out the Visiting Mission's terms of reference) and consisted of Sir Hugh Foot (United Kingdom) (Chairman), Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia), Ashok Balkrishna Bhadkamkar (India) and Delmas Nucker (United States).

On 20 July 1962, following the consideration of the Mission's reports, the Council adopted by 8 votes to 0, a resolution (2136(XXIX))

taking note of the Visiting Mission's reports and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon. It also drew attention to the fact that, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territories concerned, at its twenty-ninth session, it had taken into account the recommendations and observations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon. It also decided that it would continue to take these recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in its future examination of matters relating to the Territories concerned. It invited the Administering Authority to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission, as well as the comments made thereon by Council members.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

VISITING MISSION TO
NAURU AND NEW GUINEA

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1188-1202.

T/1603. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962: Report on Nauru (T/1595 and Add.1).

T/1604. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962: Report on New Guinea (T/1597 and Add.1).
T/L.1050. China: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2136(xxix), as submitted by China, T/L.1050, adopted by Council on 20 July 1962, meeting 1202, by 8 votes to 0.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined at its twenty-ninth session the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962,

"Having heard the oral observations made by the representatives of Australia concerning the said reports,

"1. Takes note of the reports of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"3. Draws attention to the fact that, at its twenty-ninth session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territories concerned, the Council took into account the recommendations and observations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

"4. Decides that it will continue to take the recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territories concerned;

"5. Invites the Administering Authority concerned to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Council;

"6. Decides, in accordance with rule 98 of its

² For details, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 474-75.

rules of procedure, that the reports of the Visiting Mission and the text of the present resolution shall be printed."

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter IV.

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

At its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July 1962), the Trusteeship Council considered, in accordance with the special procedure established for this purpose, the question of the attainment by Trust Territories of the objectives of self-government or independence.

In a note verbale dated 27 February 1962, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1608(XV) of 21 April 1961,³ the trusteeship over the former British-administered Trust Territory of the Cameroons, exercised by the United Kingdom Government under the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946, had terminated in the case of the Northern Cameroons on 1 June 1961, when the Northern Cameroons joined the Federation of Nigeria as a separate province of the Northern Region of Nigeria. In the case of the Southern Cameroons, the trusteeship had terminated at midnight on 30 September 1961, when the Southern Cameroons joined the Republic of Cameroon.⁴

On 27 June 1962, the General Assembly, by resolution 1746(XVI), decided, in agreement with the Administering Authority, to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946 in respect of Ruanda-Urundi on 1 July 1962; on that date Rwanda and Burundi emerged as two independent and sovereign States. (For further details, see pp. 455-60.)

The Trusteeship Council, it may be recalled, had also been asked by the General Assembly,

on 27 November 1960 (by resolution 1654 (XVI))⁵ to assist the Assembly's Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. On 20 July 1962, the President of the Trusteeship Council informed the Chairman of the Special Committee by letter that the Trusteeship Council had, at its twenty-ninth session, 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's members (representing their individual opinions only), were contained in the Trusteeship Council's report to the Security Council (for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) and in the Trusteeship Council's report to the General Assembly (for Nauru and New Guinea). He also expressed his willingness to discuss with the Special Committee's Chairman any further assistance which that Committee might require from the Trusteeship Council.

Also at its twenty-ninth session, the Council decided to include, in its reports to the General Assembly and to the Security Council, its conclusions and recommendations, as well as the individual observations of members of the Council, on the question of the attainment of self-government or independence in New Guinea, Nauru and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. (For further details, see pp. 460-62, 462-64 and 464-66.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General

Assembly, Part I, Chapter V. (For other information and documentation concerning individual Trust Territories, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for relevant sections of CHAPTER iv below.)

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 the General Assembly on 18 December 1952. During 1962, reports of the Secretary-General on this programme were considered at the

Trusteeship Council's twenty-ninth session (31

³ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 476-77.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 494-95.

⁵ Ibid., p. 56.

May-2 July 1962) and at the General Assembly's seventeenth session (18 September-20 December 1962).

The reports contained detailed information on the actual use made of the scholarships and training facilities offered by United Nations Member States during the academic year 1961-62 and also on offers made for the period 1962-63.

Thirteen of the Member States, the report showed, had offered a total of 154 scholarships for 1961-62. Fifty-four of these were made specifically available for students from Trust Territories and 100 for students from both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and, in some cases, other overseas students. In addition, places were available at the University of Friendship among Nations in Moscow, USSR, for students from Trust Territories. From among these offers, 32 awards were made to former Trust Territory students, of which 29 were used. Forty-two students also continued their studies on scholarships awarded them in previous years, and one student took up in 1961-62 a scholarship which had been awarded in 1960-61. In addition, the Secretary-General was informed by the Government of Poland, which had previously offered scholarships, of the use made during 1961-62 of six scholarships by former Trust Territory students.

Thus, during 1961-62, 78 students from former Trust Territories were studying on scholarships awarded them by Member States. Of these, one was studying in Burma, two in Czechoslovakia, four in Hungary, 42 in India, five in Italy, six in Poland, four in the USSR, 13 in the United States and one in Yugoslavia.

All, except one student from Western Samoa, were from former African Trust Territories.

Three of the 32 awards made from the 1961-62 offers were not used. These particular awards, made by Yugoslavia, were not taken up because of difficulties in obtaining passports and because of travel difficulties. A further 29 scholarships were not used because they were not awarded. These included three Burmese, five Indonesian, two United States, eight Turkish and 11 Yugoslav scholarships. The Burmese, Indonesian and Turkish scholarships were not awarded because no qualified candidates had applied. The two United States scholarships, reserved for students from Nauru, New Guinea and Western Samoa, were not awarded because no students from these Territories had applied. Forty-three scholarships from the 1961-62 offers were awarded to students from other territories; as to the disposal of 54 scholarships, no information was available.

The Secretary-General further noted that, as far as could be ascertained from the information available, all scholarships being used at the time his reports were submitted were held by students from former Trust Territories, predominantly African territories. No scholarships under this programme were being used by students from the three remaining Trust Territories—Nauru, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The question of offers of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, when the Fourth Committee and the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's reports.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1193.

T/1596 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1426-1431.
Plenary Meeting 1200.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI B.

A/5228. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5390. Report of Fourth Committee.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

At its twenty-ninth session (31 May—20 July 1962), the Trusteeship Council considered and,

on 6 July, took note of the latest in a series of periodic reports by the Secretary-General on

the dissemination of information in Trust Territories about the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System.

Covering the period from 1 June 1961 to 31 May 1962, the report included details on information disseminated—through all mass communications media and in the principal local languages as well as in the language of the Administering Authority concerned—about the United Nations Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; about the purposes and operation of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System; and about the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Material sent to the Trust Territories included the following: 40,614 copies of publications consisting of 22 different titles in English, French, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Swahili, Trukese and Yapese; about 2,400 copies of the pictorial wallsheet on the Trusteeship System; 237 photographic display sets; and about 118,000 copies of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, issued in the following languages: English, French, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Swahili, Trukese and Yapese. (Other versions of the Declaration were in preparation.) In addition, the first of a series of educational films, entitled *The Charter of the United Nations*, had been made available

for distribution, and two additional titles in the series—entitled *The General Assembly and The Trusteeship Council and System*, respectively—had been produced and prints dispatched to the Territories. Also distributed were radio scripts and recordings of a series of radio talks specially prepared for the Trust Territories.

Another report by the Secretary-General, submitted later in 1962 to the General Assembly's seventeenth session, pointed out that a United Nations Information Centre had been established at Port Moresby in April 1962 to serve the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and also Papua. Premises and other facilities for the Centre had been provided by the Administering Authority. The Director ad interim of the Centre, which was fully operational, was in the process of selecting, in consultation with the Administering Authority, qualified indigenous inhabitants to be trained for positions of responsibility in the Centre. The report also described the activities of the Centre.

On 20 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted without objection, on the unanimous recommendation of its Fourth Committee, a resolution (1859 (XVII)) whereby it took note with satisfaction of the establishment of the United Nations Information Centre at Port Moresby and also of the training of qualified indigenous inhabitants for positions of responsibility in that Centre.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1193.

T/1593. Report of Secretary-General on dissemination of information on United Nations and international Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1426-1431.
Plenary Meeting 1200.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI A.

A/5231. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.773. Brazil: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 19 December 1962, meeting 1431.

A/5390. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1859 (XVII), as submitted by Fourth Com-

mittee, A/5390, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1200.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1644 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take steps, in consultation with the Administering Authority concerned, to establish without any further delay in New Guinea in 1962 a United Nations information centre in which responsible positions would be occupied by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with resolution 1644 (XVI),

"Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment at Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea, in April 1962, of a United Nations Information Centre and also of the training of qualified indigenous inhabitants for positions of responsibility in that Centre."

CHAPTER IV

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES

RUANDA-URUNDI

Ruanda-Urundi was the last of the Trust Territories in Africa to attain independence. It did so on 1 July 1962, with the emergence of the Kingdom of Burundi and the Republic of Rwanda as two independent and sovereign States. Both were admitted to membership of the United Nations on 18 September 1962.

The Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi had been under Belgian administration, first under the League of Nations Mandates System and then, after 1946, under the United Nations International Trusteeship System. One of the most densely populated areas in central Africa, its population in 1960 was estimated at 5 million people, half of whom lived in the northern part, Rwanda, the other half in the southern part, Burundi.

BACKGROUND TO DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1959

A brief account of some of the main developments in the Territory prior to February 1962 is given in the following paragraphs.¹

In November 1959, disturbances broke out in Rwanda between different ethnic groups (the Tutsi and the Hutu). That same month, the Belgian Government published a statement on the policy it intended to pursue in the Trust Territory. In 1960, a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory reported in detail to the Trusteeship Council on political developments in the Territory, and the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session in 1960 and 1961, considered conditions in the Territory and heard many petitioners.

In 1961, a three-member United Nations Commission visited the Territory three times (in January, June-September and October-November). On 29 November 1961, it submitted a report for the Assembly's sixteenth session on the events which had taken place in the Territory and on the elections which were held in Burundi in September 1961 under United Nations supervision, as well as on the elections and

referendum in Rwanda (supervised by the United Nations) which resulted in the proclamation of a republican régime.

On 21 December 1961, Rwanda and Burundi were granted internal self-government with Belgium retaining power over external relations, defence and internal public order and the supervision of financial administration.

On 23 February 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1743(XVI))² setting up a new Commission for Ruanda-Urundi composed of five commissioners. The Commission was asked to proceed immediately to the Territory with a view to ensuring the achievement, with the full co-operation of the Administering Authority and national authorities, of the following objectives: (a) the reconciliation of the various political factions in the Territory; (b) the return and resettlement of all refugees; (c) the guaranteeing of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and association and political activity in peaceful conditions; (d) the maintenance of law and order; (e) arrangements for the training of indigenous forces with the help of experts or a training mission provided by the United Nations, and the rapid withdrawal of Belgian military and paramilitary forces, to be completed before independence, with the exception of such personnel whose retention, in the view of the Commission in consultation with the authorities of Ruanda-Urundi and the Administering Authority and without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the future independent Ruanda-Urundi and subject to the latter's subsequent ratification, might be considered necessary as an interim measure.

The Commission was also asked to convene a high-level conference at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as soon as possible, with a view to finding a

¹ For further details, see Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 353-56; Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 455-69; and Y.U.N. 1961, pp. 484-94.

² For further details, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 491-93.

mutually acceptable formula for the creation of the closest possible form of political, economic and administrative union between Rwanda and Burundi. The Assembly's resolution also envisaged setting 1 July 1962 as the date for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, subject to Assembly approval upon examination of the Commission's report.

Another Assembly resolution adopted on 23 February 1962 (1744(XVI))³ asked the Commission to engage in talks with the Administering Authority, the Government of Rwanda and the Mwami (King) and his representatives with a view to reaching agreement, on a mutually acceptable basis, for the peaceful settlement of the question of the future of the Mwami.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

In its report submitted on 26 May 1962, the Commission reported on the Addis Ababa conference, held from 9 to 19 April 1962, with the participation of high-level delegations from Rwanda and from Burundi. The conference agreed on an economic union between the two countries and on the establishment of a Council of Economic Union of Rwanda and Burundi to co-ordinate the general economic, financial and commercial policies of the two countries. No agreement, however, was reached on any form of political union between Rwanda and Burundi, and the Commission was compelled "to admit the regrettable fact that the Territory was divided."

The Commission regretted that, despite all its efforts towards political unity, it had failed to overcome what it described as "the psychosis of mutual distrust which has prevented the two sides from taking a clearer view of their long-term interests."

In discussing problems relating to the maintenance of order, the Commission stated that the Administering Authority had decided to withdraw, before 30 May 1962, 300 men of the troops it had in the Territory; the 900 remaining troops, the Administering Authority felt, should stay there until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. If the General Assembly adopted 1 July as the date for independence and called for the withdrawal of all Belgian troops by that date, the Administering Authority would then be willing to evacuate those troops within

the minimum period technically necessary—which, it thought, would be about two or three months.

The Commission felt that in the case of Burundi—the Government of which had stated that it would no longer agree to the presence of foreign troops on its soil after independence—there were no serious grounds for supposing that the presence of Belgian troops, maintained after independence against the will of the Government and people of Burundi, could in any way contribute to the maintenance of order in the Territory.

In Rwanda, on the other hand, public life had been characterized, the Commission said, by "increasing tension, serious dissension and social political upheavals of a particularly violent nature ever since the events of November 1959." Even if the Belgian troops assisted in maintaining order, as in the past, the stability and security of the country would be in jeopardy and would be exposed to constant threats so long as national union and reconciliation had not been achieved on a lasting basis. The Commission welcomed the formation on 14 May of a national coalition government in Rwanda as an important first step on the road towards real pacification. It considered that the date of 1 July should be confirmed as the date for independence in both parts of the Territory.

In addition, the Commission noted that no formula which would be acceptable to both sides could be found for a peaceful settlement of the question of the future of the Mwami of Rwanda.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly reconvened on 7 June 1962 to resume consideration of the question of Ruanda-Urundi. The Administering Authority submitted notes to the Assembly's Fourth Committee on (a) the separation of the administration of Rwanda and Burundi and its financial implications, and (b) the withdrawal of Belgian troops. The Foreign Minister of Belgium, the Prime Minister of Burundi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Legislative Assembly of Rwanda took part in the debate in the Fourth Committee. Hearings were granted to five petitioners.

³ For details, see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 493.

On 23 June, Belgium introduced a draft resolution in the Fourth Committee whereby the Assembly would decide, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that the Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi would be terminated on 1 July 1962, when Rwanda and Burundi would become independent and sovereign States, to be recommended for membership in the United Nations. The Assembly would also ask the Secretary-General: (a) to help the Governments of independent Rwanda and Burundi in implementing the Agreement on Economic Union concluded by them at Addis Ababa, in organizing the technical and economic assistance which they needed and in strengthening and training their security forces; and (b) to supervise the withdrawal of the Belgian troops in strict accordance with the wishes of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi.

Another draft resolution was submitted two days later by the following Members: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, the Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta. It was subsequently revised, with Gabon, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Somalia joining the list of sponsors.

By this revised 25-power text, the Assembly would: (1) decide that the Trusteeship Agreement be ended on 1 July 1962, when Rwanda and Burundi would become sovereign and independent States, to be recommended for United Nations membership; (2) call on Belgium to withdraw and evacuate its forces still remaining in Rwanda and Burundi, with the Belgian troops in process of evacuation to be confined, as of 1 July 1962, within their barracks, and the evacuation to be completed by 1 August 1962, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of Rwanda and Burundi; (3) ask the Secretary-General to send a representative immediately to Rwanda and Burundi together with a team of experts whose functions would be: (a) to supervise the withdrawal of Belgian forces; (b) to help the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi in carrying out their economic union; (c) to study their need for technical and economic assistance and assist them, at their request, in organizing their administrative cadres and de-

veloping and training their internal security forces; and (4) authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$2 million for the purpose of such emergency measures as might be required to ensure the continuation of essential services in the two countries.

In addition, the United Nations Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and other United Nations agencies, as well as the specialized agencies, would be asked to give special consideration to the needs of Rwanda and Burundi. The Assembly would also express the hope that all United Nations Members would render such technical and economic assistance as they could to the new States. It would, further, ask the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly's seventeenth session (due to open in September 1963) on the implementation of the resolution.

A number of amendments to the 25-power draft resolution were submitted. Most of them dealt with the paragraph in the 25-power text on the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Territory. Thus, Belgium proposed a change by which the Assembly, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of Rwanda and Burundi, would call on the Government "to withdraw and evacuate its troops still remaining in Ruanda-Urundi, to effect and complete this withdrawal during the month following the date on which the request is expressed or confirmed and to carry out the arrangements for this withdrawal in agreement with the Governments." New Zealand proposed an amendment by which the Assembly would call on the Government of Belgium to withdraw its forces from Rwanda and Burundi and complete the evacuation of these forces by 1 August 1962, unless the independent States of Rwanda and Burundi requested that such forces remain on their respective territories with their full consent in the interests of these States and without prejudice to their sovereignty. Both amendments were subsequently withdrawn.

The USSR proposed an amendment whereby the Assembly would call on the Belgian Government to withdraw and evacuate its forces still remaining in Rwanda and Burundi "by 1 July 1962."

Iran proposed an oral amendment so that, as of 1 July 1962, the Belgian troops in the

process of evacuation would (instead of being "confined within their barracks") "no longer have any role to play." India proposed adding, after "any role to play," the following words: "and will be subject to regulations promulgated by the two sovereign Governments with regard to their movements in the new States."

France reintroduced the amendment withdrawn by New Zealand. After further discussion, however, both India and France withdrew their amendments.

The Belgian draft resolution was also withdrawn. Speaking before the vote in the Fourth Committee on the 25-power text, taken on 26 June, the Foreign Minister of Belgium stated that the Belgian troops in Rwanda, as well as in Burundi, would leave if these Governments decided that they must leave and that during the period of their evacuation they would no longer have any role to play and would be subject to the laws of Rwanda and Burundi.

The USSR amendment was rejected by a roll-call vote of 46 to 24, with 33 abstentions. The Iranian amendment was approved by 79 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The Fourth Committee, after voting on various amendments and various parts of the text before it, adopted the 25-power draft, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 92 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

On 27 June, at a plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted the text as resolution 1746(XVI), by a roll-call vote of 93 to 0, with

10 abstentions. It did so after a series of votes on parts of the text and after rejecting the USSR amendment, reintroduced in plenary, by a roll-call vote of 46 votes against to 24 in favour, with 33 abstentions.

On 1 July 1962, the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi was terminated in accordance with the resolution, and Rwanda and Burundi emerged as two independent and sovereign States. On 18 September 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly admitted both countries as Members of the United Nations. (See also p. 150.)

On 7 November 1962, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session on the implementation of the resolution adopted on 27 June. Among other things, he reported that he had sent a special representative to Burundi and Rwanda on 30 June 1962; that the evacuation of the Belgian military personnel from Burundi and Rwanda had been completed on 29 August 1962, and that, assisted by United Nations experts, the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda had started putting into effect the Agreement of Economic Union signed by them at Addis Ababa on 19 April 1962. He also reported on their technical and economic assistance needs and action already taken to meet them. On 18 December 1962, the Assembly adopted a resolution on ways of meeting these needs. (For further details, see pp. 223-25.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1188, 1193.

T/1583. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Belgium on administration of Ruanda-Urundi for year 1960.

T/1592. Observations of UNESCO.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 16TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1305-1327.
Plenary Meetings 1107, 1118, 1119.

A/5126 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi.

A/C.4/516/Add.4-6. Petitions and communications. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/549 and Add.1. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/550. Note by Administering Authority on situation concerning separation of administration of

Rwanda and Burundi and its financial implications. A/C.4/551. Communication from Belgium: Note on withdrawal of Belgian troops stationed in Ruanda-Urundi.

A/C.4/552, A/C.4/555. Statements by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium on 20 and 26 June 1962, meetings 1321 and 1327.

A/C.4/553. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution A/C.4/L.741.

A/C.4/554. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution A/C.4/L.740.

A/C.4/L.740. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.740/Rev.1. 25-power revised draft resolution, as proposed by sponsors of A/C.4/L.740 and

by Gabon, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone and Somalia, and as amended by Belgium (A/G.4/L.742) and orally by Iran, adopted by Fourth Committee on 26 June 1962, meeting 1327, by roll-call vote of 92 to 0, with 11 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, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.4/L.741 and Corr.1. Belgium: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.742. Belgium: amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.740/Rev.1.

A/C.4/L.744-. USSR: amendment to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.740/Rev.1.

A/C.4/L.745. New Zealand: amendment to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.740/Rev.1.

A/C.4/L.746. USSR: sub-amendment to New Zealand amendment, A/C.4/L.745.

A/5142. Report of Fourth Committee, Part III.

A/L.388. USSR: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5142.

RESOLUTION 1746(xvi), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5142, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1962, meeting 1118, by roll-call vote of 93 to 0, with 10 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, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab

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

Against: None.

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

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1743 (XVI) of 23 February 1962 and the other resolutions on the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi, as well as its resolution 63(I) of 13 December 1946,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi appointed under paragraph 2 of resolution 1743 (XVI),

"Noting that the efforts to maintain the unity of Ruanda-Urundi did not succeed,

"Welcoming the Agreement on Economic Union concluded between the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi at the Conference at Addis Ababa held under the auspices of the Commission,

"Taking into account the fact that the bulk of the Administering Authority's forces still remain in the Territory notwithstanding the objective, stated in paragraph 3 (e) of resolution 1743(XVI), of securing the rapid withdrawal of Belgian military and paramilitary forces before independence,

"Expressing its satisfaction at the favourable trends towards reconciliation noted by the Commission in its report, in particular, in Rwanda, the participation in the Government of two members of the Opposition,

"Having heard the representatives of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi and the petitioners,

"Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples embodied in resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Taking note of the desire of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi to attain independence as separate States on 1 July 1962, the date envisaged in paragraph 7 of resolution 1743 (XVI),

"Taking into account the declaration by the Government of Burundi that from the date of the proclamation of independence it will not agree to the presence of foreign troops on its soil, and the declaration by the Government of Rwanda that the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement will make illegal the presence of Belgian troops in the territory of the Republic,

"Noting the declaration of the Administering Authority that it will withdraw its forces from Rwanda and Burundi in accordance with the wishes of the General Assembly and the Governments concerned,

"Recalling that after independence Rwanda and Burundi will enjoy sovereign rights,

"Bearing in mind the needs which will confront Rwanda and Burundi in all fields when they accede to independence,

"Recalling its resolution 1415(XIV) of 5 December 1959 on assistance to territories emerging from a trust status and to newly independent States,

"1. Expresses its warm appreciation to the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, 1962, for the way it has performed its tasks;

"2. Decides, in agreement with the Administering

Authority, to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946 in respect of Ruanda-Urundi on 1 July 1962, on which date Rwanda and Burundi shall emerge as two independent and sovereign States;

"3. Calls upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw and evacuate its forces still remaining in Rwanda and Burundi, and that, as of 1 July 1962, the Belgian troops in process of evacuation will no longer have any role to play and that the evacuation must be completed by 1 August 1962, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of Rwanda and Burundi;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to send immediately to Rwanda and Burundi a representative together with a team of experts whose functions shall be:

"(a) To supervise the withdrawal and evacuation of Belgian forces in accordance with this resolution;

"(b) To help the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi to secure the implementation of the Agreement on Economic Union reached between the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi at Addis Ababa on 19 April 1962;

"(c) To study, in consultation with the Governments concerned and in the light of the recommendations made by the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, the need for technical and economic assistance in Rwanda and Burundi, so as to enable the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon, together with his recommendation, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;

"(d) To assist the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, at their request, in the organization of their administrative cadres and other related matters;

"(e) To assist the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, at their request, in the development and training of internal security forces;

"5. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1735(XVI) of 20 December 1961

on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1962, to enter into commitments not exceeding \$2 million for the purpose of such emergency measures as may be required to ensure the continuation of essential services in the two countries, pending the consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 4 (c) above;

"6. Requests the United Nations Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and other United Nations bodies, as well as the specialized agencies, to give special consideration to the needs of Rwanda and Burundi;

"7. Expresses the hope that all Member States of the United Nations will render such technical and economic assistance as they can to the new States of Rwanda and Burundi;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session on the implementation of this resolution;

"9. Recommends that, after the proclamation of independence on 1 July 1962, Rwanda and Burundi should be admitted as Members of the United Nations under Article 4 of the Charter."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

A/5178. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Belgium on administration of Ruanda-Urundi for 1960 and referring to Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI) terminating Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946 in respect of Territory).

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter I.

A/5283, and Corr.1. Rwanda and Burundi. Report by Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI).

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 224-25, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDI AND RWANDA.)

NEW GUINEA

The Trust Territory of New Guinea has a land area of about 93,000 square miles and consists of the northeastern part of the island of New Guinea and numerous adjacent islands. At 30 June 1961, it had an enumerated indigenous population of 1,433,383 persons and an additional estimated population of 64,300. The non-indigenous population numbered 15,536.

Conditions in the Trust Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July 1962), together with the report on New Guinea of the 1962 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea. The Trusteeship Council's report was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Visiting Mission in 1962 suggested that the time had now come to create a Parliament of Papua and New Guinea. It considered it possible to proceed more rapidly in the political field than had been contemplated when the Territory's new Legislative Council was inaugurated in 1961. Convinced that the people had leaders who were competent to speak for them and to represent them responsibly in a central Parliament, it believed that the establishment of a Parliament would do more than anything else to give the Territory that national sentiment and sense of political unity which had so

far been so noticeably lacking. It also believed that the establishment of the Legislative Council with elected representatives, coupled with the Administering Authority's intention of drawing up a common electoral roll and the experience gained in local government councils, now made it possible to plan for a Parliament of Papua and New Guinea of about 100 members elected directly and by adult suffrage under a system of single-member constituencies; all preparations for such elections should be put in hand immediately and completed not later than the end of 1963. Endorsing these views, the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority should give serious consideration to the Mission's recommendation for the election of a Parliament not later than 31 December 1963.

The Council also endorsed the Mission's views on local government councils. It suggested further development of the policy of giving local government councils subventions from public funds to help them increase and extend their activities, and to undertake, on an agency basis, some functions now performed by the Administration. It agreed with the Mission that they should be given fuller powers similar to those of local government authorities elsewhere, both in regard to functions and finance.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that the time had now come for a full review of the economic problems and programmes in the Territory. The Administering Authority, it noted, had already been in touch with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with regard to the Mission's proposal that the Bank be invited to carry out a full economic survey. The Council proposed that the survey, to be completed no later than 31 December 1963, should be directed to the preparation and execution of a complete and concerted plan for the economic development of the Territory.

The Council commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the Mission's suggestion on the need to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of landholding providing for secure individual registered titles.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted the views of the 1962 Visiting Mission that: the Administration's educational programme for mass literacy, while commendable, paid little or no attention to the need for higher education; a positive programme was required to ensure that hundreds of students would be qualifying for and demanding higher education; the Administering Authority should now be planning to turn out at least 100 university graduates a year; planning should include the provision of special courses for selected students at both secondary and post-secondary levels and the provision of inducements, through scholarships or the payment of living allowances, to enable them to complete such courses; and this programme should be planned now and put into operation not later than the end of 1963.

It welcomed the Administering Authority's comprehensive plans for secondary and post-secondary education. These included: the selection of an annual quota of candidates for higher academic education and the provision of special monetary inducements for them to continue their formal school studies up to university level; the establishment of a central residential administrative college, a university, and a "full standard" multi-racial teachers' college; the provision of higher technical training facilities; and the expansion of secondary education throughout the Territory. It also recommended that the Administering Authority should devote even more attention to developing university and higher education and that it give special heed to the Mission's proposals on this matter.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In December 1962, the representative of Australia informed the General Assembly's Fourth Committee about the recommendations made by a Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to review and report on the Territory's political development. This Select Committee had recommended that the Legislative Council be increased in size from 37 to 65 members. (The existing Legislative Council consisted of: the Administrator as president; 24 ex officio appointed official and unofficial members; and

12 elected members.) By the Select Committee's recommendations, the number of electoral Papuans and New Guineans would be increased from 6 to 44, and that of elected Europeans from 6 to 10; the remaining 10 members of the new body would be *ex officio* and appointed official members.

The Select Committee had also recommended that all necessary arrangements, including the preparation and printing of a common roll, be completed in time for the enlarged Council

to be elected in March 1964. Further, the Government had accepted the Select Committee's report as a clear and firm expression of the wishes of the majority of the Territory's people on the next steps to be taken in their political development. The Australian representative added that his Government also proposed to introduce in 1963 a Bill in the Australian Parliament to give effect to the Select Committee's recommendations by an amendment to the Papua and New Guinea Act.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1194-1200, 1202.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. F.2319/62.

T/1591. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of New Guinea for period 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961.

T/1601. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority on developments in Territory since 30 June 1961.

T/1604. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962. Report on New Guinea, T/1597 and Add. 1, together with relevant resolution of Trusteeship Council.

T/L.1044 and Add.1, T/L.1053, T/L.1054. Condi-

tions in Territory. Secretariat working paper, Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations of Council members. Chapter on New Guinea as a whole adopted by Council on 20 July 1962, meeting 1202, by 7 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1426, 1431.

A/5177. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on Trust Territory of New Guinea.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters III-V; Part II, Chapter II.

A/C.4/596. Statement by representative of Australia on 15 December 1962, Fourth Committee, meeting 1426.

NAURU

The Trust Territory of Nauru is a small island in the central Pacific with an area of 5,263 acres. As of 30 June 1961, the population consisted of 2,409 Nauruans, 1,094 other Pacific Islanders, 712 Chinese and 324 Europeans.

Conditions in the Trust Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July 1962), together with the report on Nauru of the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1962.

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 is estimated that these deposits will be exhausted in less than 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.

In 1961, at its twenty-seventh session, the Trusteeship Council directed its 1962 Visiting Mission to ascertain as fully as possible the wishes of the Nauruans on this question. The Visiting Mission reported that the Nauruan leaders had confirmed that a new home had to be found for them. The Council, later in 1962, endorsed the Mission's view that the time had come for the Administering Authority to work out in detail specific and definite plans and to submit them without further delay to the Nauruans for their consideration and discussion, and that the opportunity should be given them to make proposals for any changes or improvements which might occur to them.

CONSIDERATION BY
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council endorsed the Mission's view that the time had come for the establishment of a legislative and executive council with major Nauruan participation, and that a single body might be sufficient for an island the size of Nauru. The Council recommended, as suggested by the Mission, that an advisory committee should be set up immediately to consider the whole matter of future legislation and executive authority and to work out constitutional plans for full participation by the Nauruans in the Territory's legislative and executive administration.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

In 1960-61, the Territory's phosphate exports totalled £2,945,098, as compared with £2,836,261 in the previous year. The deposits were worked and sold under the sole direction of the British Phosphate Commissioners. All expenses of the Administration not met by other revenue were defrayed from the proceeds of phosphate sales. In 1960-61, payments from the British Phosphate Commissioners totalled £470,667, and other revenues amounted to £19,566. The Administering Authority stated that the role of the Commissioners in Nauru was economic, not political, and that they were not able to exert any influence over the Territory's budget.

The Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's recommendation that there should be at least one meeting a year between representatives of the Commissioners and the elected representatives of the Nauruans to discuss subjects submitted by both sides. It believed that such an annual review would provide an opportunity for all questions affecting both the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauruans to be thoroughly explained and discussed. Endorsed, too, was the Mission's recommendation that, if this method of consultation and co-operation proved inadequate, the Governments concerned should select one or two Nauruans to participate in the deliberations of the Board of Commissioners on all matters affecting Nauruan interests.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

At previous sessions, the Council had expressed its concern about the need to remove existing disparities in the standard working week in Nauru, where some non-European employees work 44 hours and others, such as clerical staff, work between 36 and 40 hours. It considered that any inequality in employment conditions that might be based on difference of race and nationality should be eliminated. At its twenty-ninth session, it welcomed the Administering Authority's announcement that a standard working week would be established for all employees of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners regardless of their area of recruitment.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction the Visiting Mission's statement that the standard of accommodation and teaching in Nauruan schools was excellent and that the ratio of teachers to pupils was good in both Administration and mission schools. It was gratified that the number of Administration scholarships for secondary education in Australia had been increased from 8 to 12.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In December 1962, the representative of Australia informed the Assembly's Fourth Committee that, in order to assist the Nauruans in choosing a new home, the Australian Government had in October 1962 appointed a Director of Nauruan Resettlement, who was giving his whole attention to the problem. He added that the Administering Authority was looking for ways to extend the powers and functions of the Nauruan Local Government Council and was studying the practicability of establishing a Public Service Commission.

Discussing the Visiting Mission's recommendation for the institution of regular annual conferences between the British Phosphate Commissioners and representatives of the Nauruans, he said that the Australian Government was consulting with the Commissioners to determine the best way of associating the Nauruans with the phosphate mining operations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1188-1195, 1199-1202.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of Nauru from 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, F.1821/62.

T/1589. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of Nauru for period 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961.

T/1603. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962. Report on Nauru, T/1595 and Add.I, together with relevant resolution of Trusteeship Council.

T/1599. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority on developments in Nauru since 30 June 1961.

T/1600. Nauruan proposals for resettlement submitted

to Government of Australia on 19 June 1962.

T/L.1039 and Add.I, T/L.1051, T/L.1052. Conditions in Territory. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations of Council members. Chapter on Nauru as a whole adopted by Council on 20 July 1962, meeting 1202, by 8 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1426, 1431.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters III-V; Part II, Chapter III.

A/5176. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on Nauru.

A/C.4/596. Statement by representative of Australia on 15 December 1962, meeting 1426.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands have a total land area of 687 square miles and are spread over an ocean area of some 3 million square miles in the western Pacific north of the Equator. Its population totalled 77,913 in 1961.

Conditions in the Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-ninth session (31 May-20 July 1962).

At previous sessions, the Trusteeship Council had been concerned with the displacement of the inhabitants of some Marshall Islands because of thermo-nuclear experiments or the radioactive "fall-out" from such experiments. In 1962, at its twenty-ninth session, it was informed that the general readjustment and condition of the islanders remained satisfactory. The report of the periodic annual medical examination indicated that the general health of the Rongelapese remained satisfactory and that no further discernible aftermaths of the fall-out were found. The people of Rongelap were now completely self-supporting, and those of Kili and Ujelang had ample cash income from trust funds and the sale of copra to supplement their subsistence crops.

As to the claims of the people of Rongelap for compensation, the Trusteeship Council noted the statement of the Administering Authority that legislation had been submitted to the United States Congress for their early settle-

ment. It considered that the need for the most expeditious settlement of these claims could not be over-emphasized and hoped that the action that had been initiated would bring this matter to a satisfactory close.

At previous sessions, the Council had also made various recommendations about the settling of claims for compensation for war damages suffered by the Territory's indigenous inhabitants. In 1962, at its twenty-ninth session, it noted with regret that the claims were still unsettled. It also noted the statements of the Administering Authority that it had begun negotiations on the claims with the Government of Japan, that it would diligently pursue steps for their settlement and that it hoped to be able to report a satisfactory settlement of the claims to the Council's thirtieth (1963) session. The Council was also informed that legislation was being sought which would permit the claimants to put their cause before the United States Court of Claims.

On 5 July 1962, the Council adopted a resolution on the matter. Noting that its two previous recommendations (of 29 July 1959⁴ and 5 May 1960,⁵ respectively) on compensation for lands alienated from the inhabitants of Kwajalein had remained unfulfilled for two years, it recommended that, failing agreement by the

⁴See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 390.

⁵See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 485.

people of Kwajalein to the procedure now contemplated by the Administering Authority, the question should be settled without delay by arbitration, with the procedure for this being agreed upon between the two parties. It hoped that the Administering Authority would be able to report the satisfactory settlement of this question at the Council's 1963 session.

The resolution to this effect (2135(XXIX)) was adopted by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a USSR proposal as amended by Bolivia. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for the measures taken to transform the Inter-District Advisory Committee into the Council of Micronesia with an elected Micronesian Chairman. It noted, however, that the new Council remained essentially an advisory body with no greater powers than its predecessor had. It hoped that the Administering Authority would spare no effort in transforming it into a fully competent Territorial Legislature within a year or two by transferring to it all the necessary responsibility and legislative powers.

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the unification of the administration of Saipan with the rest of the Territory under a single civilian administration. This, it felt, would lead to the integration of Rota Island with the rest of the Mariana Islands. It considered that the transfer of the Territory's administrative headquarters from Guam to Saipan on a provisional basis was in itself a cause for satisfaction. It was confident that, in arriving at a final decision on the establishment of the Territory's permanent headquarters, the Administering Authority would take full account of the population's wishes, as well as of considerations of geographical convenience.

Noting that Micronesians had been promoted to the professional and senior executive posts in the Administration, the Council considered that positions of high administrative responsibility, such as those of District and Assistant District Administrator, should also be transferred to Micronesians after suitable on-the-job training, if necessary.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council was informed that, in order to encourage and direct economic development towards the goal of self-sufficiency, the Administering Authority had, in preparing a long-range economic plan for the Territory, proposed to set up a Micronesian Economic Development Fund. The Council considered that the resources of this fund should be substantially increased, and it hoped that the preparation of the proposed long-range economic plan for the Territory would be completed before the opening of the Council's 1963 session, and put into effect as soon as possible. Particular attention in preparing the plan, it considered, should be paid to: the development of new cash crops and the expansion of established crops; the continuing improvement and expansion of existing transport facilities; the acceleration of the homestead programme; and the provision of domestic and foreign capital for the establishment and expansion of small-scale industries.

Though in general satisfied with the progress made with various agricultural programmes in the Territory, the Council expressed concern about the Territory's dependence primarily on copra, and to some extent on cacao, and it stressed the need for further diversification of the Territory's agriculture so as to reduce its dependence on one or two cash crops.

The Council considered that the pilot fisheries project in Palau, the completion of which it welcomed, should be markedly expanded in the very near future, and that similar projects should be established in different districts of the Territory, such as Ponape, Truk and the Marshall Islands.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council urged the Administering Authority to undertake all possible measures for the expeditious eradication of tuberculosis, which was still a serious health problem in the Territory. Noting with satisfaction the construction of new hospital facilities and training of Micronesian doctors, nurses and dentists, it urged the Administering Authority to give more attention to the improvement of medical and health services, as well as the training of medical staff, especially for outlying islands.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Satisfied with various aspects of the progress being made in education, the Council welcomed the decision to set up a high school in each district and believed that the Administering Authority should take steps to introduce education beyond the high school level in the Territory, preferably at the Pacific Islands Central School.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT
OR INDEPENDENCE

As to the political future of the people of the Trust Territory, the Council reiterated conclu-

sions and recommendations made at its twenty-seventh session (1 June-31 July 1961)⁶ and again urged the Administering Authority to establish realistic target dates reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life, in consultation with the representative organs of public opinion in the Territory and in the light of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,⁷ containing a Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1181-1187, 1192, 1199.

Fourteenth annual report to United Nations on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961, transmitted by United States of America to United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of Charter of United Nations. Department of State Publication 7362. International Organization and Conference Series 30. United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.
T/1590. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United States on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period 1 July to 30 June 1961.

T/L.1040 and Add.1,2, T/L.1043, T/L.1049. Conditions in Territory. Secretariat working paper and amendments thereto by Drafting Committee, Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations of Council members.

T/L.1042. USSR: draft resolution.

T/L.1046. Bolivia: amendment to USSR draft resolution, T/L.1042.

T/L.1046. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council, approved by Council on 16 July 1962, meeting 1199, by 7 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 2135(xxix), as submitted by USSR, T/L.1042, and as amended by Bolivia, T/L.1045, adopted by Council on 5 July 1962, meeting 1192, by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 2006(XXIV) of 29 July 1959 and 2063(XXVI) of 5 May 1960,

"Having examined the petition from Mr. Jalle Bolkeim concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

"Having heard the statements of the Administering

Authority on the implementation of the aforementioned recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning compensation for the lands alienated from the inhabitants of Kwajalein,

"Taking into account the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961, endorsed by the Trusteeship Council in its report to the Security Council of 27 July 1961, that if a satisfactory solution was not arrived at in the very near future, the question of compensation of the inhabitants of Kwajalein should be determined by arbitration,

"1. Notes that the recommendations of the Council contained in resolutions 2206(XXIV) and 2063(XXVI) have remained unfulfilled for two years;

"2. Recommends that failing agreement of the inhabitants of Kwajalein to the procedure now contemplated by the administering authority for the settlement of the question of compensation to the inhabitants of Kwajalein, the question should be settled without delay by arbitration, as recommended by the Visiting Mission, the procedure for arbitration being agreed upon between the parties;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will be able to report satisfactory settlement of this question at the thirtieth session of the Council."

S/5125. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United States on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961.

S/5143. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period from 20 July 1961 to 16 July 1962.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter I E.

⁶See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 176.

⁷See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

Legal Questions

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING THE TEMPLE OF PREAH VIHEAR (CAMBODIA vs. THAILAND)

On 15 June 1962, the International Court of Justice delivered its judgement on the merits in the case between Cambodia and Thailand concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear.

Proceedings in this case¹ were instituted on 6 October 1959 by Cambodia, which stated that since 1949 Thailand had occupied a portion of Cambodian territory on which were situated the ruins of the Temple of Preah Vihear, a sacred place of pilgrimage for the Cambodian people. It asked the Court *inter alia* to declare that sovereignty over the territory belonged to the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Government of Thailand having raised two preliminary objections, the Court by its judgement of 26 May 1961 found that it had jurisdiction.

In its judgement of 15 June 1962, the Court found, by 9 votes to 3 (Judges Moreno Quintana, Wellington Koo and Sir Percy Spender), that the Temple of Preah Vihear was situated in territory under the sovereignty of Cambodia and, in consequence, that Thailand was under an obligation to withdraw any military or police forces, or other guards or keepers, stationed by it at the Temple, or in its vicinity on Cambodian territory.

By 7 votes to 5 (Judges Tanaka, Morelli, Moreno Quintana, Wellington Koo and Sir Percy Spender), the Court found that Thailand was under an obligation to restore to Cambodia any sculptures, stelae, fragments of monuments, sandstone models and ancient pottery which might, since the date of the occupation of the Temple by Thailand in 1954, have been re-

moved from the Temple or the Temple area by the Thai authorities.

Sitting on the case were the President of the Court, Judge Winiarski; the Vice-Président, Judge Alfaro; and Judges Basdevant, Badawi, Moreno Quintana, Wellington Koo, Sir Percy Spender, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Koretsky, Tanaka, Bustamante y Rivero, and Morelli.

Judge Tanaka and Judge Morelli appended to the judgement a joint declaration. Vice-Président Alfaro and Judge Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice appended separate opinions; Judges Moreno Quintana, Wellington Koo and Sir Percy Spender appended dissenting opinions. (For details, see document cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In delivering its judgement, the Court made the following points:

The subject of the dispute was sovereignty over the region of the Temple of Preah Vihear. This ancient sanctuary, partially in ruins, stood on a promontory of the Dangrek range of mountains which constituted the boundary between Cambodia and Thailand. The dispute had its *fons et origo* in the boundary settlements made in the period 1904-08 between France, then conducting the foreign relations of Indo-China (of which Cambodia then formed part), and Siam (as Thailand was then called). The application of the Treaty of 13 February 1904 was, in particular, involved. That Treaty established the general character of the frontier,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 401; Y.U.N., 1960, p. 539; Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 507, 508.

the exact boundary of which was to be delimited by a Franco-Siamese Mixed Commission.

In the eastern sector of the Dangrek range, in which Preah Vihear was situated, the frontier was to follow the watershed line. For the purpose of delimiting that frontier, it was agreed, at a meeting held on 2 December 1906, that the Mixed Commission should travel along the Dangrek range carrying out all the necessary reconnaissance. It had not been contested that the Presidents of the French and Siamese sections of the Commission duly made this journey, in the course of which they visited the Temple of Preah Vihear. In January and February 1907, the President of the French section had reported to his Government that the frontier line had been definitely established. It therefore seemed clear that a frontier had been surveyed and fixed, although there was no record of any decision and no reference to the Dangrek region in any minutes of the meetings of the Commission after 2 December 1906. Moreover, at the time when the Commission might have been expected to meet to wind up its work, the two Governments had already entered into negotiations for the conclusion of a further Franco-Siamese boundary treaty, the Treaty of 23 March 1907.

The final stage of the delimitation was the preparation of maps. The Siamese Government, which did not dispose of adequate technical means, had requested that French officers should map the frontier region. These maps were completed in the autumn of 1907 by a team of French officers, some of whom had been members of the Mixed Commission, and they were communicated to the Siamese Government in 1908. Amongst them was a map of the Dangrek range showing Preah Vihear on the Cambodian side. It was on that map (filed as Annex I to its Memorial) that Cambodia had principally relied in support of its claim to sovereignty over the Temple. Thailand, on the other hand, had contended that the map, not being the work of the Mixed Commission, had no binding character; that the frontier indicated on it was not the true watershed line and that the true watershed line would place the Temple in Thailand; that the map had never been accepted by Thailand or, alternatively, that, if Thailand had accepted it, that

country had done so only because of a mistaken belief that the frontier indicated corresponded with the watershed line.

The Annex I map was never formally approved by the Mixed Commission, which had ceased to function some months before its production and the Court concluded that, in its inception, it had no binding character. It was clear from the record, however, that the maps were communicated to the Siamese Government as purporting to represent the outcome of the work of delimitation; since there was no reaction on the part of the Siamese authorities, either then or for many years, they must be held to have acquiesced.

The Siamese Government, and later the Thai Government, had raised no query about the Annex I map prior to its negotiations with Cambodia in Bangkok in 1958. But in 1934-35 a survey had established a divergence between the map line and the true line of the watershed, and other maps had been produced showing the Temple as being in Thailand; Thailand had nevertheless continued also to use and indeed to publish maps showing Preah Vihear as lying in Cambodia. Moreover, in the course of the negotiations for the 1925 and 1937 Franco-Siamese Treaties, which confirmed the existing frontiers, and in 1947 in Washington before the Franco-Siamese Conciliation Commission, it would have been natural for Thailand to raise the matter: it did not do so. The natural inference was that Thailand had accepted the frontier at Preah Vihear as it was drawn on the map, irrespective of its correspondence with the watershed line. Thailand had stated that having been, at all material times, in possession of Preah Vihear, it had had no need to raise the matter; it had indeed instanced the acts of its administrative authorities on the ground as evidence that it had never accepted the Annex I line at Preah Vihear. But the Court found it difficult to regard such local acts as nullifying the consistent attitude of the central Thai authorities. Moreover, Siam failed to react when Prince Damrong, President of the Royal Institute of Siam, on a visit to the Temple in 1930, was officially received there by the French Resident for the adjoining Cambodian province.

From these facts, the Court concluded that

Thailand had accepted the Annex I map. Even if there were any doubt in this connexion, Thailand was now precluded from asserting that it had not accepted the Annex I map since France and Cambodia had relied upon Thailand's acceptance and it had for fifty years enjoyed such benefits as the Treaty of 1904 had conferred on it. Furthermore, with the acceptance of the Annex I map, the Parties had adopted an interpretation of the Treaty settlement which caused the map line to prevail over the provisions of the Treaty. Also, there was no reason to think that the Parties had

attached any special importance to the line of the watershed as such, compared with the overriding importance of a final regulation of their own frontiers.

The Court therefore felt bound to pronounce in favour of the frontier indicated on the Annex I map in the disputed area, and it became unnecessary to consider whether the line as mapped did in fact correspond to the true watershed line.

For these reasons, the Court upheld the submissions of Cambodia concerning sovereignty over Preah Vihear.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand) (Merits). Judgment of 15 June 1962: I.C.J. Reports, 1962, pp. 6-146.

CASES CONCERNING SOUTH WEST AFRICA (ETHIOPIA vs. SOUTH AFRICA; LIBERIA vs. SOUTH AFRICA)

On 21 December 1962 the International Court of Justice delivered its judgement on preliminary objections to its jurisdiction raised by South Africa in the cases² concerning South West Africa brought against it by Ethiopia and Liberia. The cases, which relate to the continued existence of the Mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of South Africa as Mandatory thereunder, were instituted by Applications of the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia filed in the Registry of the Court on 4 November 1960. The Government of South Africa raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court.

By 8 votes to 7, the Court found that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute. Judges Bustamante y Rivero and Jessup and Judge ad hoc Sir Louis Mbanefo appended separate opinions. President Winiarski, Judge Basdevant, Judge Morelli and Judge ad hoc van Wyk appended dissenting opinions; Judges Sir Percy Spender and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice appended a joint dissenting opinion; Judge Spiropoulos appended a declaration of his dissent. (For further details, see document cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In its judgement, the Court noted that to found the jurisdiction of the Court, the Ap-

plicants, having regard to Article 80, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations (see APPENDIX II, below), relied on Article 7 of the Mandate of 17 December 1920 for South West Africa³ and Article 37 of the Statute of the Court (see APPENDIX II, below).

FIRST PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

The first of the Respondent's preliminary objections maintained that the Mandate for South West Africa had never been, or at any rate since the dissolution of the League of Nations was no longer, a treaty or convention in force within the meaning of Article 37 of the

³Article 7 of the Mandate says: "The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modifications of the terms of the present Mandate."

"The Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the Mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

"The present Declaration shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations. Certified copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all Powers Signatories of the Treaty of Peace with Germany."

²See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 540; Y.U.N., 1961, p. 509.

Statute of the Court. In presenting this preliminary objection in this form, the Respondent stated that it had always considered or assumed that the Mandate for South West Africa had been a "treaty or convention in itself, that is, an international agreement between the Mandatory on the one hand, and, on the other, the Council representing the League and/or its Members," but "that the alternative view might well be taken that in defining the terms of the Mandate, the Council was taking executive action in pursuance of the Covenant (which of course was a convention) and was not entering into an agreement which would itself be a treaty or convention."

In the Court's opinion, this view was not well founded. While the Mandate for South West Africa took the form of a resolution, it could not be regarded as embodying only an executive action in pursuance of the Covenant. In fact and in law it was an international agreement having the character of a treaty or convention.

It had been argued that the Mandate in question had not been registered in accordance with Article 18 of the Covenant, which provided: "No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered." If the Mandate had been *ab initio* null and void on the ground of non-registration, it would follow that the Respondent had not and had never had a legal title for its administration of the territory of South West Africa. Article 18, designed to secure publicity and avoid secret treaties, could not apply in the same way in respect of treaties to which the League of Nations was one of the parties as in respect of treaties concluded among individual Member States.

Since the Mandate in question had had the character of a treaty or convention at its start, the next relevant question to be considered was whether, as such, it was still in force either as a whole including Article 7, or with respect to Article 7 itself. The Respondent contended that it was not in force, and this contention constituted the essence of the first preliminary objection. It was argued that the rights and obligations under the Mandate in relation to the administration of the territory, being of an objective character, still existed, while those

rights and obligations relating to administrative supervision by the League and submission to the Permanent Court of International Justice, being of a contractual character, had necessarily become extinct on the dissolution of the League of Nations.

On this point the Court, recalling the advisory opinion which it had given in 1950 concerning the International Status of South West Africa, stated that its findings on the obligation of the Union Government to submit to international supervision were crystal clear.⁴ To exclude the obligations connected with the Mandate would be to exclude the very essence of the Mandate. The Court also recalled that while it had been divided in 1960 on other points, it had been unanimous on the finding that Article 7 of the Mandate relating to the obligation of the Union of South Africa to submit to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court was still "in force."

The Court found that, though the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice had both ceased to exist, the obligation of the Respondent to submit to compulsory jurisdiction had been effectively transferred to the present Court before the dissolution of the League of Nations, since the League ceased to exist only in April 1946 and the three Parties to the present proceedings had become Members of the United Nations in November 1945.

SECOND PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

The second preliminary objection centred on the term "another Member of the League of Nations" in Article 7, the second paragraph of which reads "the Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the Mandate, such dispute . . . shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice. . . ." It was contended that since all Member States of the League lost their membership and its accompanying rights when the League itself ceased to exist on 19 April 1946, there could no longer be "another Member of the League of Nations" today.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 806-14.

The Court pointed out that interpretation according to the natural and ordinary meaning of the words employed was not an absolute rule and that no reliance could be placed on it where it resulted in a meaning incompatible with the spirit, purpose and context of the provision to be interpreted. Judicial protection of the sacred trust in each Mandate was an essential feature of the Mandates System. The administrative supervision by the League constituted a normal security to ensure full performance by the Mandatory of the "sacred trust" towards the inhabitants of the territory, but the specially assigned role of the Court was even more essential, since it was to serve as the final bulwark of protection by recourse to the Court against possible abuse or breaches of the Mandate.

Another reason for concluding that Article 7, with particular reference to the term "another Member of the League of Nations," continued to be applicable was that obviously an agreement had been reached among all the Members of the League of Nations at the session in April 1946 to continue the different Mandates as far as it was practically feasible, with reference to the obligations of the Mandatory Powers, and therefore to maintain the rights of the Members of the League, notwithstanding the dissolution of the League itself. This agreement was evidenced not only by the contents of the League dissolution of 18 April 1946 but also by the discussions relating to the question of Mandates in the First Committee of the League Assembly and the whole set of surrounding circumstances. Those States which had been Members of the League at the time of its dissolution continued to have the right to invoke the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court as before the dissolution of the League, and that right continued to exist for as long as the Respondent held on to the right to administer the territory under the Mandate. During the prolonged discussions which had been held both in the League Assembly and in its First Committee, the delegates of the Mandatory Powers present solemnly expressed their intention to continue to administer the territories entrusted to them in accordance with the general principles of the existing Mandates.

It was clear from the foregoing that there

had been a unanimous agreement among all the Member States present at the Assembly meeting that the Mandates should continue to be exercised in accordance with the obligations therein defined. Manifestly, this continuance of obligations under the Mandate could not have begun to operate until the day after the dissolution of the League of Nations; hence the literal objections derived from the words "another Member of the League of Nations" were not meaningful, since the resolution of 18 April 1946 had been adopted precisely with a view to averting them and continuing the Mandate as a treaty between the Mandatory and the Members of the League of Nations. For the reasons stated, the Court dismissed the first and second objections.

THIRD PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

The third objection consisted essentially of the proposition that the dispute brought before the Court was not a dispute as envisaged in Article 7 of the Mandate. The Court recalled that Article 7 referred to "any dispute whatever" arising between the Mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations. The language used was broad, clear and precise and referred to any dispute whatever relating to all or any of the provisions of the Mandate, whether they related to substantive obligations of the Mandatory towards the inhabitants of the territory or towards the other Members of the League, or to its obligations to submit to supervision by the League or to protection under Article 7. The scope and purport of these provisions indicated that the Members of the League were understood to have a legal right or interest in the observance by the Mandatory of its obligations both towards the inhabitants and towards the League of Nations and its Members. While Article 6 of the Mandate provided for administrative supervision by the League, Article 7 in effect provided, with the express agreement of the Mandatory, for judicial protection by the Permanent Court. Protection of the material interests of the Members was of course included within its compass, but the well-being and development of the inhabitants were not less important.

The Court concluded that the present dispute was a dispute as envisaged in Article 7 of the

Mandate and that the third preliminary objection must be dismissed.

FOURTH PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

The Court next considered the fourth and last objection, which in essence consisted of the proposition that if a dispute existed within the meaning of Article 7, it was not one which could not be settled by negotiation with the Applicants and that there had been no such negotiations with a view to its settlement.

In the Court's view, the fact that a deadlock had been reached in the collective negotiations in the past, and the fact that both the written pleadings and oral arguments of the Parties had clearly confirmed the continuance of this deadlock, compelled a conclusion that no reasonable probability existed that further negotiations would lead to a settlement. The Respondent having contended that no direct negotiations between it and the Applicants had ever been undertaken, the Court found that what mattered was not so much the form of negotiation as the attitude and views of the Parties on the substantive issues of the question involved. Moreover, where the disputed questions were of common interest to a group of States on one side or the other in an organized body, parliamentary or conference diplomacy had often been found to be the most practical

form of negotiation. For the reasons stated, the fourth objection was not well-founded and should also be dismissed.

The Court concluded that Article 7 of the Mandate was a treaty or convention still in force within the meaning of Article 37 of the Statute of the Court and that the dispute was one which was envisaged in Article 7 and could not be settled by negotiation. Consequently the Court was competent to hear the dispute on the merits.

The time-limit for filing of pleadings on the merits by the Government of South Africa was fixed for 30 September 1963.

The Court held oral hearings on South Africa's preliminary objections from 2 to 22 October 1962. In accordance with Article 31 of the Statute of the Court, Judge Mbanefo, Chief Justice of the High Court, Eastern Region of Nigeria, and Judge van Wyk, Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, were designated by the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia and the Government of South Africa, respectively, to sit as judges ad hoc in the case.

On 1 March 1962, the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia filed observations and submissions in regard to South Africa's preliminary objections, submitted on 30 November 1961. (See also pp. 438-47 above.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

South West Africa Cases (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa) (Preliminary Objections).

Judgment of 21 December 1962: I.C.J. Reports 1962, pp. 319-662.

CASE CONCERNING NORTHERN CAMEROONS (CAMEROON vs. UNITED KINGDOM)

Cameroon had instituted this case before the International Court of Justice on 30 May 1961, contending in its application that the United Kingdom had failed to respect certain obligations relating to its administration of the Northern Cameroons. The application cited the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946 and Assembly resolution 1473(XIV) of 12 December 1959.⁵

Within the extended time-limit of 14 August 1962, the United Kingdom filed a counter-memorial, including its answer on the merits of the case but also raising a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court extended to 1 July 1963 the time-limit within which the Government of Cameroon could present its observations and submissions on the preliminary objection.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Case concerning the Northern Cameroons (Cameroon v. United Kingdom). Orders of 25 April, 10 July, 3 September and 27 November 1962: I.C.J. Reports 1962, pp. 3-4, 148-49, 313-14 and 316-17.

Order of 11 January 1963: I.C.J. Reports 1963, pp. 3, 4.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 510.

CASE CONCERNING BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND
POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
(BELGIUM vs. SPAIN)

The Belgian Government, on 19 June 1962, filed with the International Court of Justice an application instituting new proceedings against Spain in connexion with the adjudication in bankruptcy in Spain in 1948 of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.

The case,⁶ originally instituted by the Belgian Government in an application filed on 23 September 1958, had, with the agreement of the parties, been removed from the Court's list on 10 April 1961. However, the Belgian application of 19 June 1962 stated that negotiations had failed to result in a settlement.

The Belgian Government asked the Court to adjudge and declare that the Spanish State was under an obligation towards Belgium to make reparation for the damage caused by the conduct of its organs to Belgian shareholders of Barcelona Traction; to adjudge and declare that such reparation must so far as possible obliterate all the consequences for Belgian subjects of the acts contrary to the law of nations committed by the organs of the Spanish State, and to determine in addition the compensation to be paid by the Spanish State to the Belgian State by reason of all further damage suffered by Belgian subjects; and to adjudge and declare that, should it prove impossible to obliterate

the consequences of the acts complained of, the Spanish State would be under an obligation to pay to the Belgian State compensation amounting to 88 per cent of the net value of the business on 12 February 1948, increased by an amount corresponding to all the further damage suffered by Belgian subjects as a result of the acts complained of.

To found the jurisdiction of the Court, the Belgian application relied on Article 17 of the Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between Belgium and Spain, signed on 19 July 1927, under which disputes between the parties may, in certain circumstances, be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and on Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice under which, when a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice, it is to be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Court, by order of 7 August 1962, fixed 31 October 1962 as the time-limit for the memorial of the Belgian Government and 15 March 1963 for the counter-memorial of the Spanish Government.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (New Application: 1962)

(Belgium v. Spain). Order of 7 August 1962: I.C.J. Reports 1962, pp. 310-11.

CERTAIN EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(Request for Advisory Opinion)

On 20 July 1962, the International Court of Justice delivered an advisory opinion on the question whether certain expenditures authorized by the General Assembly relating to the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) constituted "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter. (Article 17, paragraph 2, states that "the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by

the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.")

The question was put to the Court in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1961.⁷

By 9 votes to 5, the Court declared that the expenditures authorized by the General Assembly resolutions enumerated in the request

⁶ 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.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 571-72, and also pp. 510-11.

for the opinion were "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

Judges Sir Percy Spender, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice and Morelli appended to the Court's opinion statements of their separate opinions. President Winiarski and Judges Basdevant, Moreno Quintana, Koretsky and Bustamante y Rivero appended statements of their dissenting opinions. (For full details, see document cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In delivering its opinion, the Court first recalled that it had been argued that the Court should refuse to give an opinion, as the question put to it was of a political nature. The Court declared that it could not attribute a political character to a request which invited it to undertake an essentially judicial task, namely, the interpretation of a treaty provision.

The Court then examined the view that it should take into consideration the possible implications of the General Assembly's rejection of a French amendment⁸ to the proposal before the Assembly for the request for the advisory opinion from the Court. By this French amendment, it may be recalled, the Assembly would have asked the Court to give an opinion on the question whether the expenditures authorized for ONUC and UNEF had been "decided on in conformity with the provisions of the Charter." The arguments for considering the possible implications of the French amendment were: (1) in rejecting this amendment, the Assembly precluded the Court from considering the validity of the resolutions authorizing UNEF and ONUC expenditures; (2) since the Court was precluded from considering this prior question, it could not answer the questions asked of it and it could not consider Article 17 of the Charter in relation to other Articles of the Charter.

The Court rejected these arguments. It also observed that the Assembly's rejection of the French amendment did not constitute a directive to the Court to exclude from its consideration the question whether certain expenditures were "decided on in conformity with the Charter," if the Court found such consideration appropriate. Nor was the Court precluded from interpreting Article 17 of the Charter in the light of other Articles of the Charter.

Turning then to the question which had been posed by the Assembly, the Court found that it involved an interpretation of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the first question being that of identifying what were "the expenses of the Organization." The text of Article 17, paragraph 2, referred to "the expenses of the Organization" without any further explicit definition. The interpretation of the word "expenses," added the Court, had been linked with the word "budget" in paragraph 1 of that Article (which states that "the General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization"), and it had been contended that in both cases the qualifying adjectives "regular" or "administrative" should be understood to be implied (that is, the contention had been that Article 17, paragraph 2, applied to the "regular" [or "administrative"] expenses of the Organization and that Article 17, paragraph 1, applied to the "regular" [or "administrative"] budget of the Organization).

As to the word "budget" in paragraph 1 of Article 17, the Court found that the distinction between "administrative budgets" and "operational budgets" had not been absent from the minds of the drafters of the Charter, since paragraph 3 of Article 17 provided that the General Assembly "shall examine the administrative budgets" of the specialized agencies. If the drafters of the Charter had intended that paragraph 1 should be limited to the administrative budget of the United Nations Organization itself, the word "administrative" would have been inserted in paragraph 1 as it had been in paragraph 3. Actually, the Organization's practice had from the outset been to include items in the budget which would not fall within any of the definitions of "administrative budget" which had been advanced. In its annual budget resolutions, the General Assembly had consistently included provisions for "unforeseen and extraordinary expenses" arising in relation to the "maintenance of peace and security."

Taking these facts into consideration, the Court concluded that there was no justification for reading into the text of Article 17, paragraph 1, any limiting or qualifying word before the word "budget."

Turning to paragraph 2 of Article 17, the

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 571.

Court observed that, on the face of it, the term "expenses of the Organization" meant all the expenses and not just certain types of expenses which might be referred to as "regular expenses." Finding that an examination of other parts of the Charter showed the variety of expenses which must inevitably be included within the "expenses of the Organization," the Court did not perceive any basis for challenging the legality of the settled practice of including such expenses in the budgetary amounts which the General Assembly apportioned among the Members in accordance with the authority which was given to it by Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

In considering Article 17 from the standpoint of its place in the general structure and scheme of the Charter, the Court found that the general purposes of that Article were: the vesting of control over the finances of the Organization and the levying of apportioned amounts of the expenses of the Organization.

The Court then examined the argument that expenses resulting from operations for the maintenance of international peace and security were not "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, inasmuch as expenses for such purposes fell to be dealt with exclusively by the Security Council, and more especially through agreements negotiated in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter. (For text, see APPENDIX ii, below, p. 659.) On this, the Court found that under Article 24 (for text, see APPENDIX ii, below, p. 658) the responsibility of the Security Council in the matter was "primary," not exclusive.

The Charter, the Court said, made it abundantly clear that the General Assembly was also to be concerned with international peace and security. Under paragraph 2 of Article 17, the General Assembly was given the power to apportion the expenses among the Members, which created the obligation for each Member to bear that part of the expenses apportioned to it. When these expenses included expenditures for the maintenance of peace and security, which were not otherwise provided for, it was, in the Court's opinion, the General Assembly which had the authority to apportion the latter amounts among its Members.

Also examined by the Court was the argument that the General Assembly's budgetary authority with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security was limited by Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Charter (by which "any such question [relating to the maintenance of international peace and security] on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion"). On this point, the Court considered that the action referred to in Article 11, paragraph 2, was coercive or enforcement action and accordingly had no application where the necessary action was not enforcement action.

The Court then turned to the examination of the argument drawn from Article 43 of the Charter, which provides that Members shall negotiate agreements with the Security Council on its initiative, for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. The argument was that such agreements were intended to include specifications concerning the allocation of costs of such enforcement actions as might be taken at the direction of the Security Council, and that it was only the Security Council which had the authority to arrange for meeting such costs.

After stating that Article 43 was not applicable, the Court added that even if it were applicable, the Court could not accept such an interpretation of its text for the following reasons: A United Nations Member State would be entitled, during the negotiation of such agreements, to insist, and the Security Council would be entitled to agree, that some part of the expense should be borne by the Organization. Moreover, it followed from Article 50 of the Charter that the Security Council might determine that an overburdened State was entitled to some financial assistance. (Article 50 states: "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.")

The Court further considered that it could not be said that the Charter had left the Security

Council impotent in the face of an emergency situation when agreements under Article 43 had not been concluded. It must lie within the power of the Security Council to police a situation even though it did not resort to enforcement action against a State. In each of these cases, the Court held, the costs would constitute "expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2."

The Court next examined the specific expenditures enumerated in the Assembly's request for the advisory opinion. It agreed that these expenditures must be tested by their relationship to the purposes of the United Nations in the sense that, if an expenditure were made for a purpose which was not one of the purposes of the United Nations, it could not be considered an "expense of the Organization." When the Organization took action which warranted the assertion that it was appropriate in order to fulfil one of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in Article 1 of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II, p. 655), the presumption was that such action was not *ultra vires* the Organization. If the action were taken by the wrong organ, it was irregular, but this would not necessarily mean that the expense incurred was not an expense of the Organization. Both national and international law contemplated cases in which the body corporate or politic might be bound by an *ultra vires* act of an agent. As the United Nations Charter included no procedure for determining the validity of the acts of the organs of the United Nations, the Court added, each organ must—in the first place at least—determine its own jurisdiction. If the Security Council adopted a resolution purportedly for the maintenance of international peace and security and if, in accordance with such a resolution, the Secretary-General incurred financial obligations, these amounts must be presumed to constitute "expenses of the Organization." Recalling its advisory opinion of 13 July 1954 concerning *Effects of Awards of Compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal*,⁹ the Court declared that obligations of the Organization might be incurred by the Secretary-General acting on the authority of the Security Council or of the General Assembly, and that the General Assembly "has no alternative but to honour these engagements."

As to UNEF, the Court recalled that it was intended to be set up with the consent of the nations concerned; this dismissed the contention that its operations constituted enforcement measures. On the other hand, it was apparent that UNEF's operations were undertaken in order to fulfil a primary purpose of the United Nations, namely, to promote and maintain a peaceful settlement of the situation concerned. The Secretary-General had, therefore, properly exercised the authority given him to incur financial obligations; the expenses provided for by such obligations must be considered "expenses of the Organization."

Analyzing the resolutions relating to the financing of UNEF, the Court found that the establishment of a Special Account for UNEF did not necessarily mean that the funds in it were not to be derived from contributions of United Nations Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. The resolutions on this matter, which had been adopted by the requisite two-thirds majority, must have rested upon the conclusion that the expenses of UNEF were "expenses of the Organization," since the General Assembly would otherwise have had no authority to decide that they "shall be borne by the United Nations" or to apportion these expenses among the Members.

The United Nations operations in the Congo (Leopoldville), the Court recalled, had been initially authorized by the Security Council in a resolution of 14 July 1960,¹⁰ which had been adopted without a dissenting vote. In the light of an appeal (for United Nations assistance) addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville) the report thereon of the Secretary-General and the debate in the Security Council, that resolution had clearly been adopted with a view to maintaining international peace and security.¹¹

Reviewing the resolutions and reports of the Secretary-General relating to these operations, the Court found that in the light of such a record of reiterated consideration, confirmation, approval and ratification by the Security Council and by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's actions, it was impossible to reach

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1954, pp. 442-45.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 97.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 52-53 and 97.

the conclusion that the operations in the Congo usurped or impinged upon the prerogatives conferred by the Charter on the Security Council. These operations did not involve "preventive or enforcement measures" against any State under Chapter VII of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX ii, below, p. 659) and therefore did not constitute "action" as that term was used in Article 11 (for text, see APPENDIX II, below, p. 656). The financial obligations which the Secretary-General had incurred, in accordance with the clear and reiterated authority of both the Security Council and the General Assembly, constituted obligations of the Organization for which the General Assembly was entitled to make provision under the authority of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

As to the financing of the operations in the Congo (Leopoldville), the Court, recalling the General Assembly resolutions contemplating the apportionment of the expenses in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget, concluded therefrom that the General Assembly had twice decided that even though certain expenses were "extraordinary" and "essentially different" from those under the

"regular budget," they were none the less "expenses of the Organization" to be apportioned in accordance with the power granted to the General Assembly by Article 17, paragraph 2.

The Court arrived at the conclusion that the question put to it by the General Assembly must be answered in the affirmative. It did so after pointing out, on the one hand, that the text of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter could lead to the conclusion that the expenses of the Organization were the amounts paid out to defray the costs of carrying out the purposes of the Organization and, on the other hand, that the examination of the resolutions authorizing the expenditures referred to in the request for the advisory opinion had led to the finding that they had been incurred with that end in view. The Court also analyzed and found unfounded the arguments which had been advanced against the conclusion that the expenditures in question should be considered as expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

(See also below, pp. 541-51.)

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CHAPTER II

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF CODIFICATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Decisions were taken both by the International Law Commission and the General Assembly in 1962 on the scope of the Commission's future work programme.

At its fourteenth session, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 24 April to 29 June 1962, the Commission decided to limit its future work programme, for the time being, to the three main topics already under study, or to be

studied pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1961 (resolution 1686 (XVI)),¹ namely: the law of treaties, State responsibility and succession of States and Governments. (For further details about the Commission's decisions on these matters see below, pp. 480, 484, and 485, respectively.)

The Commission also agreed to include in the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 525.

programme four additional topics of more limited scope, which had been referred to it by earlier General Assembly resolutions. These were: the question of special missions,² the question of relations between States and inter-governmental organizations,³ the right of asylum⁴ and the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays.⁵

In its report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, the Commission stated that many of the topics proposed by Governments deserved study with a view to codification. In drawing up its future programme of work, however, it was obliged to take account of its resources. "The law of treaties, State responsibility and succession of States and Governments," it said, "are such broad topics that they alone are likely to keep it occupied for several sessions. The Commission accordingly considers it inadvisable for the time being to add anything further to the already long list of topics on its agenda."

In deciding its future work programme, the Commission acted on the recommendation of an eight-member committee it set up on 2 May 1962 to consider the matter in the light of the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 1686(XVI) of 18 December 1961. This document set out topics proposed for codification by Governments in replies submitted in accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1960 (resolution 1505 (XV)).⁶

To facilitate its work on the responsibility of States and the succession of States and Governments, the Commission established two sub-committees, each consisting of 10 members, to undertake the necessary preparatory work. It decided to place the reports of the sub-committees on the agenda of its 1963 session. Both sub-committees held preliminary private meetings during the Commission's 1962 session, and both were scheduled to meet again in January 1963.

The Commission also appointed Abdullah El-Erian its Special Rapporteur on relations between States and inter-governmental organizations. It requested him to submit a report for consideration at its next session.

Also on the agenda of the Commission's 1962 session was the question of special missions. The

Commission decided, however, to consider this question at its next session, and instructed the Secretariat to prepare a working paper on the subject.

DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 20 November 1962, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Sixth (Legal) Committee, unanimously adopted a resolution (1765(XVII)) in which it expressed appreciation for the work accomplished by the Commission at its fourteenth session and recommended that the Commission continue its work on the law of treaties, State responsibility and the succession of States and Governments. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's resolution on the work programme of the International Law Commission was first approved by the Sixth Committee on 26 October 1962—also unanimously. This text was proposed by the following 16 Members of the Committee: Austria, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. It was submitted after the withdrawal of two earlier resolutions, one submitted by Japan, Turkey and the United States, the other by Ghana, Indonesia and the Ukrainian SSR.

All representatives who spoke in the Sixth Committee's debate on this subject endorsed the programme of work and order of priorities adopted by the Commission. There was general agreement with the Commission's contention that it would be inadvisable, for the time being, to add any new topics which might overload its programme.

The Commission was congratulated on its work, and many speakers observed that the quality of the first report submitted by the Commission since the increase in its membership from 21 to 25 (as the Assembly had decided on 6 November 1961) showed that the enlarged membership had benefited the codification and

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 525-26.

³ See Y.U.N., 1958, p. 388.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 417-18.

⁵ Ibid., p. 419.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 549.

progressive development of international law by allowing the various existing legal systems to be better represented in the Commission.

Many representatives expressed satisfaction that, in preparing its work programme, the Commission had followed the directives and recommendations of the General Assembly, particularly those set forth in its resolution 1505 (XV) (of 12 December 1960)⁷ and resolution 1686(XVI) (of 18 December 1961).⁸

Several speakers declared that the Sixth Committee should continue to assist the Commission through its debates and recommendations. Others, without questioning the competence of the Assembly to give directives to the Commission, expressed the view that the Commission should not have excessively rigid or redundant recommendations pressed upon it, but that the organization of its work should be left to its own discretion.

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A/C.6/L.497. Statement by Chairman of International Law Commission on 1 October 1962, meeting 734.

A/C.6/L.500. Japan, Turkey, United States: draft resolution.

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A/C.6/L.503. Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Austria (orally), adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 747.

A/C.6/L.502. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolutions, A/C.6/L.500 and A/C.6/L.501.

A/C.5/939, A/5278, A/5301. Reports by Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution A adopted by Sixth Committee.

A/5287. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1765 (xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5287, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1962, meeting 1171.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its fourteenth session,

"Recalling resolution 1686(XVI) of 18 December 1961 by which the General Assembly recommended that the Commission should consider its future pro-

gramme of work and report its conclusions to the Assembly,

"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, as regards State responsibility and the succession of States and Governments, the International Law Commission, in order to expedite its work, has established two sub-committees, which are to meet at Geneva in January 1963 and report to the Commission at its fifteenth session,

"Bearing in mind that the sub-committees are to study the scope of, and approach to, these topics, and that the work of the Sub-Committee on State Responsibility is to be devoted primarily to the general aspects of that topic,

"1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its fourteenth session;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its fourteenth session, especially with regard to the law of treaties;

"3. 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 seventeenth 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 seventeenth 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 seventeenth session of the General Assembly and the report of the Sub-Committee on the Succession of States and Governments, with appropriate reference to the views of States which have achieved independence since the Second World War;

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 505.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 525.

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussions at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly on the report of the Commission;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary technical services referred to in paragraphs 84 and 85 of its report."

THE LAW OF TREATIES

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

The International Law Commission decided at its 1962 session to give priority, both then and at future sessions, to codification of the law of treaties, one of the major topics before the Commission since its first session in 1949.

In 1962, the Commission had before it a report on the subject prepared by its fourth Special Rapporteur, Sir Humphrey Waldock. Sir Humphrey was appointed to the post in 1961, in succession to Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, who had been obliged to retire from the Commission upon his election to the International Court of Justice.

The report submitted by Sir Humphrey dealt with the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties. The Commission devoted most of its time to consideration of the report—a total of 37 meetings, during which it adopted a provisional draft of 29 articles.

The draft articles were transmitted to Governments for comments. They were reproduced in the Commission's report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session, held later in 1962, together with commentaries by the Commission. The report said that the Commission planned to prepare the drafts of two further groups of articles at its next two sessions, the first covering the validity and duration of treaties, and the second covering their application and effects.

The report added that the Commission had reaffirmed its decisions of 1951 and 1959 to defer examination of the treaties entered into by international organizations until it had made further progress with its draft on treaties concluded by States. The report noted, however, that although the specific provisions of the present draft were confined to treaties concluded by States, the Commission had nevertheless made it plain in its commentaries that it considered that the international agreements to which organizations were parties fell within the scope of the law of treaties.

The report also pointed out that, in prepar-

ing the draft articles, the Commission had "sought to codify the modern rules of international law concerning the conclusion of treaties." The articles, therefore, "contained elements of progressive development, as well as of codification of the law."

The 29-article draft was divided into five sections, covering: (i) general provisions (definitions, scope of the articles, etc.); (ii) conclusion of treaties by States (negotiation, adoption, participation, signature, ratification, etc.); (iii) reservations (formulation, acceptance, effect, withdrawal, etc.); (iv) entry into force and registration; (v) correction of errors and functions of depositaries.

In commenting on the draft articles which dealt with the subject of participation in a treaty, the Commission said it had given "particular attention to the problem of the accession of new States to general multilateral treaties, concluded in the past, whose participation clauses were limited to specific categories of States."

After noting that it was clearly desirable that new States which wished to adhere to these treaties should be legally in a position to do so, the Commission pointed out that there were difficulties in the way of achieving this by means of the present draft articles, including the fact that there was bound to be some delay before the articles could become effective. Accordingly, the Commission suggested that the Assembly might consider "the possibility of solving this problem by other procedures."

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The draft articles were considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, during the annual debate on the report of the International Law Commission.

On 20 November 1962, the Assembly unanimously approved a resolution (1765 (XVII)) which expressed special appreciation for the Commission's work on the law of treaties. It

also contained a paragraph recommending that the Commission "continue the work of codification and progressive development of the law of treaties, taking into account the views expressed at the seventeenth 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." (For full text of resolution 1765(XVII), see p. 479 above.) This text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 26 October 1962.

During the discussion in the Sixth Committee, the main points which arose included: the eventual form which the codification of the law of treaties should take (convention or expository code), and the questions of reservations to general multilateral treaties and participation in them.

The great majority of the representatives who spoke approved the decision taken by the International Law Commission at its 1961 session to codify the law of treaties in the form of a convention. There was also agreement with the Commission's statement that it was a matter for future decision whether the various groups of draft articles on the subject should be embodied in a single convention, or dealt with in a series of related conventions as was done when the law of the sea was codified by the Commission.

Some representatives mentioned the possibility of the decision being taken at a future conference of plenipotentiaries held for the purpose. Others felt, however, that a plenipotentiary conference would not be the best method.

A number of speakers emphasized that presenting the articles in convention form would enable the new States to participate directly in drawing up the law of treaties, which would thus be placed on a firmer and wider foundation. It was added that conventions, as a principal source of contemporary international law, were of greater value in the codification and progressive development of the law of treaties than mere expository codes.

Nevertheless, some representatives maintained that, for practical reasons based partly on considerations of an internal constitutional nature and partly on the need for accelerating the

codification process, it would be preferable to use the convention form for the substantive provisions of the law of treaties and to give the procedural provisions the form of a model code approved by the General Assembly.

The draft articles dealing with the various aspects of reservations to multilateral treaties were given general approval by those representatives who commented upon them. The articles covered the formulation and effect of reservations and also their acceptance by States, or objections which might be raised to them.

Speakers in the Sixth Committee felt that the Commission had opened the way to participation in multilateral treaties by the largest possible number of States wishing to accede to them and had adopted a progressive approach in keeping with the current requirements of international society.

Queries were raised, however, regarding some of the points contained in the articles. These included a clause saying that a reservation might not be made if it were "incompatible" with the purposes of the treaty in question, and a provision stipulating that, when a treaty expressly authorized the making of a specified category of reservations, all other reservations were "by implication excluded."

On the question of participation in general multilateral treaties, the relevant articles in the International Law Commission's draft covered (a) "original participation," as from the date of adoption of a treaty, and (b) extended participation, or the conditions under which additional States might be allowed to participate by decisions subsequent to the adoption of a treaty. In the first case, the article provided, *inter alia*, that every State could become a party to a general multilateral treaty "unless it is otherwise provided by the terms of the treaty itself or by the established rules of an international organization." In the second case, the article listed a number of instances in which extended participation could be granted. The Commission accompanied the articles with an extensive commentary in which it emphasized the importance it attached to the matter, and noted the viewpoints which had arisen during its consideration.

In the Assembly's Sixth Committee there was widespread approval for the perspective in

which the Commission had placed the question. Nevertheless, certain differences of opinion arose about the wording of some of the articles.

A considerable number of representatives favoured the deletion of any term having the effect of restricting the general rule that any State could be a party to general multilateral treaties. They considered that treaties of this nature were concluded on behalf and in the interest of the international community as a whole; to restrict participation in them would amount to discrimination, in conflict with the principle of the universal character of modern international law and prejudicial to its codification and progressive development.

Other representatives, however, maintained that participation in a treaty was intimately bound up with the aims and objectives of the treaty and that consequently the question of participation by other States could only be answered by the parties which had shared in drawing it up, or by the organs of the international organization under whose auspices it had been drafted. The suggestion was also made that it might be prudent to recommend that treaties drawn up at an international conference should contain a provision specifying the conditions under which other States might take part in them.

Finally, some representatives reserved their position with regard to the wording of the articles on participation. A number of speakers noted that the draft articles were before their Governments for comment.

QUESTION OF EXTENDED PARTICIPATION
IN GENERAL MULTILATERAL TREATIES
CONCLUDED UNDER
LEAGUE OF NATIONS AUSPICES

In response to the request made by the International Law Commission, at its fourteenth session, special attention was given later in 1962 at the General Assembly's seventeenth session to ways of solving the problem of providing legal means for new States to accede, if they wished, to treaties concluded in the past whose participation clauses were restricted to specific categories of countries.

The matter was considered in detail in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee. There was agreement in the Committee that it would

be desirable to study the question separately from the general law of treaties. During the debate, it was pointed out that the matter affected almost half the present membership of the United Nations—States which had not been in existence as such when the treaties in question were concluded.

Australia, Ghana and Israel submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General of the United Nations to receive in deposit such instruments of acceptance to the conventions concluded under League of Nations auspices and still in force as might be handed to him by any Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency, provided that a majority of the parties to the conventions had not objected, within a period of 12 months, to opening them to accession; it was also recommended that States parties to the League conventions should recognize the legal effect of new instruments of acceptance thus deposited.

While recognizing the practical and immediate importance of the question, most representatives felt, however, that before taking action a more thorough study was needed of its possible implications. Some speakers also considered that there was a connexion between this question and the question of the succession of States and Governments, one of the major topics on the future work programme of the International Law Commission. (See also p. 485 below.)

The sponsors of the draft resolution accordingly informed the Committee that although they were not withdrawing their text they would not press for a vote on it at the Assembly's seventeenth session.

Ghana, India and Indonesia then submitted a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would ask the International Law Commission to study the problem further—with special reference to the debate in the General Assembly—and to inform the Assembly of the results of the study in the report of its fifteenth (1963) session. The Assembly would place the matter as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963).

In its original version, the draft resolution called for a study of the question of the participation of "new States" in general multilateral treaties concluded under League of Nations

auspices. This text was later changed to read "the question of extended participation" in such treaties. During the debate, it was pointed out that some of the new States which would be affected were only "new States" in the sense that they had not been Members of the League of Nations.

Other points raised included the question of whether the Assembly itself should not attempt

to solve the whole problem, rather than referring it back to the Commission.

On 2 November 1962, the Sixth Committee adopted the revised text unanimously. On 20 November 1962, it was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, as resolution 1766(XVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
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Sixth Committee, meetings 734-752.
Plenary Meeting 1171.

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A/5209 and Corr.1. Report of 14th session of International Law Commission, Chapters II, III and IV, Sections I.III.

A/C.6/L.497. Statement by Chairman of International Law Commission on 1 October 1962, meeting 734.

LAW OF TREATIES

A/C.6/L.500. Japan, Turkey, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.501. Ghana, Indonesia, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.503. Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Austria (orally), adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 747.

A/C.6/L.502. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolutions, A/C.6/L.500 and A/C.6/L.501.

A/C.5/939, A/5278, A/5301. Reports by Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution A adopted by Sixth Committee.

A/5287. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1765(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5287, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1962, meeting 1171.

(For text, see p. 000 above.)

QUESTION OF EXTENDED PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL TREATIES CONCLUDED UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS AUSPICES

A/C.6/L.498. Working paper by Secretariat containing list of multilateral agreements concluded under auspices of League of Nations in respect of which Secretary-General acts as depositary and which are not open to new States by virtue of their terms or of demise of League.

A/C.6/L.504 and Rev.1, 2. Australia, Ghana, Israel: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.506. Note by Secretariat containing: (1) resolution adopted by General Assembly of International Criminal Police Organization at its 31st session held in Madrid, Spain, 19-26 September 1962; (2) statement by United Nations Legal Counsel on 29 October 1962, meeting 748, on majority contemplated in paragraph 2 of 3-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.504/Rev.1.

A/C.6/L.508. India and Indonesia: draft resolution. A/C.6/L.508/Rev.1. Ghana, India, Indonesia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 2 November 1962, meeting 752.

A/5287. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1766(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5287, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1962, meeting 1171.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of paragraph 10 of the commentary to articles 8 and 9 of the draft articles on the law of treaties contained in the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its fourteenth session,

"Desiring to give further consideration to this question,

"1. Requests the International Law Commission to study further the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, giving due consideration to the views expressed during the discussions at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, and to include the results of the study in the report of the Commission covering the work of its fifteenth session;

"2. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session an item entitled 'Question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations'."

LEGAL QUESTIONS

STATE RESPONSIBILITY

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

State responsibility was listed by the General Assembly on 18 December 1961⁹ as one of the topics on which it was recommended the International Law Commission should continue its work of codification.

The Commission accordingly considered the matter at its fourteenth (1962) session. In its report to the Assembly, the Commission said that, although there had been unanimous approval for including the matter in the priority list, there were nevertheless divergent views regarding the best approach to the study and the issues which should be covered.

The subject had been on the Commission's agenda since its eighth session, in 1956. At its 1962 session, however, some members pointed out that fulfilling the General Assembly's recommendation of 18 December 1961 would not be merely a question of continuing work which had already commenced; the reports of the preceding Special Rapporteur, Garcia Amador, who was no longer a member of the Commission, could not now serve as a basis for the Commission's work, as they had not been accepted in principle; study of the topic would therefore have to start from the beginning.

One major basic question discussed in the Commission was the scope of the study—whether it should concentrate on the responsibility of a State for the treatment of aliens (protection of their persons and property), or whether it should also extend to the general aspects of a State's international responsibility for acts which might endanger the peace.

The suggestion was made that, in view of the extreme complexity of the subject and the large part of international law involved, it would be advisable for the Commission first to enumerate certain general principles.

Some members maintained that, if only one particular aspect of the question were to be examined, State responsibility for the treatment of aliens would be the most appropriate one; while this was not the only aspect of the matter, any draft in which it was ignored would be incomplete.

Other members held that it was the Commission's duty to examine all aspects of the question in the light of recent developments in inter-

national life. In the past, the theory of State responsibility had been centred on the treatment of aliens; under modern international law, however, State responsibility arose less in connexion with this aspect of the matter than as a result of acts which might threaten the peace—such as aggression, the denial of national independence and of friendly relations with States, and violations of provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Different opinions were also expressed concerning the method of work to be followed. As a result of the discussion it was agreed that preparatory work was necessary before the appointment of a Special Rapporteur. Accordingly, a 10-member sub-committee was established with the task of submitting a preliminary report to the Commission's 1963 session containing general suggestions as to the scope and approach of the study. The sub-committee held a private meeting on 21 June 1962 at which it formulated a number of suggestions which were submitted to the Commission on 26 June 1962. It was scheduled to meet again in Geneva in January 1963.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, the question of codification of the law of State responsibility was discussed during the consideration of the report of the International Law Commission.

On 20 November 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1765 (XVII)) which included a paragraph recommending that the Commission should "continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account the views expressed at the seventeenth 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." (For full text of resolution 1765 (XVII), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 479 above.) The text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Sixth (Legal)

⁹See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 525, text of resolution 1686 (XVI).

Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 26 November.

The following 16 Members sponsored the resolution in the Sixth Committee: Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, a number of representatives commented on the complexity of the subject and expressed approval for the Commission's approach. As in the Commission, the main point on which differing views were voiced was the scope of the proposed study.

Some speakers felt the study should be limited, at this stage, to the more traditional aspect of the question, namely, State responsibility for the treatment of aliens. This aspect was the only one sufficiently well-defined at present, it was held; in addition, this involved a legal concept of the subject, while a wider approach would involve a political concept.

Other representatives, however, felt that the study should be undertaken on a wider basis, including such matters as aggression, self-determination, colonialism, and so forth. Also cited was the importance of State responsibility in connexion with the defence of human rights and the removal of discrimination based upon race, political opinions or sex.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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A/5209 and Corr.1. Report of International Law Commission to General Assembly, Chapters III and IV, Section II.

A/C.6/L.497. Statement by Chairman of International Law Commission on 1 October 1962, meeting 734.

A/C.6/L.500. Japan, Turkey, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.501. Ghana, Indonesia, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.503. Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hun-

gary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Austria (orally), adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 747.

A/C.6/L.502. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolutions, A/C.6/L.500 and A/C.6/L.501.

A/C.5/939, A/5278, A/5301. Reports by Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution A adopted by Sixth Committee.

A/5287. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1765(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5287, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1962, meeting 1171.

(For text, see above, p. 479.)

SUCCESSION OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

At its fourteenth (1962) session, the International Law Commission decided to include the topic of the succession of States and Governments on its priority list of subjects for codification. It did so in accordance with a General Assembly request of 18 December 1961.¹⁰

The subject was on the provisional list of topics to be codified at the Commission's first session, in 1949. At the thirteenth session, in 1961, some members suggested that work should begin, and in December of that year the General Assembly adopted its resolution recommending

that the topic be placed on the priority list.¹¹

According to the Commission's report on its fourteenth (1962) session, all members were in favour of the recommendation in principle. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the subject, especially at the present time when the independence of a large number of States had given rise to many problems concerning the succession question.

Points which arose during the discussion, according to the report, included the following:

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 525.

¹¹ Ibid.

Some members of the Commission indicated that they were not entirely convinced that general principles governing the subject existed in international law, although they were prepared to admit that it would be possible to derive certain rules from practice and from the provisions of existing treaties. Other members, while in favour of the study, pointed out that the Commission must first obtain the necessary documentation (it was proposed that a questionnaire be sent to Governments, and that the Secretariat be requested to prepare some documents). Some members considered that the succession of States and of Governments comprised two different questions, and that at the present juncture the Commission should confine itself to the succession of States. Others, however, felt that both matters should be studied at the same time, since international practice had proved that it was not always easy to draw a distinction between them.

As a result of the discussion, the Commission decided to appoint a 10-member sub-committee which would draw up a preliminary report containing suggestions regarding the scope of the subject, the method of approach and the best means of providing documentation. The report would be placed on the agenda of the Commission's 1963 session.

The sub-committee held two preliminary private meetings and drew up a number of suggestions which it submitted to the Commission on 26 June 1962. It was scheduled to meet again in January 1963.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1962, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, the succession of States and Governments was one of the matters discussed during the debate on the report of the International Law Commission.

On 20 November 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1765 (XVII)) containing a paragraph recommending that the Commission should "continue its work on the succession of States and Governments, taking into account the views expressed at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly and the report of the sub-committee on States and Governments, with appropriate reference to the views of States which have achieved independence since the Second World War." (For text of resolution 1765(XVII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 479.)

The text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 26 October 1962 on the proposal of the following 16 Members: Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The importance of codifying the relevant rules of international law was stressed by all representatives who spoke on the subject during the Sixth Committee's debate. Many speakers laid special emphasis on the importance of the question for the new States which had attained independence as the result of the abolition of colonialism. Reference was also made to the need to protect the sovereignty of the new States, especially over their natural resources.

Varying views were advanced on the way in which the Commission should approach the task of codification: whether a distinction should be drawn between the two aspects of the topic, and if so whether one or the other should receive priority or whether both should be studied together. It was noted that similar questions had arisen in the Commission. In general, the need to adopt the method which would cause the least delay was underlined.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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including report of Commission, A/5209, to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales Nos.:62.V.4(Vol I) and 62.V.5(Vol. II).
A/5209 and Corr.1. Report of 14th session of International Law Commission to General Assembly, Chapters III and IV, Section III.
A/C.6/L.497. Statement by Chairman of International Law Commission on 1 October 1962, meeting 734.

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A/C.6/L.501. Ghana, Indonesia, Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.503. Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, sponsored in addition by Austria (orally), adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 26 October 1962, meeting 747.

A/C.6/L.502. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolutions, A/C.6/L.500 and

A/C.6/L.501.

A/C.5/939, A/5278, A/5301. Reports by Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution A adopted by Sixth Committee.

A/5287. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1765(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5287, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1962, meeting 1171.

(For text, see p. 479 above.)

CHAPTERiii

PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the United Nations Charter were among the legal matters considered by the General Assembly in 1962 at its seventeenth session. The question arose in connexion with the Assembly's consideration of future work in the codification and progressive development of international law (see p. 477). The item was placed on the agenda as decided by the Assembly on 18 December 1961.¹

During the debate on this matter in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee, most representatives stressed that it was becoming increasingly imperative, since a general conflict could exterminate mankind, to maintain and strengthen international peace. One way to achieve this was the development of international law.

Many representatives emphasized the paramount importance of the United Nations Charter as the basic instrument stating the principles of international law governing friendly relations and co-operation among States.

Some speakers, however, contended that the Charter—though still the basic instrument—was not sufficient, since the rule of law was an essential condition for the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations. It was only when States agreed to

settle their disputes by legal means and to respect the rights of other States that friendly relations and co-operation among them could really be established. While the rule of the law was founded on stability and was itself a stabilizing factor, it was not, however, a simple affirmation of the status quo. The many new States which had become Members of the United Nations in the last few years had been confronted with a pre-existing social, political and economic order based on established rules and principles of international conduct. These new nations could not be expected to accept these rules and principles as irrevocable. Some areas of international law were in need of revision and development, so that these new States might make their contribution and so that the law would be more conducive to social progress and to co-operation among States.

The United Kingdom representative pointed out, however, that all the rules of customary international law—the product of several centuries of experience—could not be ignored in the progressive development of international law. Moreover, the process of development should be based on the free consent of the international community as a whole. This process was slow, but slowness was preferable

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 525.

to hasty action resulting in the formulation of rules which were not universally respected.

Others believed that the world's survival depended on its ability to find means of ensuring peace among all States, whatever the differences in their political, economic and social systems. Relations among States accordingly should be based on the principle of peaceful co-existence, which was the only means of ensuring a lasting peace and establishing friendly relations among nations. Thus, the USSR representative stressed that the principle of peaceful co-existence was at the root of contemporary international law and had found expression in the establishment of the United Nations, the Charter being based on awareness of the common interest which all nations had in the maintenance of international peace and security. To reject peaceful co-existence was, therefore, tantamount to challenging the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Furthermore, the fact that peaceful co-existence was one of the fundamental concepts of the United Nations had been reflected in the unanimous adoption of various General Assembly resolutions recognizing the idea of peaceful co-existence—such as resolutions 1236(XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301(XIII) of 10 December 1958 and 1495(XV) of 17 October 1960.²

Other representatives said that the term "peaceful co-existence" did not have a generally accepted meaning. The representative of France, for example, regarded it as an essentially political concept which did not constitute a general principle of international law. Even if peaceful co-existence were considered a principle, it was neither new nor different from the principles of the Charter; in addition, the proponents of "peaceful co-existence," in contending that rejection of that principle was tantamount to challenging the purposes and principles of the United Nations, were in effect identifying "peaceful co-existence" with the Charter and even with general international law.

In reply, the representative of Poland pointed out that international law had at all times been the law of co-existence.

The representative of Yugoslavia maintained that co-existence should be not only peaceful but active. Thus interpreted, the term "peace-

ful and active co-existence" was synonymous with "friendly relations and co-operation among States."

Some speakers held that the argument that peaceful co-existence was more a political than a legal concept was not convincing. There were few purely legal principles, they maintained, and international law, in most cases, could not be dissociated from social and political principles.

Others, such as the representatives of Brazil, Panama, Tunisia and Sweden, considered that political co-operation, though necessary, was not enough, since the contemporary world was divided not only politically and ideologically, but also into developed and developing countries. As long as the gap between them existed, the essential conditions for peace and equilibrium would not be achieved.

The representative of Argentina stressed the importance of the principles of good faith in the fulfilment of international obligations. The ethical and juridical quality of this principle must not reduce it to a mere abstraction, for it was a principle which should truly guide States in their conduct, particularly in their implementation of the United Nations Charter.

Two main trends of opinion emerged in the subsequent discussion. The first trend favoured as complete a declaration of the principles of international law as possible. This was reflected in a Czechoslovak draft resolution listing 19 specific principles to be proclaimed immediately by the Assembly (for further details about this draft resolution, see below, p. 489).

The second trend of opinion was in favour of having the Assembly restrict itself for the moment to defining a few essential principles, while at the same time leaving the way clear for the future consideration of other principles and their ultimate incorporation in a draft declaration open for acceptance by States. This eventually found expression in a 12-power draft resolution which was later revised, with two additional sponsors (Colombia and the Congo (Leopoldville)). The sponsors of this revised text were: Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Denmark, Japan,

² See, respectively, the following: Y.U.N., 1957, p. 109; Y.U.N., 1958, p. 36; and Y.U.N., 1960, p. 40.

Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika. (For further details, see below, p. 490.) For purposes of convenience, this text is referred to below as the "first 14-power draft resolution."

During discussion of the two texts, a compromise solution emerged and was presented in the form of a draft resolution submitted by 14 other States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Somalia, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. For purposes of convenience, this text is referred to below as the "second 14-power draft resolution." The Assembly would, among other things, thereby reaffirm six principles governing relations among States, according to the United Nations Charter. (For further details, see below, p. 492.)

This draft, too, encountered opposition, and another solution had to be sought. After a number of informal meetings, a further draft resolution was submitted by the following 37 powers: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

By this draft resolution, the action to be taken by the Assembly would, among other things, have noted seven specific principles of international law, and would have placed the current item on the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session in order to study four of these seven principles and also in order to decide what other principles were to be considered at subsequent sessions, and their priority. (For further details, see below, p. 492.)

This 37-power text was the one finally approved by the Sixth Committee, which adopted it on 12 December 1962, by a vote of 73 to 0, with 1 abstention. As the result of the vote, the sponsors of the other three draft resolutions did not press for a vote on their proposals. On 18 December 1962, the Sixth Committee's text was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, as resolution 1815 (XVII).

By the Czechoslovak text, which was not pressed to a vote, the Assembly would have proclaimed a declaration embodying the following 19 principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States: (1) the obligation to take measures for the maintenance of peace and international security; (2) the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes; (3) the principle of prohibition of the threat or use of force; (4) the principle of prohibition of weapons of mass destruction; (5) the principle of general and complete disarmament; (6) the principle of prohibition of war propaganda; (7) the principle of collective security; (8) the principle of State sovereignty; (9) the principle of territorial inviolability; (10) respect for the independence of the State; (11) the principle of sovereign equality; (12) the right of the State to participate in international relations; (13) the principle of non-intervention; (14) the right of self-determination; (15) the principle of the elimination of colonialism in all its forms; (16) the principle of respect for human rights; (17) the principle of co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields; (18) the principle of the observance of international obligations; and (19) the principle of State responsibility.

During discussion of the Czechoslovak draft resolution, a number of representatives expressed support for both its form and its substance. They agreed with its postulate that the principle of "peaceful co-existence" had penetrated contemporary international law, the development of which was closely related to the radical changes in the nature and structure of the international community. The General Assembly should therefore formulate general rules of international law which would impose on States the obligation to live in peace and endeavour to establish friendly co-operation with each other. The 19 principles in the declaration proposed by Czechoslovakia would contribute to the formulation of such rules; furthermore, the declaration was based on the purposes and principles of the Charter and took into account all the main factors of the political and juridical development of the international community in recent years.

The representatives of Italy and Japan and others regarded the Czechoslovak text as being

too ambitious, since it dealt with practically all the matters covered in the work of the United Nations. Over-hasty adoption of the declaration might condemn it to the fate of the Declaration on Rights and Duties of States drafted by the International Law Commission in 1949, consideration of which had been postponed by a General Assembly resolution (596(VI)) of 7 December 1951.

The representatives of Afghanistan, Mexico and Panama, among others, pointed out that a number of the principles contained in the Czechoslovak proposal were already embodied in the Draft Declaration on Rights and Duties of States. Since only 16 countries had submitted comments on that draft, it would help discussion of the present item if Governments were again asked for their comments and if the question were submitted once more to the International Law Commission or to the General Assembly.

In the opinion of the representatives of Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, and others, the Czechoslovak draft resolution served no purpose, because international law could not be developed by drawing up a list of general principles of a political and moral nature and calling them legal rules. Furthermore, since the Czechoslovak draft was based on the principles of the Charter, it was doubtful whether there was really any purpose in restating those principles in the form of a declaration which, by paraphrasing the obligations laid down in the Charter, might distort its meaning.

The representatives of Australia and Italy also maintained that the adoption of a declaration by a resolution of the General Assembly was not a method of creating international law, since it did not bind Members of the Organization. The representative of Brazil said that the concept of "a principle of international law" needed to be clarified and that as clear a distinction as possible should be made between genuinely legal principles and those which were mainly of a moral nature. The representative of Belgium felt that the declaration laid too much stress on the idea of sovereignty and completely disregarded the role which international organizations could play.

Others replied that the Czechoslovak draft

was not a collection of abstract propositions, but reflected the present state of international affairs and the extent to which the world had become law-minded. They maintained that it was necessary to state all the principles relating to friendship and co-operation instead of limiting oneself to one or two principles, however important they might be.

Some speakers, such as the representative of Poland, argued that some of the principles, stated in the Czechoslovak draft were not merely a repetition of the principles set forth in the Charter; many changes had taken place since 1945, and some Charter principles therefore needed to be amplified and others to be studied from a new angle.

Some representatives—among them the Brazilian representative—made the point that a declaration, although lacking in any obligatory force, would be a guide and a source of inspiration, playing the same role in relations between States as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights did in the field of individual rights.

The following were among the main provisions of the original version of the first 14-power draft resolution. (Like the Czechoslovak text, this draft was not pressed to a vote.) The General Assembly would have: (1) affirmed that the rule of law was essential for the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, particularly the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States based on respect for the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and of the sovereign equality of all Member States; (2) affirmed also that the Charter was the fundamental statement of principles of international law governing friendly relations and co-operation among States, notably, the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means; (3) resolved to consider, in relation to specific principles of international law of immediate and universal concern such as those referred to in the previous clause (clause (2)), the development of the rules of international law and international procedures with a view to the more effective application of those principles; (4) decided accordingly to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session

(due to open in September 1963) the topics of the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means; (5) requested the Secretary-General to invite United Nations Members to transmit written comments concerning these two topics, and to communicate these comments to Members before the beginning of the Assembly's eighteenth session.

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, some of the representatives who regarded the Czechoslovak text as being over-ambitious thought that the original version of the first 14-power draft resolution was too limited and that other principles not mentioned in it deserved study, such as those relating to decolonization, respect for human rights, the legal equality of States and the observance of treaties.

It was also maintained that the text should have made mention of further work by the Assembly on other topics after it had considered the two subjects specifically listed.

In response to such suggestions, a revised text was introduced, by which the Assembly would, at its eighteenth session, consider what further topic or topics should be included in the agenda of subsequent sessions.

Various representatives agreed with the idea expressed in clause (1) above of the original version of the first 14-power draft resolution and endorsed the affirmation contained in clause (2) above. They stated that the principles referred to in clause (2) were of immediate and universal concern and that it would be useful for the Sixth Committee to deal with them.

A number of representatives thought that the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes had unfortunately not been as widely applied in practice as it should be. The representative of Israel thought that the Sixth Committee should therefore consider suitable, modernized, complete and universally accepted methods and procedures to ensure a wider application of that principle and increase its effectiveness.

Some representatives specified the condition that the peaceful settlement of disputes should be based on the right to self-determination, the principle of sovereign equality (including its economic aspects) and the principle of non-intervention.

The representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iran, Pakistan and Sweden were of the opinion that the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice was essential for the existence of the universal rule of law and that a study should therefore be made of how all Member States could be brought to use the Court more widely. So far, only a small number of States had accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, and some had done so subject to numerous conditions which limited the effect of their declarations of acceptance. The situation was even less satisfactory with regard to the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of general multilateral treaties.

Others emphasized the need to consider methods of settlement, other than judicial means, as envisaged in Article 33 of the Charter. (For text of Article 33, see APPENDIX ii.) The representative of the Netherlands, for example, suggested that a permanent international organ of inquiry should be created in order to facilitate the conclusion of agreements between States and make it possible to avoid or to settle disputes.

Several representatives thought that the list of topics to be considered should not be too long and should not include political and legal questions already examined by other United Nations organs. The principles referred to in the draft resolution were those which were the least controversial and perhaps, for that reason, the best ones to start with.

Although acknowledging the importance of those principles, various representatives could not agree that the proposed study should be restricted to certain principles only. In their view, a discussion under those conditions would give a false impression of the other principles by implying that they were no longer topical. For example, the draft resolution did not mention complete decolonization, although the disappearance of the colonial system was the great event of the present epoch.

Some representatives also considered that more emphasis should have been given to the right of peoples to self-determination, as proclaimed in the Charter and developed in the Assembly's Declaration of 14 December 1960³

³ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The second 14-power text, which was also not pressed to a vote, enumerated six fundamental principles which should govern relations among States, in accordance with the Charter, against the background of the main problems which required solution by the proper application of these principles. These principles, in brief, provided for the following: (1) abstention from the threat or use of force; (2) settlement of international disputes and differences by negotiation and other peaceful means; (3) co-operation in all spheres of international relations; (4) the right of peoples to self-determination; (5) the right of States to sovereign equality; and (6) the duty of States to respect and carry out their obligations under treaties and other sources of international law in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. As originally submitted, the draft resolution consisted of a preamble and a declaration containing the six principles. Later in the discussion, a revised version was submitted, adding new paragraphs by which the Assembly would decide to place the current item on the provisional agenda of its next session for further study and elaboration of the six principles and would invite Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1963, any views or suggestions they might have on the matter.

Some of the supporters of the draft resolution recognized that the application of a few basic principles would be a difficult matter, for every right was accompanied by a duty and the rights and duties would require skilful formulation if they were not to conflict with one another. However, they considered that the text provided a sound basis for discussion.

Several representatives felt that this text raised the same delicate problems as the Czechoslovak draft and was open to the same objections. They also found it disturbing that, while the principles embodied in the draft resolution were taken from the Charter, there were appreciable discrepancies in the drafting so that the adoption of the draft resolution might be interpreted as an implicit revision of the Charter carried out in a manner at variance with its Articles 108 and 109, concerning the amendment or review of the Charter. (For texts of

Articles 108 and 109, see APPENDIX II.)

The 37-power draft resolution was submitted essentially as a compromise solution and was designed as an effort to gain general acceptance without positions of principle being sacrificed. The 37 sponsors included Czechoslovakia and 27 of the 28 Members which had submitted the two 14-power draft resolutions (that is, all except Colombia).

By the 37-power draft, which was the text subsequently adopted as resolution 1815(XVII), the Assembly recognized the paramount importance, in the progressive development of international law and in the promotion of the rule of law among nations, of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the duties deriving therefrom embodied in the Charter, which was the fundamental statement of those principles, notably: (a) the principle that States should refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; (b) the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered; (c) the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter; (d) the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; (e) the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; (f) the principle of sovereign equality of States; and (g) the principle that States should fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

The Assembly, in addition, resolved to undertake a study of 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 ensure more effective application of these principles.

The Assembly decided also to place the item "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 provi-

sional agenda of its eighteenth session in order to study the principles listed under (a), (b), (c) and (f) above, and in order to decide what other principles were to be given further consideration at subsequent Assembly sessions and their priority.

Despite its wide acceptance, the draft resolution was criticized on various grounds of both form and substance. It was said that the enunciation of Charter principles in the draft resolution should not be interpreted to mean that these principles were necessarily principles of international law; they were rather principles on which international law was based. Thus, the representative of Thailand regarded the distinction between the principles and the duties deriving therefrom as having no legal validity. Some representatives took exception to the order in which the principles were enumerated as being liable to give the impression, on comparison with the Charter, that there had been a change in the order of importance of those principles. The idea of national sovereignty, in particular, had been given undue prominence, it was said.

The representative of France regretted the use of a vague formula, concerning the fulfilment in good faith of obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter, instead of a reference to the execution of obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law. He also expressed regret that the 37-power text should be, as he viewed it, more concerned with the development of principles than with the establishment of rules to give full effect to those principles. (For full text of resolution 1815(XVII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

TECHNICAL AID TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of

international law was the subject of another resolution which arose from the General Assembly's discussions in 1962 on the principle of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Also envisaged in this resolution was a study of the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law.

The resolution (1816(XVII)) was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1962, on the recommendation of its Sixth (Legal) Committee, where it was approved—also unanimously—on 5 December 1962.

By this resolution, the Assembly: (1) urged Member States to undertake broad programmes of training in international law; (2) asked the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and in consultation with Member States, to study ways in which Members could be aided, through the United Nations system and other channels, in establishing and developing such programmes, including in this context the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law dedicated to the dissemination of international law; the results of this study were to be reported to the Assembly's eighteenth session, due to open in September 1963. In addition, the Assembly decided that provision be made in the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session for consideration of the question and of the Secretary-General's report. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The decision to this effect was based on a draft resolution submitted in the Sixth Committee by Ghana and Ireland. The final text incorporated changes proposed by Afghanistan, Belgium and the United States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Sixth Committee, meetings 753-774, 777.
Plenary Meeting 1196.

A/5192. Note by Secretary-General.

PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS
AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES
A/C.6/L.505. Czechoslovakia: draft resolution.
A/C.6/L.511. Bolivia: amendment to draft resolution
by Czechoslovakia, A/C.6/L.505.

A/C.6/L.507 and Add.1-4. Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Dahomey, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.507/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika: revised draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.509 and Add.1, 2 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Somalia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.6/L.512. Bolivia: amendment to 14-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.509.

A/C.6/L.513. Text of letter of 20 November 1962 from Czechoslovakia enclosing letter from and statement by German Democratic Republic.

A/C.6/L.524 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Sixth Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 777, by 73 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/5356. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1815(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5356, adopted unanimously (70-0) by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the Charter records the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

"Convinced of the paramount importance of the Charter in the progressive development of international law and in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

"Taking into account that the great political, economical, social and scientific changes that have occurred in the world since the adoption of the Charter have further emphasized the vital importance of the purposes and principles of the United Nations and of their application to present-day conditions,

"Recognizing the urgency and importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality and social justice, and therefore of developing peaceful and neighbourly relations among States, irrespective of their differences or the relative stages or nature of their political, economic and social development,

"Considering that the conditions prevailing in the world today give increased importance to the fulfilment by States of their duty to co-operate actively with one another and to the role of international

law and its faithful observance in relations among nations,

"Convinced that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation,

"Mindful of the close relationship between the progressive development of international law and the establishment of conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained through the promotion of international co-operation in economic, social and related fields and through the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Considering it essential that all 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, that disputes be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter, that the arms race be eliminated and general and complete disarmament achieved under effective international control,

"Conscious of the significance of the emergence of many new States and of the contribution which they are in a position to make to the progressive development and codification of international law,

"Recalling its authority to consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security and to make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

"1. Recognizes the paramount importance, in the progressive development of international law and in the promotion of the rule of law among nations, of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the duties deriving therefrom, embodied in the Charter of the United Nations which is the fundamental statement of those principles, notably:

"(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;

"(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 duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;

"(e) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

"(f) The principle of sovereign equality of States;

"(g) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter;

"2. Resolves to undertake, pursuant to Article 13 of the Charter, a study of the principles of interna-

tional 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;

"3. Decides accordingly to place the 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 eighteenth session in order to study:

"(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;

"(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; and to decide what other principles are to be given further consideration at subsequent sessions and the order of their priority;

"4. Invites Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1963, any views or suggestions that they may have on this item, and particularly on the subjects enumerated in paragraph 3 above, and requests the Secretary-General to communicate these comments to Member States before the beginning of the eighteenth session."

TECHNICAL AID TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL LAW

A/C.6/L.510. Ghana and Ireland: draft resolution, as amended by Afghanistan, Belgium and United States, unanimously adopted by Sixth Committee on 5 December 1962, meeting 774.

A/C.6/L.514 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendments and revised amendments to draft resolution, A/C.6/L.510.

A/C.6/L.516. Belgium: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.6/L.510.

A/C.6/L.517. United States: sub-amendments to Afghan amendment, A/C.6/L.514.

A/C.6/L.518. Peru: sub-amendment to Afghan amendment, A/C.6/L.514.

A/C.6/L.519. Spain: sub-amendment to Afghan amendment, A/C.6/L.514.

A/C.6/L.520. Colombia: sub-amendments to Afghan amendment, A/C.6/L.514.

A/5356. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1816(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5356, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that lasting solutions to the grave problems that confront humanity can be achieved only by understanding, mutual co-operation, and strengthening of international law and its application in the relations among nations,

"Recalling its resolution 176(II) of 21 November 1947 by which it 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,

"Desirous of ascertaining what additional means and resources could profitably be employed in the accomplishment of the objectives of resolution 176(II),

"Desirous of ensuring that these measures are also designed to promote the dissemination and thorough knowledge of international law, over and above its teaching in universities and institutions of higher education,

"Confident that such measures would contribute to the progressive development of international law and to friendly relations and co-operation among States,

"1. Urges Member States to undertake broad programmes of training, including seminars, grants and exchanges of teachers, students and fellows, as well as exchanges of publications in the field of international law;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, together with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in consultation with Member States, to study ways in which Members could be aided, through the United Nations system and other channels, in establishing and developing such programmes, including in this context the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law dedicated to the dissemination of international law, and to report on the results of such study to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session an item entitled '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'."

CHAPTER IV

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Various legal problems connected with the exploration and use of outer space were examined by three United Nations bodies during 1962: the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Legal Sub-Committee and the General Assembly.

The Committee, which had been asked by the Assembly on 20 December 1961¹ to study and report on these matters, set up the Legal Sub-Committee in March. The Sub-Committee met in Geneva, Switzerland, between 28 May and 30 June 1962 to discuss a number of the legal problems arising from the use of outer space. The consideration of these problems was continued in the Outer Space Committee in September 1962 and, later in the year, at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

Examined, among other things, were the following major questions on which formal proposals had been submitted: (a) the drafting of declarations of basic principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space; (b) assistance to, and the return of, astronauts and space vehicles; and (c) lia-

bility for accidents involving space vehicles.

On 14 December, 1962, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1802 I (XVII)) whereby, among other things, it: (1) called upon all United Nations Member States to co-operate in the further development of law for outer space; (2) asked the 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, on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles, and on other legal problems. The Assembly also referred to the Outer Space Committee, as a basis for its work, all proposals relating to this item which had been previously submitted, together with the records of debates thereon.

(For the details about the proposals submitted and their consideration by the Legal Sub-Committee, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the General Assembly, and for DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, See pp. 38-47.)

CHAPTER V

TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNITED NATIONS

During 1962, five of the States 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 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the application of which had been extended to their territories before they attained independence. These states were: the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville),

Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Togo. In addition, the following four States acceded to the Convention: Mauritania, Mexico, Tanganyika and Upper Volta.

At the end of 1962, there were 76 States which were parties to the Convention.

CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In the course of 1962, four States—Belgium, the Central African Republic, Tanganyika and Upper Volta—acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

Belgium undertook to apply the Convention to

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35.

the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The Central African Republic undertook to apply the Convention to ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO and WMO.

Tanganyika undertook to apply the Convention to ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

Upper Volta undertook to apply the Convention to ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the International Bank, IFC, the International Monetary Fund, ICAO, ITU, UPU, WMO and IMCO.

In addition, two States—the Federation of Malaya and Sierra Leone—notified the Secretary-General that they assumed all obligations and responsibilities of the United Kingdom Government arising from the application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies to the Federation of Malaya and Sierra Leone and confirmed that the Federation of Malaya and Sierra Leone considered themselves bound by the Convention. Eight notifications from States already parties to the Convention were received during 1962, extending the application of the Convention to additional specialized agencies.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

During 1962, a total of 592 treaties and agreements were registered with the United Nations Secretariat: 59 *ex officio*, 467 by 30 Governments and 66 by seven specialized agencies and an international organization. Eight treaties were filed and recorded, seven by the Secretariat and one at the request of an international organization.

This brought the total of treaties and agree-

ments registered or filed and recorded to 9,630. In addition, 434 certified statements relating to these treaties and agreements were registered during 1962, bringing the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded by the end of 1962 to 3,100.

The texts of treaties registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, followed by translations in English and French. Twenty volumes (383-394 and 396-403) of the United Nations Treaty Series were published in the course of 1962.

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 1962:

Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs, done at Geneva on 15 January 1962

European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), done at Geneva on 19 January 1962

International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on 28 September 1962

Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, signed at New York on 10 December 1962

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS IN 1962

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions rose to 164 by the end of 1962.

During the year, 186 signatures were affixed to international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions, and 442 instruments of ratification or accession or notification were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received eight 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 1962:

European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport, done at

- Geneva on 9 December 1960 (came into force on 12 June 1962)
- Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport, done at Geneva on 14 December 1956 (came into force on 29 August 1962)
- Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport, done at Geneva on 14 December 1956 (came into force on 29 August 1962)
- Convention on the International Right of Correction. Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953 (came into force on 24 August 1962)
- Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (came into force on 30 September 1962)
- Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (came into force on 30 September 1962)

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OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

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NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED
UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

- Agreement on Special Equipment for Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on Use of such Equipment for International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs, 1962: E/ECE/456 (E/ECE/TRANS/526).
- European Agreement Concerning Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), 1962: E/ECE/457 (E/ECE/TRANS/527).
- International Coffee Agreement, 1962: E/CONF.42/7.
- Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962: General Assembly resolution 1763(XVII), Annex.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL
CONVENTIONS IN 1962

- European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets Used in International Transport, 1960: E/ECE/396 (E/ECE/TRANS/519).
- Convention on Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport, 1957: E/ECE/262 (E/ECE/TRANS/496).
- Convention on Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport, 1957: E/ECE/261 (E/ECE/TRANS/495).

- Convention on International Right of Correction, 1953: General Assembly resolution 630(VII).
- Convention on High Seas, 1958 and Optional Protocol of Signature concerning Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 1958 (A/CONF.13/38). U.N.P. Sales No.: 58.V.4, Vol. II.
- Status of Multilateral Conventions in Respect of Which Secretary-General Acts as Depositary. Supplement No. 3 (ST/LEG/3, Rev.I). U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.V.6.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Legislative Texts and Treaty Provisions concerning Legal Status, Privileges and Immunities of International Organizations, Vol. II (ST/LEG/SER.Bf 11/Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 61.V.3.
- E/3707. Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies: Annex relating to International Development Association. Communication from United Kingdom.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

- Supplement to Volume on Laws and Regulations regarding Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities: Bilateral Treaties relating to Consular Relations (ST/LEG/SER.B/13). U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.V.5.
- United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, Vienna, 2 March-14 April 1961. Official Records, Vol. II: Annexes, Final Act, Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Optional Protocols, Resolutions (A/CONF.20/14/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.X.1.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

- An eight-point declaration concerning the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their wealth and resources was approved by the General Assembly on 14 December 1962.

As finally adopted, the eight principles covered the following points: (1) the exercise of the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned; (2) the exploration, development and disposition of such resources, and the import of foreign capital, to be in conformity with the rules and conditions which the peoples and nations freely consider to be necessary or desirable; (3) the application of national legislation and international law to the capital imported and to earnings on that capital; profits to be shared in proportions agreed upon by the investors and the recipient State, with due care being taken to safeguard the State's national sovereignty; (4) nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning to be based on grounds of public utility, security or the national interest which are recognized as overriding purely individual or private interests, both domestic and foreign, the owner to receive appropriate compensation, and any disputes on this point to be settled according to the national jurisdiction of the State concerned, or by arbitration or international adjudication in cases where this is agreed upon by the parties; (5) the free and beneficial exercise of sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources to be furthered by the mutual respect of States based on their sovereign equality; (6) international co-operation for the economic development of developing countries to be aimed at furthering their independent national development and to be based on respect for their sovereignty over their natural resources; (7) affirmation of the fact that violation of sovereignty over natural resources is contrary to the United Nations Charter and hinders the development of international co-operation and the maintenance of peace; (8) observance in good faith of foreign investment agreements; an undertaking by States and international organizations to respect strictly the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources in accordance with the United Nations Charter and with the present principles.

The declaration was based on a draft resolution containing eight principles and recommended to the Economic and Social Council in 1961 by the United Nations Commission on Per-

manent Sovereignty over Natural Resources,¹ as amended at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

Not included in the final text, (as embodied in Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962) was one provision inserted in the Commission's draft by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, on the basis of a proposal by the USSR. This was a paragraph by which the Assembly would have declared that it "unreservedly supports measures, taken by peoples and States to re-establish or strengthen their sovereignty over natural wealth and resources, and considers inadmissible acts aimed at obstructing the creation, defence and strengthening of that sovereignty."

The Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over National Resources was established by the Assembly in 1958 and was instructed to conduct a full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources (as a basic constituent of the right to self-determination) and to make recommendations, where necessary, for its strengthening. The Commission's members were Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

The Commission held three sessions, in 1959, 1960 and 1961, respectively. At its 1961 session, during which it considered a revised study prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, the Commission submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council containing a review of its work to date and three draft resolutions.

The first of these drafts mentioned contained: (1) the text of the draft declaration, together with a request to the Council to recommend its adoption by the General Assembly; (2) a request that the International Law Commission be asked to speed up its work on codification of the topic of state responsibility; and (3) a request for publication of the revised Secretariat study, together with the Commission's report.

By its second draft resolution, the Commission transmitted the revised study to the Council, and also the observations made on it by the members of the Commission. By its third draft resolution it recommended that the work of the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 530-32.

United Nations on the question be continued on a permanent basis.

The Commission's report was considered at the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session, in mid-1961. After some discussion, the Council decided to transmit the report, together with the records of its own proceedings, to the Assembly's sixteenth session, which opened on 19 September, 1961.

Owing to lack of time, the Assembly was not able at its sixteenth session to give detailed consideration to the Commission's draft resolution containing the eight-point declaration. It did, however, adopt a resolution (1720 (XVI))² on 19 December 1961, by which, among other things, it recommended that discussion of the matter receive priority in the Second Committee at the Assembly's seventeenth session (due to open on 18 September 1962).

CONSIDERATION BY ASSEMBLY IN 1962

At the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, the Second Committee considered the question at 17 meetings, between November and December 1962.

As pointed out by numerous speakers, the central problem before the Committee was achievement of a formula which would safeguard and reconcile two essential principles, namely, respect for the national sovereignty of developing countries in need of foreign capital for the development of their natural resources, and provision of adequate guarantees for potential investors.

The extensive discussion ranged over the economic, political and legal aspects of the matter and included such issues as: expropriation, nationalization, payment of compensation, arbitration and adjudication in case of disputes, and protection for newly sovereign States against any possibility of being required to pay compensation for rights acquired on their territory when they were still in colonial status.

The introduction of amendments on these and other points resulted in 26 separate votes in the Second Committee.

Proposals were also made to refer the whole matter to the International Law Commission in order to obtain the advice of legal experts, and to return it to the Commission on Perma-

nent Sovereignty over Natural Resources for further study.

Among the many amendments put forward in the Second Committee was one on the question of State succession and acquired rights. By this, Algeria proposed that a preambular paragraph be added to the draft resolution, by which the Assembly would consider that the obligations of international law could not apply to alleged rights acquired before the accession to full national sovereignty of formerly colonized countries and that, consequently, such alleged acquired rights must be subject to review as between equally sovereign States.

By a joint revised amendment on this point, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed the addition of two preambular paragraphs. The first of these would have the Assembly consider that nothing in the operative paragraph of the draft resolution having to do with compensation in any way prejudiced the position of any Member State on any aspect of the question of the rights and obligations of successor States and Governments in respect of property acquired before the accession to complete sovereignty of countries formerly under colonial rule. The second would have the Assembly note that the subject of succession of States and Governments was being examined as a matter of priority by the International Law Commission.

In the light of these, Algeria withdrew its amendment but reiterated its position that the permanent sovereignty of former colonies over their natural resources should not be compromised by any alleged rights acquired before their accession to national sovereignty. This position was generally supported by Ceylon, Syria, Tanganyika and Yugoslavia, among others.

The two joint amendments were eventually adopted by the Second Committee; the first was approved by 85 to 1, with 6 abstentions, the second was approved by a vote of 63 to 12, with 16 abstentions.

Extensive discussion took place in the Committee on the fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution. This provided that nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning were to be based on grounds or reasons of public

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 533.

utility, security or the national interest which were recognized as overriding purely individual or private interests, both domestic and foreign. In such cases, the owner was to be paid "appropriate compensation," in accordance with the rules in force in the State taking such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law. In any case where the question of compensation gave rise to a controversy, national jurisdiction was to be resorted to. On agreement by the parties concerned, settlement of the dispute might be made through arbitration or international adjudication.

The discussion in the Committee centred mainly on whether the nationalizing or expropriating State had a duty to provide for compensation, and what was meant by "appropriate compensation." A number of proposals were put forward for amending this paragraph. Thus, Afghanistan suggested that the words "appropriate compensation" be replaced by the words "adequate compensation, when and where appropriate." This amendment was later withdrawn.

The USSR introduced an amendment whereby the payment of compensation to the owners should be decided in accordance with the national law of the nationalizing or expropriating State. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 39 to 28, with 21 abstentions.

The United States proposed that the paragraph should provide for "prompt, adequate and effective" compensation, an amendment which was later withdrawn.

There was considerable discussion in the Committee with regard to the settlement of disputes arising out of compensation questions, and a number of amendments were put forward. One of these, a revised joint amendment by the United Kingdom and the United States, provided that in any case where the question of compensation had given rise to a controversy, national jurisdiction should be exhausted. However, upon agreement by the parties, settlement of the dispute should be made through arbitration or international adjudication. Mauritania also submitted an amendment to specify that national jurisdiction was that of the State taking such measures. Jordan, Morocco and Thailand proposed an amendment, later withdrawn, whereby recourse to arbitration or international

adjudication would be possible if no settlement was reached under national jurisdiction.

During the discussion, a number of Members maintained that the United Kingdom-United States amendment was not compatible with State sovereignty, since it implied that national jurisdiction could be excluded if prior agreement were reached to resort to international adjudication. It was also argued that exhaustion of national jurisdiction implied that recourse to such jurisdiction was only a first step in a process ending in arbitration or international adjudication as a matter of formal procedure, whereas in fact such procedure should be an exception and subject to agreement between the parties. Others, however, maintained that a State's freedom of action to enter into prior agreement to resort to arbitration or international adjudication could not be denied.

Another point discussed was whether agreement to resort to arbitration or international adjudication could be made only between sovereign States, or whether it could also be made by a State with a legal entity other than a sovereign State. In favour of the restriction, it was held that State contracts, whether concluded with domestic or foreign companies, were subject to national jurisdiction. Others, however, held that to exclude agreement between a State and a company to resort to arbitration was contrary to a basic principle of international law.

A sub-amendment to the United Kingdom-United States amendment submitted by Lebanon and Syria which would limit such agreement to that between sovereign States was rejected by a roll-call vote of 38 against to 30 in favour, with 24 abstentions.

Eventually, Mauritania's amendment was adopted by 76 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. The United Kingdom-United States amendment as further orally amended was approved by 52 to 28, with 13 abstentions. As finally approved, this particular section of paragraph 4 provided that in any case where the question of compensation gave rise to a controversy, national jurisdiction of the State taking such measures "shall be exhausted." However, upon agreement by sovereign States and other parties concerned, settlement should be made through arbitration or international adjudication.

As noted above, an additional provision to be added to the text was approved by the Second Committee but failed of adoption in the General Assembly. This was a proposal by the USSR by which the Assembly would have declared that it unreservedly supported measures taken by peoples and States to re-establish or strengthen their sovereignty over natural wealth and resources and considered inadmissible acts aimed at obstructing the creation, defence and strengthening of that sovereignty. This proposal was adopted in the Second Committee by a roll-call vote of 43 to 32, with 16 abstentions. When the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee was considered in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 December, this paragraph was voted on separately and was not adopted, having received 41 votes to 38, with 15 abstentions.

Another amendment proposed by the USSR would have added, at the beginning of the fourth operative paragraph, a provision confirming the inalienable right of peoples and nations to the unobstructed execution of nationalization, expropriation and other essential measures aimed at protecting and strengthening their sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources. This was rejected by the Committee by a vote of 30 votes to 30, with 33 abstentions. When this proposal was reintroduced in plenary on 14 December it was again rejected, this time by a roll-call vote of 48 to 34, with 21 abstentions.

Among the other proposed amendments and sub-amendments put forward in the Second Committee were two submitted by Burma and the Sudan. One of these was to add a preambular paragraph expressing the Assembly's desire that there should be further consideration by the United Nations of the subject of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the spirit of international co-operation in the field of economic development, particularly of the developing countries. This was approved by a roll-call vote of 47 to 1, with 44 abstentions.

The second amendment, as sub-amended by Syria, would have had the Assembly reconstitute the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources with enlarged membership and request it to consider further the

various aspects of the question, taking into account the desire of Member States to ensure the adequate protection of their sovereign rights while encouraging international co-operation in the field of economic development. This proposal was rejected by a roll-call vote of 31 votes to 30, with 28 abstentions.

Several Members expressed the view that the Secretary-General should continue his work in the field of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. Reference was made in this connexion to the value of the Secretariat study on the status of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in providing assistance and guidance to Governments. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Secretariat would be prepared to keep up to date the documentation on the question (this would include, for example, information received from the newly independent countries) and to provide Governments, at their request, with information of special interest to them.

The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was approved by the Second Committee on 3 December 1962 by a vote of 60 to 5, with 22 abstentions.

When the Committee's recommendation came before a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 December, the Assembly, in addition to the separate votes referred to above, adopted, by 92 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, a proposal to add a new paragraph at the end of the draft resolution. This would have the Assembly ask 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 session (due to open in September 1963).

The draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee, as amended, together with other minor changes, was adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 87 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 1803 (XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Status of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Wealth and Resources. I. Study by Secretariat; II. Report of Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (A/AC.97/5/Rev.2 (E/3511) and Reo.I). U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.V.6.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 795, 798-821 (general debate), 834, 835, 841, 842, 845, 846, 848, 850-860, 864.

Plenary Meetings 1193, 1194.

A/5225. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.654 and Corr.1. Draft resolution submitted by Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, as amended, adopted by Second Committee on 3 December 1962, meeting 858, by 60 votes to 5, with 22 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.655. Afghanistan: amendment.

A/C.2/L.668. United States: amendments.

A/C.2/L.669. United Kingdom: amendments.

A/C.2/L.670. USSR: amendments.

A/C.2/L.686, Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1, Rev.2, Rev.3. United Kingdom, United States: revised amendments.

A/C.2/L.690. Mauritania: amendment.

A/G.2/L.691. Algeria: amendment.

A/C.2/L.696. Burma and Sudan: amendments.

A/C.2/L.700. Argentina and Peru: amendment.

A/C.2/L.694. Burma and Sudan: draft text for inclusion in Rapporteur's report.

A/C.2/L.697. Lebanon and Syria: sub-amendment to United Kingdom-United States amendments (Rev.2).

A/C.2/L.698. Syria: sub-amendment to Burma-Sudan amendments.

A/C.2/L.699. Jordan, Morocco, Thailand: sub-amendment to United Kingdom-United States amendments (Rev.2.)

A/C.2/L.705. Text of draft resolution approved by Second Committee.

A/5344/Add.1. Report of Second Committee.

A/L.412. Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution of Second Committee, A/5344/Add.1.

A/L.412/Rev.1. Revised amendment, sponsored in addition by Philippines.

A/L.412/Rev.2. Second revision, sponsored in addition by Algeria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

A/L.414. USSR: amendment to draft resolution of Second Committee, A/5344/Add.1.

RESOLUTION 1803(xvii), as recommended by Second Committee and as amended by 13 powers, A/L.412/Rev.2, and by plenary rejection of operative paragraph 5 of Committee's resolution, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1962, meeting 1194, by roll-call vote of 87 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Aus-

tralia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: France, South Africa.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 523(VI) of 12 January 1952 and 626(VII) of 21 December 1952,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 1314(XIII) of 12 December 1958, by which it established the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources and instructed it to conduct a full survey of the status of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources as a basic constituent of the right to self-determination, with recommendations, where necessary, for its strengthening, and decided further that, in the conduct of the full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, due regard should be paid to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of developing countries,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 1515(XV) of 15 December 1960, in which it recommended that the sovereign right of every State to dispose of its wealth and its natural resources should be respected,

"Considering that any measure in this respect must be based on the recognition of the inalienable right of all States freely to dispose of their natural wealth and resources in accordance with their national interests, and on respect for the economic independence of States,

"Considering that nothing in paragraph 4 below in any way prejudices the position of any Member State on any aspect of the question of the rights and obligations of successor States and Governments in respect of property acquired before the accession to complete sovereignty of countries formerly under colonial rule,

"Noting that the subject of succession of States and Governments is being examined as a matter of priority

by the International Law Commission,

"Considering that it is desirable to promote international co-operation for the economic development of developing countries, and that economic and financial agreements between the developed and the developing countries must be based on the principles of equality and of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination,

"Considering that the provision of economic and technical assistance, loans and increased foreign investment must not be subject to conditions which conflict with the interests of the recipient State,

"Considering the benefits to be derived from exchanges of technical and scientific information likely to promote the development and use of such resources and wealth, and the important part which the United Nations and other international organizations are called upon to play in that connexion,

"Attaching particular importance to the question of promoting the economic development of developing countries and securing their economic independence,

"Noting that the creation and strengthening of the inalienable sovereignty of States over their natural wealth and resources reinforces their economic independence,

"Desiring that there should be further consideration by the United Nations of the subject of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the spirit of international co-operation in the field of economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

I

"Declares that:

"1. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned.

"2. The exploration, development and disposition of such resources, as well as the import of the foreign capital required for these purposes, should be in conformity with the rules and conditions which the peoples and nations freely consider to be necessary or desirable with regard to the authorization, restriction or prohibition of such activities.

"3. In cases where authorization is granted, the capital imported and the earnings on that capital shall be governed by the terms thereof, by the national legislation in force, and by international law. The profits derived must be shared in the proportions freely agreed upon, in each case, between the investors and the recipient State, due care being taken to ensure that there is no impairment, for any reason, of that State's sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources.

"4. Nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning shall be based on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest which are recognized as overriding purely individual or private interests, both domestic and foreign. In such cases the owner shall be paid appropriate compensation, in accordance with the rules in force in the State taking such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law. In any case where the question of compensation gives rise to a controversy, the national jurisdiction of the State taking such measures shall be exhausted. However, upon agreement by sovereign States and other parties concerned, settlement of the dispute should be made through arbitration or international adjudication.

"5. The free and beneficial exercise of the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources must be furthered by the mutual respect of States based on their sovereign equality.

"6. International co-operation for the economic development of developing countries, whether in the form of public or private capital investments, exchange of goods and services, technical assistance, or exchange of scientific information, shall be such as to further their independent national development and shall be based upon respect for their sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

"7. Violation of the rights of peoples and nations to sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources is contrary to the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and hinders the development of international co-operation and the maintenance of peace.

"8. Foreign investment agreements freely entered into by or between sovereign States shall be observed in good faith; States and international organizations shall strictly and conscientiously respect the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources in accordance with the Charter and the principles set forth in the present resolution.

II

"Welcomes the decision of the International Law Commission to speed up its work on the codification of the topic of responsibility of States for the consideration of the General Assembly;

III

"Requests 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

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

On 18 December 1961,³ the General Assembly decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna at the beginning of March

1963 to draw up an international convention on consular relations, together with any other

³See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 520-21.

instruments it considered appropriate. As the basis for its work, the conference would have before it 71 draft articles for the convention, prepared by the International Law Commission.⁴

Further views on these draft articles were presented by United Nations Members in 1962 at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

During the discussion in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee different views were expressed about some of the draft articles.

Some representatives laid stress on the similarities between consular and diplomatic relations. Others, on the contrary, pointed out that such similarities did not mean that the two kinds of functions were identical, for whereas persons exercising diplomatic functions were in essence political representatives, those exercising consular functions were really economic and commercial representatives and therefore should not be accorded the same treatment as diplomatic representatives. (A Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, held in Vienna from 2 March to 14 April 1961.)⁵

Much of the debate centred on the draft article dealing with consular functions (article 5).

As drafted by the International Law Commission, this article listed 12 functions, including such duties as protecting the interests of the sending State and its nationals, promoting trade and furthering the development of economic, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State, issuing passports and visas, representing nationals of the sending State in certain legal and judicial matters, exercising certain functions with regard to ships and aircraft, and so forth.

Some Members of the Sixth Committee favoured a specific, though non-exhaustive listing of consular functions. Others preferred a general definition of consular functions.

Some speakers thought that the function of furthering the development of relations between the sending State and the receiving State should be included. In support of this point, it was stated that present-day consular functions were no longer limited to the traditional task of protecting the interests of the sending State and of its nationals.

It was also argued that the consular functions to be listed should also include that of arbitrator or conciliator *ad hoc* in any disputes which nationals of the sending State submitted to a consul, provided that this was not incompatible with the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

Other representatives stated that a distinction should be made between the functions proper to a consul and other functions, with a view to including in the future convention an express provision that the latter functions would be subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

Some representatives believed that those aspects of a consul's functions which required him to act as notary or civil registrar should be subordinated to the legislation or agreement of the receiving State.

It was also pointed out in the debate that the question of defining consular functions was difficult and that, in consequence, any attempt to deal with that question in summary fashion at an international conference—which would necessarily be pressed for time—would do more harm than good.

Also debated in the Sixth Committee were the provisions in the draft articles drawn up by the International Law Commission concerning "facilities, privileges and immunities of consular officials and employees." These dealt with the following subjects: inviolability of consular premises (article 30); freedom of communication (article 35); communication and contact with nationals of the sending State (article 36); obligations of the receiving State, including such matters as informing foreign consulates of deaths of their nationals and of accidents to their ships or aircraft (article 37); personal inviolability of consular officials (article 41); immunity from jurisdiction (article 43); exemption of career consular officials and their families and staff from obligations, under the laws of the receiving State, in such matters as registration of aliens and obtaining residence and work permits (article 46); exemption of honorary consuls (article 63); acquisition of the nationality of the receiving State—aimed at preventing the auto-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 518.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 511-18.

matic acquisition of such nationality in cases such as the birth of a child or the marriage of a woman member of a consular staff with a national of the receiving State—(article 52) ; and inviolability of the consular archives and documents of a consulate headed by an honorary consul, provided they are kept separate from his private correspondence and from materials connected with any occupation he may pursue in addition to his honorary consular duties (article 60).

Almost all representatives who spoke on these particular articles during the debate advocated either limiting their content or making their meaning clearer.

On 6 December 1962, the Sixth Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution, sub-

mitted by the United Kingdom, by which the General Assembly would (1) ask the Secretary-General to transmit to the conference the summary records and documentation relating to the consideration of this item at the Assembly's seventeenth session and (2) invite States intending to participate in the conference to submit to the Secretary-General, for circulation to Governments, any amendments to the draft articles which they might wish to propose in advance of the Conference.

On 18 December 1962, the Sixth Committee's text was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1813 (XVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Sixth Committee, meetings 771-775.
Plenary Meeting 1196.

A/5171 and Add.1,2. Comments by Governments on draft articles on consular relations adopted by International Law Commission at its 13th session in 1961.

A/5191. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.515. United Kingdom: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 6 December 1962, meeting 775.

A/5343. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1813(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5343, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that by its resolution 1685(XVI) of 18 December 1961 it decided to convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna at the beginning of March 1963 to consider the question of consular relations, and referred to that conference chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its thirteenth session, together with the records of the relevant debates in the General Assembly, as the basis for its consideration of the question,

"Having considered the item entitled 'Consular relations' at its seventeenth session,

"Having heard the further expressions of opinion and exchanges of views on the draft articles on consular relations prepared by the International Law Commission,

"Considering that the work of the conference would be facilitated if States which intended to participate were to submit in advance of the conference amendments which they might wish to propose to the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission, and that their action in so doing would be without prejudice to their right to propose amendments in the course of the conference,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the international conference of plenipotentiaries on consular relations the summary records and documentation relating to the consideration of this item at the seventeenth session;

"2. Invites States which intend to participate in the conference to submit to the Secretary-General as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 10 February 1963, for circulation to Governments, any amendments which they may wish to propose in advance of the conference to the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission."

QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

At its first session, held in April 1959,⁶ the Committee established by the General Assembly in 1957 to determine the appropriate time for further Assembly consideration of the question of defining aggression decided to adjourn its own further consideration of the matter until

April 1962, unless an absolute majority of the 21-member Committee requested an earlier meeting.

As no such request was received, the second

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 420.

session of the Committee began on 2 April 1962, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It lasted until 9 April, when the Committee, on the proposal of Cyprus, adopted, by 16 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, a resolution providing for a further three-year adjournment, until April 1965, unless a request for earlier consideration was received from an absolute majority of the Committee's members.

Under its terms of reference (as set out in General Assembly resolution 1181 (XII))⁷ the Committee was directed to make its determination in the light of replies received from Govern-

ments. When it met in April 1962, it had before it a note by the Secretary-General recalling that the comments of 14 Governments had been received at the time of the 1959 session and adding that no further comments had been submitted since then.

By the resolution adopted on 9 April 1962, the Committee asked the Secretary-General to request States admitted to the United Nations since its 1959 session to submit their views not later than 1 November 1964. It also asked him to renew his earlier request for the views of the other Member States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/AC.91/3. Report of Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1181 (XII) (Question of defining aggression). Second session.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO RULES OF PROCEDURE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

Question of Improving General Assembly's Methods of Work

On 30 October 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly decided unanimously to set up an 18-member Ad Hoc Committee to study ways of improving the work methods of the Assembly. After being informed by this Committee that, because of the considerable amount of material which had been submitted, it would be unable to complete its work by the end of the seventeenth session, the Assembly, on 19 December 1962, decided to continue the Committee and to request it to report by 31 May 1963.

The question of improving the methods of work of the General Assembly was placed on the Assembly's agenda at the request of the Tunisian delegation. It had originally been raised by Mongi Slim, of Tunisia, President of the Assembly at its sixteenth session, in a memorandum circulated to all delegations on 3 May 1962.

The memorandum drew attention to the situation created by the rapid increase in the membership of the United Nations and in the number of problems brought before the Assembly each year. Because of this situation, it had become increasingly evident that it was impossible for the Assembly to complete its work in the allotted time, the memorandum said, and it went on to make a number of suggestions for

possible changes in the Assembly's procedure and practice to meet the situation.

The Ad Hoc Committee, established by the Assembly on 30 October 1962, was composed of: the President of the Assembly; the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia; the 13 Vice-Présidents of the seventeenth session; and the three past Presidents of the Assembly who were members of their delegations to the seventeenth session, namely: Padilla Nervo, of Mexico; Victor Andrés Belaúnde, of Peru; and Frederick H. Boland, of Ireland. The Assembly requested the Committee to study Mr. Slim's memorandum and any other suggestions which delegations might submit to it, or which might occur to its members, and to report to the Assembly when it was ready to do so.

After holding three meetings, the Committee informed the Assembly on 17 December that in view of the considerable amount of material before it, it had decided that it could not usefully begin a detailed study and discussion at this late stage in the session. It recommended, therefore, that the Assembly authorize it to continue its work, with the same membership, after the session ended. The Assembly endorsed the

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 371-75.

recommendation in adopting resolution 1845 (XVII), without objection, on 19 December. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 148.
Plenary Meetings 1162, 1198.

A/5123. Letter of 26 April 1962 from President of Assembly transmitting memorandum on work of Assembly.

A/5165. Letter of 16 August 1962 from Tunisia proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Improvement of the methods of work of the General Assembly."

A/5370. Report of Ad Hoc Committee.

A/L.421. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution proposed by Ad Hoc Committee, A/5370.

RESOLUTION 1845 (xvii), as proposed by Ad Hoc Committee, A/5370, approved without objection by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1198.

"The General Assembly,

"Having established on 30 October 1962 an Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly,

"Having received from the Ad Hoc Committee a report in which the Committee stated that it would not submit a final report to the General Assembly at its present session,

"1. Decides to continue the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly, with its present membership and terms of reference, and requests the Committee to transmit to the Secretary-General by 31 May 1963 a report, with recommendations or suggestions, for circulation to Member States;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session an item entitled 'Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly,' and recommends that priority should be given to the consideration of this item."

Changes in Rules of Procedure of the Trusteeship Council

With only three Trust Territories remaining under the International Trusteeship System and a consequent reduction in its work, the Trusteeship Council decided without objection at its twenty-ninth session, on 4 June 1962, to amend its rules of procedure so as to provide for a single regular session of the Council each year to be convened during the month of May, instead of the two regular sessions previously held each year. The Council also decided to amend its

other rules of procedure, as necessary, in accordance with that decision and, in addition, to eliminate its Standing Committee on Petitions. The decisions to this effect were incorporated in resolution 2134 (XXIX), approved on the basis of a United Kingdom proposal.

On 12 June, the Council made various modifications to its rules of procedure in accordance with this resolution.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—29TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1180, 1182, 1183, 1197.

T/L.1038. Methods of work and procedures of Trusteeship Council. Working paper by Secretariat.

T/L.1041. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2134 (xxix), as submitted by United Kingdom, T/L.1041, adopted without objection by Council on 4 June 1962, meeting 1183.

"The Trusteeship Council

"1. Decides to replace rule 1 of its rules of procedure by the following text:

"The Trusteeship Council shall meet in one regular session each year.

"This session shall be convened during the month of May."

"and to amend its other rules of procedure, where necessary, in accordance with this decision;

"2. Decides further to delete rule 90 of its rules of procedure."

T/L.1047. Revision of rules of procedure of Trusteeship Council. Working paper by Secretariat.

A/5204. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter I D.

Rules of Procedure of Trusteeship Council (as amended up to and during its 29th session) (TJ1J Rev.6). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.1.23.

PUBLICATION OF A UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to publish the first volume of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook in 1964, covering the year 1963. It also set out directives outlining the nature of the material to be carried in this publication, which was not to exceed 256 pages and which was to consist of three parts. It was to be issued in English, French and Spanish versions.

The first part of the Juridical Yearbook was to consist, among other things, of documentary material and indices concerning various legal activities of the United Nations and the inter-governmental bodies related to it. (Details were spelled out in an annex to the Assembly's resolution.) The second part would contain an index, and a brief description, of decisions of international and national tribunals on questions relating to the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The third part would consist of a bibliography of works and articles of a legal character relating to the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(For text of resolution and annex thereto, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

It was on 7 December 1959,⁸ that a decision in principle was first taken by the General Assembly that a Juridical Yearbook should be published by the United Nations.

The nature, form and contents of such a publication were not, however, decided upon at that time. These matters were the subject of some discussion at the Assembly's fifteen session in 1960⁹ and again in 1962 at its seventeenth session, when details were agreed upon by a working group set up by the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee. The working group consisted of representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Chile, Ghana, Hungary, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

The decision on issuing the first volume of the publication in 1964 and on its contents was approved unanimously by the Sixth Committee on 7 December 1962, on the proposal of the delegations represented on the working group. The Sixth Committee's text on the matter was unanimously endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December with the adoption of resolution 1814(XVII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Sixth Committee, meetings 749, 752, 776.
Fifth Committee, meeting 978.
Plenary Meeting 1196.

A/5169 and Corr.1 and Add.1 Question of publication of United Nations Juridical Yearbook. Comments by Governments on form and contents of proposed yearbook.

A/5190. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.499. Analysis by Secretariat of replies of Governments contained in documents A/5169 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

A/C.6/L.521 and Corr.1. Report of Working Group.

A/C.6/L.522. Statement of financial implications of scheme for yearbook proposed by Working Group, A/C.6/L.521.

A/C.6/L.523 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Chile, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, United Arab Republic, United States: draft resolution, as amended orally by United States, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 7 December 1962, meeting 776.

A/C.5/959, A/5355, A/5373. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative

and Budgetary Questions, and Fifth Committee on financial implications of Sixth Committee's draft resolution.

A/5342. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1814(xvii), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5342, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1962, meeting 1196.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1451 (XIV) of 7 December 1959 by which it decided that a United Nations juridical yearbook which would include documentary materials of a legal character relating to the United Nations should be published,

"Having re-examined the question at its seventeenth session,

"1. Decides that the United Nations Juridical Yearbook shall contain the documentary materials, concerning the United Nations and the inter-governmental organizations in relationship with it, which are listed in the annex to the present resolution;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 419-20.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 554.

the publication of the Yearbook in the three working languages of the General Assembly, and to publish early in 1964 the first volume, which should include materials relating to the year 1963 and should not exceed 256 pages in length."

ANNEX

Outline of the United Nations Juridical Yearbook
"Part I. Legal activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies:

"(a) Documents concerning the status of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"(b) Comprehensive index to, and where necessary the text of, decisions, recommendations, discussions or reports of a legal character by the United Nations and the specialized agencies (judgements and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice and reports of the International Law Commission will only be indexed) ;

"(c) Text of treaties concerning international law concluded in the United Nations, the specialized agencies and international conferences convened under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"(d) Index with brief description of decisions of administrative tribunals of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"(e) Text of selected legal opinions of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

"Part II. Index with brief description of decisions of international and national tribunals on questions relating to the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

"Part III. Bibliography of works and articles of a legal character relating to the United Nations and the specialized agencies."

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES OF A PRIVATE LAW CHARACTER IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

In 1962, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) established a Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in the ECAFE region. The Centre was set up within the Secretariat of the Commission, at Bangkok, Thailand. By the end of 1962, national correspondents to the Centre had been designated by several of ECAFE's member Governments.

The Centre was established in accordance with proposals made by a working party of experts on commercial arbitration, and endorsed by the ECAFE Committee on Trade at its fifth session, held in Bangkok in January 1962. ECAFE approved the Committee's recommendations at its eighteenth session, which took place in Tokyo from 6 to 19 March 1962.

The functions of the Centre include such matters as : collecting and disseminating information and educational material in the region on arbitration procedures, techniques and facilities; identifying the particular problems and requirements of the countries of the region with respect to arbitration; ascertaining ways in which available technical assistance resources might best be employed, and co-ordinating governmental and non-governmental efforts with regard to technical assistance programmes; undertaking research aimed at improving arbitral facilities, techniques and practices in the region; and maintaining, on the basis of nominations

made by member Governments and by arbitral institutions in the region lists of persons in the region qualified and available to act as arbitrators.

With regard to the appointment of national correspondents, the expert working party proposed that they should be designated in each of ECAFE's member countries. It was envisaged that they would act as channels through which information could be obtained and disseminated throughout the region and would otherwise participate in the performance of the Centre's functions.

It was also recommended that uniformity in general rules for the conduct of international commercial arbitration should be recognized as a definitive aim within the ECAFE region and that a set of draft model rules prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and submitted to the 1961 session of the ECAFE Trade Committee should be used as a basis for further work along these lines.

The working party also suggested various subjects which might be considered by Governments and by the Centre, with a view to deciding whether legislative action was required and, if so, to what extent.

In the period between its establishment and the end of 1962, the Centre occupied itself primarily with creating appropriate relationships with its correspondents, with collecting material

and disseminating it through them and with as- arbitration field in which there was special need
certaining the specific areas of the commercial for the facilities it offered.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/3599. Annual Report of ECAFE, 21 March 1961-
19 March 1962.

Administrative and Budgetary Questions

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND PROPORTION OF FIXED-TERM STAFF

In 1962, the question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat and of the proportion of staff serving on fixed-term appointments was considered at the General Assembly's seventeenth session on the basis of a comprehensive report on the subject by the Secretary-General. The debate led to the adoption of guide lines based on the report.

The discussion took place mainly in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee between 15 and 28 November 1962. Background material before the Fifth Committee included, in addition to the Secretary-General's report on the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat, two statistical reports on the geographical distribution of the staff and the proportion of fixed-term staff.

The statistical reports on the geographical distribution of the staff showed that, on 31 August 1962, there were 1,425 staff members occupying posts subject to geographical distribution. Of these, 20 were at the Under-Secretary level, 27 at the Director (D-2) and 64 at the Principal Officer (D-1) level. There were 1,156 in the Professional category, distributed as follows: 180 Senior Officers (P-5) ; 302 First Officers (P-4) ; 342 Second Officers (P-3) ; 268 Associate Officers (P-2) ; and 64 Assistant Officers (P-1). In addition, there were 158 staff members at the principal level (G-5) of the General Service category at Headquarters.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General's report, submitted to

the Assembly in accordance with a statement made by him at the previous Assembly session in 1961, dealt with the major elements of the question of the geographical distribution of the staff.

Before proceeding to the more specific issues, the Secretary-General cited the full text of the United Nations Charter provision on geographical distribution—Article 101, paragraph 3, which states:

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.

The Secretary-General observed that he was conscious of his responsibility to develop and maintain a Secretariat with highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. He consequently considered that geographical distribution should never become merely a mathematical exercise, with rigid application of a formula to a miscellany of administrative situations. On the other hand, he shared the view that the composition of the staff should reflect the geographical composition of the Organization, particularly in the highest posts in the Secretariat. During 1962, he had carefully observed the working of the existing arrangements relating to the geographical distribution of the staff, and he noted that quite considerable further progress had been achieved. Believing that significant adjustments had already taken place at the upper

levels of the Secretariat, he expected that this satisfactory balance would be extended to levels immediately below in the relatively near future.

The report also reviewed the changes in the composition of the staff which had taken place between 1948 and 1962. The review indicated the feasibility of adapting the geographical composition of the staff to the changes in United Nations membership and shifts in the ratios of contributions by United Nations Member States to the United Nations budget without resorting to drastic measures, provided that sufficient time were allowed and the active recruitment efforts by the Secretariat were to receive the required measures of assistance and co-operation from Governments.

As to the question of the formula for appraising geographical distribution, the Secretary-General referred to the two draft resolutions on the subject introduced in the Fifth Committee in 1961¹ and observed that they envisaged the recognition of three factors in the establishment of a formula to guide geographical distribution: (i) membership in the United Nations; (ii) financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations budget; and (iii) the population of Member States.

He made the following comments on these three factors:

Endorsing the view that membership in the United Nations should be one of the basic factors in the composition of the staff, the Secretary-General believed that at least one national from every Member State should be included in the Secretariat. He realized that while, on the one hand, some countries at their present stage of development might not feel able to spare more than one national, there were, on the other hand, other countries with small populations and low national incomes which were fortunate in the number of trained personnel they had and were thus able to release more of them for international service. Consequently, he suggested that the minimum range for any Member State on the basis of membership alone be provisionally established at 1 to 5, but no country should be considered "over-represented" if it had no more than five of its nationals on the staff.

There seemed, the Secretary-General said in regard to the second factor, to be widespread

acceptance of the scale of assessments on Member States for the apportionment of United Nations budget expenses as a principal factor in fixing the formula for geographical distribution, but various weights had been proposed ranging from 33 1/3 per cent to 72 per cent of the total.

As to the third factor, the Secretary-General agreed that there was a certain merit in the proposal that population should be introduced as a factor in constructing the formula for geographical distribution. However, he drew attention to the fact that, in view of the wide disparity in the populations of Member States, the proposal's central objective of correcting the imbalances would not be reached if a "straight" population factor were to be taken. Should the Assembly decide to proceed with a population factor, the Secretary-General would propose that a floor be fixed at the same percentage as for contributions (0.04 per cent) and that a ceiling be fixed so that populations above 100 million would not be taken into account. Since per caput income, which related closely to population, had been an element for adjustment in the final scale of assessments, the Secretary-General would prefer a reserve or "float" of 100 posts for corrective action to a separate population factor, even if this factor were moderated by the floor and ceiling mentioned above.

As to the scope of application of the geographical distribution formula, the Secretary-General said that the following three groups outside the present ambit of the formula might be considered: (i) staff of special United Nations missions; (ii) staffs of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and (iii) the General Service staff.

The Secretary-General's views on these points were, briefly, as follows:

Special United Nations missions, he observed, were staffed to the extent possible by regular personnel who would be subject to the geographical distribution formula; additional staff, where necessary, were specially recruited. Due to technical and language requirements, nationality

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 542-44.

restrictions in some cases, the ad hoc nature and the uncertainty of tenure of the limited number of posts involved, he did not consider it practicable to include them within a geographical distribution formula.

The Secretary-General believed that the underlying principles and common objectives of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and UNICEF were such that the quality and costs of service provided as well as the explicit requirements of the recipient countries should not be prejudiced by any rigid formula of geographical distribution. If, however, a formula had to be established, he suggested that contributions for financing the work of these bodies, which are made voluntarily, should be the main factor. Bearing in mind that the executive heads of these three voluntary operations had stressed the importance which they attached to the geographical distribution of their staffs and their determination to continue to improve the geographical balance, he proposed to review the geographical distribution of their staffs periodically in consultation with the executive heads of these activities and to report annually to the General Assembly on their progress.

As to General Service staff, the Secretary-General reported that on 31 August 1962 there were 2,919 General Service staff members, drawn up from 75 Member States plus 7 other countries, stationed at United Nations Headquarters and all other United Nations offices. In view of the nature of their functions and higher costs involved if they were to be recruited internationally, the Secretary-General doubted if it would be wise to apply a formula for geographical distribution to any part of the General Service staff. With regard to the specific question of the inclusion of staff in the G-5 level at United Nations Headquarters in the geographical distribution formula, he believed that it would not be logical to include G-5 staff at Headquarters in the formula and to exclude posts of equal and sometimes greater responsibility overseas. Moreover, consideration should be given to necessary salary improvements to attract qualified recruits from the under-represented regions and possible impairment to the morale of the other ranks of the General Service category by reducing their opportunities for

promotion to the point of extinction. Further, if the probable deficiencies of supply from certain areas had to be made good from a rather limited number of Member States, the possibilities of such States in providing professional staff would be correspondingly reduced. This would be undesirable.

Taking all these considerations into account, the Secretary-General shared the view expressed by his predecessor that the balance of advantage would lie in excluding G-5 staff at Headquarters from any formula for geographical distribution. If, however, the Assembly should decide to continue to have G-5 staff at Headquarters covered by the geographical distribution formula, the Secretary-General would propose to include comparable posts outside Headquarters in the formula and would seek the necessary financial authority for the additional expenditures for international recruitment. He would also suggest that staff in the General Service category should be treated separately and that the formula for geographical distribution in regard to General Service staff should provide for a weighting of 50 to 60 per cent for host countries, the remainder to be as close to the professional formula as possible.

During various discussions on the geographical distribution of the staff, the Secretary-General recalled, the suggestion had been made that a scheme of points or weights should be devised so that posts at higher levels would have greater significance than those at lower levels. The Secretary-General fully recognized the importance of seeking a good geographical distribution, not only in total numbers, but in the higher levels of the Secretariat as well. He had examined the consequences of using the existing salary levels as the basis for computing the weighted indicators, which was the only specific suggestion previously mentioned. The resulting picture indicated only slight changes from the picture given by counting each post equally. He doubted whether any such slight change would justify the additional complexities which the weighting of posts would bring to any formula of geographical distribution. He stressed that he had had the relative importance of posts at various levels constantly in mind in making the adjustments during the past year; he proposed to continue to do so in giving effect to any

formula which the Assembly might decide to impose.

For the past several years, the Secretary-General observed, the Assembly had encouraged an increase in fixed-term appointments to the staff. The proportion of the staff in posts at the professional level and above, excluding posts calling for special language requirements, had increased during the past year from 20.5 per cent to 25.4 per cent. Of 166 appointments made during this period, 138, or 83 per cent, were on a fixed-term basis. The Secretary-General believed that it would be desirable to maintain the proportion of fixed-term contracts at about 25 per cent for the immediate future. There were cogent arguments for maintaining the bulk of the Secretariat on a career basis, but the determination of a proper percentage could be deferred. Even from the standpoint of improving the geographical balance, it would be highly desirable to increase the number of the career staff from Africa and Eastern Europe. If a significant number of staff from these areas could be brought within the career group, it would greatly facilitate the attainment of the desired targets, permitting a steady growth by a cumulative process and by a reduction in the very large turnover at the present time.

The Secretary-General reached the conclusion that no statistical formula, however attractive and defensible in theory, was a completely practicable substitute for the discretion and good sense of the chief administrative officer of the Organization. A directive from the Assembly, interpreting the provisions of the United Nations Charter and prescribing consequential policies in the area of staff recruitment, would be most timely and useful. This would give definition and precision to the objectives of Member States in the years immediately ahead, while leaving the Secretary-General sufficient freedom to pursue these objectives in sound and practical administrative terms.

On this premise, the Secretary-General put forward the following proposals for the Assembly's consideration:

(1) Due regard should be paid in recruitment of all international staff towards securing as wide a geographical spread as possible.

(2) In the Secretariat proper, for professional posts other than those with special language

requirements, an equitable geographical distribution would take account of the factors of membership in the United Nations, of Members' contributions and of their populations. An appropriate allocation for each of these factors for the time being might be: (a) a minimum range of one to five posts on the basis of membership; (b) a reserve of 100 posts to take account of such differences in size of population as did not receive sufficient weight in applying the other two factors; and (c) the balance of posts to be assigned on the basis of the ratios of assessed contributions: in a staff of 1,500 this factor would amount to some 60 per cent. In the application of the formula, some adaptations in the present system of "desirable ranges" would be needed; what would be appropriate would depend on the Assembly's decision on the components of the formula.

(3) In the Secretariat proper, General Service staff at all levels should be excluded from the scope of geographical distribution, though not, of course, from the principle of desirability of wide geographical spread.

(4) Secretariat staff members assigned to missions would continue to be included in the geographical count. Persons recruited on a temporary basis for mission service should remain outside the count, but should continue to be reported to the General Assembly.

(5) In the case of the staffs of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and UNICEF, the Secretary-General would periodically review progress in improvement of the geographical distribution and report annually to the Assembly on the matter. For this purpose, he would apply the criterion of voluntary contributions as a yardstick, though without using a rigid or exclusive formula linked to such contributions.

(6) The Secretary-General would not be required to give arithmetical weightings to the various levels of professional posts. He would, however, do everything practicable to ensure a broad and equitable geographical distribution of posts, particularly in the higher levels of the Secretariat.

(7) Whatever formula was adopted would be applied as closely as possible on a regional basis; some flexibility in application to individual countries within a region might be unavoidable.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing the related reports on geographical distribution and the proportions of fixed-term staff to the Fifth Committee, stated that the Secretary-General wished to emphasize the importance of the Committee's reaching a consensus at the current Assembly session on the manner in which the United Nations Charter provision on the recruitment of staff on "as wide a geographical basis as possible" should be interpreted. While no doubt had ever arisen about the applicability of that principle to all staff members, the point at issue was a more limited one, namely, the scope of the application of any particular formula for recruitment. The system of basing the desirable range of posts on contributions to the regular budget—a system approved by the Assembly in the past—now appeared to enjoy less support. Nevertheless, a formal decision to replace it had not been taken; nor had the Assembly yet pronounced itself on the other factors, such as membership in the United Nations and population, the use of which had been referred to in the course of the Fifth Committee's discussions in 1961. It would help the Secretary-General if the Assembly could agree on the general considerations by which he should be guided in moving towards the desired goal of equitable geographical distribution; similarly, if the Assembly approved his proposals, he would welcome a statement to that effect, for that would enable him to formulate and administer a recruitment policy calculated to meet the needs of the Organization in the years to come.

The majority of the delegations taking part in the general discussion recognized the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible so that the Organization might benefit from the services of staff with a wide variety of cultures and backgrounds.

Some representatives, stressing the paramount importance of the first sentence of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter (see above, p. 512) considered that the highest standards of competence, efficiency and integrity should not be sacrificed as an expedient for accelerating a wider geographical distribution. They were of the opinion that the Secretariat must rely pre-

ponderantly on a body of loyal and experienced career personnel if it was to function efficiently and perform its tasks in strict conformity with the Charter. The system of fixed-term appointments, save within strictly defined limits, was in certain respects inimical to the concept of an international civil service, which had the undeniable advantages of continuity and experience; further, consideration should be given to the damage which might arise to the morale of the staff whose opportunities for promotion would be reduced by too large a proportion of fixed-term appointments and to additional expenditures. Consequently, they believed that the system of fixed-term appointments should not be regarded as an answer to all the problems under consideration and that the promotion of fixed-term staff should remain at about 25 per cent for the immediate future. In apportioning fixed-term appointments, they held, the Secretary-General should give priority to the incontestable needs of the developing countries and restrict the number of fixed-term appointments of nationals of developed countries to a maximum of one quarter of their total "quota" posts.

Such points were made, variously, by the representatives of Cameroon, Colombia, Sweden and the United Kingdom, among others.

It was the view of many representatives that the Secretary-General's hands should not be tied by a rigid mathematical formula for the recruitment and administration of his staff. Instead of a purely statistical approach to the problem, the Assembly should rely on the competence and judgement of the chief administrative officer, provide him with guide lines rather than explicit directions and confine itself to regular reviews of the situation and the results achieved. Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter should not be subjected to confused and tortuous interpretations which would accentuate the Secretary-General's difficult, if not impossible, task. The injunctions in this Charter Article were addressed to the Secretary-General alone, and it was therefore for him to interpret its provisions according to his best judgement. It might, in the circumstances, be sufficient merely to take note of the Secretary-General's main report, endorse his proposals and encourage him to continue, along the lines indicated in his report, the task he had so successfully begun.

Such views were shared, variously, by the representatives of Canada, Israel, New Zealand, the United States and others.

A different point of view was expressed by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the USSR and others. In their opinion, the Charter provisions on the international character of the Secretariat were being violated, and its effectiveness was in consequence suffering. They recognized, however, that the irregular practices which had led to the existing situation had been introduced before the appointment of the present Secretary-General. The structure of the Secretariat was obsolete and should be recast in conformity with the true balance of forces in the world—in other words, on the basis of an equal representation of what was described as the three principal groups of States: "the socialist countries, the countries belonging to Western military alliances, and the neutralist countries." At present, they maintained, the Secretariat largely served the interests of the Western countries, which held three quarters of the senior posts and about 70 per cent of all other posts. Most of the key departments, they added, were headed by nationals of the Western countries, as were other organs in the United Nations family, such as the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, UNICEF, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Under-Secretaries and other senior officials who were nationals of Western countries, these delegations contended, were pursuing a policy of deliberate discrimination against the socialist countries in recruitment and promotion. The time had come to reorganize the Secretariat on a more realistic basis and thereby enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations.

They accordingly suggested: that the three groups of States should be equally represented in a system of political advisers to the Secretary-General and in the direction of the affairs of the main departments and services; that the recruitment policy should be aimed towards ceasing the recruitment of nationals from Member States whose quotas had already been filled and at the ultimate elimination of permanent appointments; and that a substantially larger number of staff members from socialist countries should be assigned to responsible posts in the Secretariat and other United Nations organs.

Discussing the proportion of fixed-term staff, the representative of Czechoslovakia thought it erroneous to equate the work and the legal status of the Secretariat staff with that of the civil service in most Member States, since the United Nations was a political organization and all its organs, including the Secretariat, shared that political character. The existence of a large career staff deprived the Organization of the necessary flexibility to adapt itself to the growing and changing needs of the United Nations. On the other hand, many United Nations Members were not in a position to release their nationals for long periods of service in the United Nations, and many persons were reluctant to sever their ties with their home country and with its culture and customs for any protracted period of time. If the proportion was held at the present figure of 25 per cent, he considered, Member States with only a small number of nationals serving in the Secretariat would not be able to improve their relative position save at the expense of other Members similarly placed. He therefore suggested an increase in the proportion of fixed-term staff and resumption of the quinquennial review of permanent appointments so that the geographical distribution of the Secretariat could be improved rapidly.

Many delegations emphasized that the two sentences of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter were of equal importance (see above, p. 512); in their view, the two sentences were complementary, not exclusive, and neither should be considered separately. Persons fulfilling the highest standards of competence, efficiency and integrity, they pointed out, were to be found in every part of the world. During the period under review, the Secretary-General had made solid progress in improving the pattern of geographical distribution. Over 80 Member States were either within or over the desirable range of posts. Admittedly, there was still need for a substantial improvement. The geographical imbalance at the higher levels for the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Africa should be adjusted by taking into account the relative importance of posts. Similarly, more nationals of the newly independent countries should be recruited at the earliest possible opportunity and receive positions of greater responsibility. By and

large, however, a satisfactory balance in the geographical distribution of the staff could be achieved without unreasonable delay and without any drastic change in the existing structure of the Secretariat.

Among those holding various of these views were the representatives of Austria, Ethiopia, Iraq and Nigeria. They agreed fully with the Secretary-General that "no statistical formula, however attractive and defensible in theory, is a completely practicable substitute for the discretion and good sense of the chief administrative officer." They deemed it necessary to meet the Secretary-General's request for a directive from the Assembly interpreting the Charter provisions and prescribing consequential policies on staff recruitment. The directive, they felt, should contain certain principles and factors which might serve as guide lines for the Secretary-General.

Further, while agreeing that the increase in the proportion of fixed-term appointments over the past 13 years had served several useful purposes, they felt that efficiency and economy demanded that the proportion should, for the immediate future, not go beyond the present level of 25 per cent, as suggested by the Secretary-General. Noting that there were wide differences of opinion on this question, they believed it was neither necessary nor desirable to have a draft resolution on the subject.

On 21 November 1962, a draft resolution on the geographical distribution of the staff was submitted by the following six Members: Brazil, Iraq, Nigeria, the Sudan, Syria and Tunisia.

By the preamble to this proposal, the Assembly would, among other things: (i) recall some of its previous resolutions on the subject and the report of its Fifth Committee on its discussion at the Assembly's sixteenth session in 1961;² (ii) recognize that the principle of an equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat did not conflict with the paramount considerations of employment of staff, namely, the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as laid down in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter; (iii) note with appreciation the Secretary-General's report and the improvements that had taken place in the geographical distribution of the staff; and (iv) recognize,

further, that significant imbalances in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat continued to exist and needed to be corrected as early as possible.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly would:

(1) Recommend that the Secretary-General should be guided in his efforts to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution by the following principles and factors: (a) due regard should be paid in recruitment of all staff to securing as wide a geographical distribution as possible; (b) in the Secretariat proper, an equitable geographical distribution should take account of the factors of membership, contribution and population as outlined in the Secretary-General's report; 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; and (e) career appointments should be directed towards the reduction of under-representation;

(2) Request the Secretary-General to review periodically the geographical distribution of the staffs of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and UNICEF and to report annually to the Assembly thereon; and

(3) Ask him to report to the Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963) on the progress achieved in the geographical distribution of the staff.

On 23 November, the Ukrainian SSR proposed some amendments to this text. They were intended to delete the preambular paragraphs to have the Assembly recall some of its previous decisions on the subject and the Fifth Committee's report of 1961 on the matter, the preambular paragraph to note with appreciation the Secretary-General's report and the improvements in the geographical distribution of the staff and the operative paragraph containing recommendations for the Secretary-General's guidance. Instead of this operative paragraph, it was proposed that the text should contain one whereby the Assembly would take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 544.

The United States also proposed several amendments to the six-power text on 23 November. These concerned the proposed recommendations for the guidance of the Secretary-General. One was to specify that, in applying the population factor to the distribution of posts in the professional categories, the Secretary-General should have a reserve of 100 posts for corrective action as suggested in his report. The United States also proposed that the clause referring to career appointments be rephrased in the form of a suggestion rather than a directive, so that the Assembly would invite the Secretary-General, when making career appointments, to bear particularly in mind, together with the need to ensure efficiency, competence and integrity, the desirability of improving the representation in the Secretariat of nationals of "under-represented" countries.

Poland submitted several sub-amendments to the changes proposed by the United States. These, the Polish representative said, were intended to have the principle of geographical distribution applied to the highest level of the General Service category, to relieve the Secretary-General of the obligation to apply rigid formulae in combining the three factors mentioned in his report and to delete the word "career" in reference to appointments of nationals of under-represented countries.

On 28 November a revised version of the six-power text was submitted, incorporating some of the suggestions put forward during the discussion. By one change in the new text, the Assembly would recommend that the Secretary-General be guided in his efforts to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution "within the general framework of his report" (the words quoted were added to the original text) by the principles and factors as spelled out in the draft resolution.

Another change incorporated in the new text involved rephrasing the original text on career

appointments being directed towards the reduction of under-representation so that "career appointments should take particular account of the need to reduce under-representation."

The United States thereupon withdrew its amendments. Poland then reintroduced its earlier sub-amendments in the form of new amendments to the revised six-power proposal.

Later on 28 November, the Fifth Committee voted on the various proposals before it. After rejecting the amendments put forward by Poland and by the Ukrainian SSR, it approved the revised six-power draft resolution as a whole, after a series of votes on parts of the text, by a roll-call vote of 84 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions.

Another draft resolution before the Fifth Committee was proposed by Czechoslovakia on 22 November but withdrawn later. By this text, the Assembly, recalling Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, noting the increase in the proportion of the fixed-term contracts, being convinced of the need for a further increase and recalling the practice of five-year reviews of permanent contracts, would recommend that the Secretary-General: (1) increase the proportion of fixed-term contracts; (2) limit further offers of permanent appointments to a minimum; (3) resume the practice of five-year reviews of permanent contracts and refrain from offering any such contracts to higher officers of the Secretariat. This draft resolution was withdrawn on 28 November because, as the sponsor said, it had failed to command overwhelming support, even though the reasons for proposing it were still valid.

On 19 December 1962, the revised six-power text, as approved by the Fifth Committee, was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 76 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1852(XVII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 949-959, 978.
Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/5270; A/C.5/933 and Corr.1. Geographical distribution of staff of Secretariat. Reports of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/938. Proportion of fixed-term staff. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.747 and Rev.1. Brazil, Iraq, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fifth Committee on 28 November 1962, meeting 959, by roll-call vote of 84 to 10, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

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

Abstaining: Israel, Mongolia.

A/C.5/L.749 and Corr.1. Czechoslovakia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.751. Ukrainian SSR: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.5/L.747.

A/C.5/L.754. United States: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.5/L.747.

A/C.5/L.755. Poland: sub-amendments to United States amendments, A/C.5/L.754.

A/C.5/L.757. Poland: amendments to 6-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/L.747/Rev.1.

A/5377. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1852(xvii), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/5377, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1199, by 76 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 153(II) of 15 November 1947 and 1559(XV) of 18 December 1960, and the report of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session,

"Recognizing that the principle of an equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the

Secretariat does not conflict with the paramount considerations of employment of staff, namely, the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as laid down in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General and the improvements that have taken place in the geographical distribution of the staff,

"Recognizing that significant imbalances in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat continue to exist,

"Recognizing further the necessity of correcting these imbalances as early as possible,

"1. Recommends that the Secretary-General should be guided in his efforts to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution, within the general framework of his report, by the following principles and factors:

"(a) In the recruitment of all staff, due regard shall 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 as outlined in the Secretary-General's report, particularly paragraph 69 (b) thereof; no Member State should be considered 'over-represented' if it has 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';

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to review periodically the geographical distribution of the staffs of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and to report annually to the General Assembly on this matter;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the progress achieved in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat."

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 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Telecommunication Union.

REPORT OF JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 April to 4 May 1962. Its report to the General Assembly

of the United Nations contained: the audited accounts of the Fund for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1961; various statistical tables about the operation of the Fund during that year; and a summary of the Board's decision. Two of its main decisions were embodied in resolutions, one requesting the Assembly to approve a number of amendments to the Regulation of the Fund, the other requesting its approval of an interim adjustment of pensions in payment. (For further details, see below.)

ACTION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 December 1962, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted, without objection, resolution 1799 (XVII), whereby it took note of the Board's report and endorsed the Board's recommendations for changes in the Regulations and the adjustment of pensions in payment. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS

The revised Regulations, to come into effect on 1 January 1963, did not make any basic changes in the existing system; by and large their purpose was to clarify certain provisions which were open to varying interpretations, to restore a number of provisions which had been omitted when the system was substantially modified as of 1 April 1961 and to liberalize somewhat the conditions in which: (a) an associate participant could become a full participant; (b) a participant could validate prior non-pensionable service; and (c) a former participant

could, upon re-employment, restore his prior contributory service. (For further details, see annex to resolution cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ADJUSTMENT OF PENSIONS

Pending further study by the Board of a permanent system for the adjustment of pensions to offset the effect of increased living costs, it was decided that those pensions in payment on 31 December 1961, 1962 and 1963 were to be adjusted upwards by 1 per cent on 1 January of 1962, 1963 and 1964. The adjustment did not apply in cases where the pension was a flat amount which had already benefited from a minimum or which was subject to a maximum. The formulation of a permanent system of adjustment was to be one of the major tasks before the Board at its next meeting, in 1964.

OPERATION OF THE FUND

During the 12 months ending 30 September 1962, the number of participants in the Pension Fund increased from 11,765 to 12,501 and the number of associate participants from 4,611 to 5,929.

The principal of the Fund increased from \$121,748,420 to \$147,755,983. The effective yield on the investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 3.94 per cent, as against 3.88 per cent for the preceding year.

As at 30 September 1962, the Fund was paying 502 retirement benefits, 58 annuities, 203 widow's benefits, 48 disability benefits and 308 children's benefits.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 941, 962.
Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/5208. Annual Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/5252. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5329. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1799(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5329, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191.

"The General Assembly

I

Operation of the Fund

"1. Takes note of the 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 1961:

"2. Concurs in the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its tenth report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;

II

Amendments to the Regulations of the Fund

"Adopts the texts annexed to the present resolution as amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, with effect from 1 January 1963;

III

Adjustment of Pensions

"Recalling section III, paragraph 6, of its resolution 1561 (XV) of 18 December 1960 in which it requested the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to study, at its next session, methods by which any future adjustments in benefits, after their award, might be made,

"Having noted that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, after further considering the matter at its eleventh session, concluded that:

"(a) The formulation of a permanent system of adjustment required further detailed study,

"(b) Pending the adoption of such a system, an interim adjustment was desirable,

"Resolves that, as a temporary measure, pensions and annuities in payment and deferred annuities awarded as at 31 December 1961, 1962 and 1963 shall be increased by 1 per cent on 1 January 1962, 1963 and 1964, this increase not to apply to the minimum amount of retirement benefits under article IV.1 (b) (i), of widows' (or disabled widowers') benefits under article VII.4 (a), or to the minimum and maximum amounts of children's benefits under article VIII.2 and 3.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, Effective 1 January 1963

Article II

(Participation)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. Every full-time member of the staff of each member organization shall become a participant in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund if:

" '(a) His initial appointment is a permanent appointment or an appointment certified by the member organization to lead normally to a permanent appointment; or

" '(b) His initial appointment is for five years or more; or

" '(c) Having been initially appointed for less than five years, he subsequently receives:

" '(i) A permanent appointment, or an appointment certified by the member organization to lead normally to a permanent appointment; or

" '(ii) An appointment which will extend his period of employment to or beyond five years; or

" '(d) Having formerly been a participant by virtue of the present article,

" '(i) He is reappointed for at least one year, or has completed one year's service since re-employment; and

" '(ii) He undertakes to restore his prior contributory service credit under the provisions of article XII; provided that he is under sixty years of age at the time of entry or re-entry into the Fund and that his

participation is not excluded by the terms of his appointment.

" 2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 (c) (ii) above, separate periods of employment may be added together provided they are not broken up by an interval or intervals totalling more than one year.

" 3. For the purposes of paragraph 1 (d) (i) above, the period of completed service since re-employment must not have been broken by an interval or intervals any one of which exceeded thirty days.

" 4. Participation shall cease when the payment of a benefit under these Regulations becomes due to a participant or on his account.

" 5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the Registrar and every full-time officer of the Registry of the International Court of Justice.'

Article II bis

(Associate participation)

"Add the following new article:

"1. Every full-time member of the staff of each member organization who is not eligible to become a participant under article II shall become an associate participant in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund if:

" '(a) His appointment is for one year or more; or

" '(b) Having been appointed for less than one year,

" '(i) He subsequently receives an appointment for one year or more; or

" '(ii) He has completed one year of employment, provided that he is under sixty years of age and that his associate participation is not excluded by the terms of his appointment.

" 2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 (b) (ii) above, the period of completed employment must not have been broken by an interval or intervals any one of which exceeded thirty days.

" 3. Participation shall cease when an associate participant is separated from his organization, or when a benefit under these Regulations becomes payable to him or on his account, or when he reaches the age of sixty.

" 4. An associate participant shall, subject to article IX, be eligible for a disability benefit under article V, his children for a child's benefit under article VIII and his survivors for a death benefit under articles VII and VII bis. He shall not be entitled to a retirement benefit under article IV nor to a withdrawal settlement under article X, and his survivors shall not be entitled to a death benefit under article VII ter.

" 5. Each member organization shall pay monthly into the Fund, in respect of each associate participant, a contribution equal to 4 1/2 per cent of his pensionable remuneration, or such percentage contribution, not to exceed 6 per cent, as shall be determined from time to time by the Joint Staff Pension Board on the basis of actuarial valuation of the Fund.

" 6. All other provisions of these Regulations consistent with the present article shall be applicable to associate participants, mutatis mutandis, in the same manner as to participants.'

Article III

(Validation of non-pensionable service)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. When an associate participant or former associate participant becomes a participant under article II, he may, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph 4, 5 and 6 below, elect within one year to have included in his contributory service:

""(a) The period of service during which he was an associate participant, provided it was not interrupted by an interval or intervals totalling more than one year;

""(b) Any period of service as a full-time staff member of a member organization prior to his entry into the Fund as an associate participant, during which he was not eligible under article II or II bis to become a participant or an associate participant because his appointment was for less than one year or because he had less than one year of service, provided such period of service was not interrupted by an interval or intervals no one of which exceeded thirty days, provided that the interval between his ceasing to be an associate participant and becoming a participant does not exceed two years.

"2. When a full-time staff member who was not eligible for participation in the Fund because his appointment was for less than one year or because he had completed less than one year's service is given an appointment for one year or more or completes one year's service and thereby qualifies under article II bis to become an associate participant, he may have the period of service during which he was not admitted to the Fund counted in his contributory service only if and when he subsequently becomes a participant and in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

"3. When a full-time staff member who was not eligible for participation in the Fund because his appointment was for less than one year or because he had completed less than one year's service is given an appointment which entitles him, under article II, to become a participant, he may, subject to paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 below, elect within one year to have the period during which he was not admitted to the Fund counted in his contributory service, provided such period was not interrupted by an interval or intervals no one of which exceeded thirty days.

"4. Exercise of any of the options in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above shall be subject to the participant paying into the Fund a sum or sums equal to the contributions he would have paid for the period or periods concerned as a participant, plus compound interest at the rate designated in article XXIX. Payment into the Fund of amounts sufficient to meet its obligations resulting from the inclusion of such additional contributory service which are not to be met by payments made by the participant shall be made by the member organization designated for that purpose in accordance with arrangements concluded by the member organizations.

"5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, a participant may not have included in his contributory service a period during which the

terms of his appointment excluded his participation in the Fund.

"6. The earliest date from which employment with the United Nations can be validated is the first day of February 1946.'

Article IV

(Retirement benefits)

"Replace the present text of paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. A participant, other than a participant whose retirement benefit under paragraph 1 (a) above is increased as a result of the application of paragraph 1 (b), may, with the consent of the Joint Staff Pension Board, prior to the date on which the first payment of his retirement benefit becomes due, elect to receive a lump sum not exceeding whichever is the larger of one-third of the actuarial equivalent of the retirement benefit payable to him or the amount payable under paragraph 1 of article VII ter, and his retirement benefit shall be reduced in the proportion that such lump sum bears to the actuarial equivalent of his retirement benefit prior to reduction.'

Article V

(Disability benefits)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"Subject to the provisions of article XVI, a participant who, before reaching the age of sixty, has, in the opinion of the Board, become incapacitated for further service owing to serious physical or mental impairment of a permanent or long-term character, shall, subject to article IX, be entitled, so long as such disability continues, to a disability benefit, payable monthly, equal to one fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years, but not less than the smaller of:

""(a) One-third of his final average remuneration; or

""(b) The pension to which he would have been entitled if he had served as a participant until he had reached the age of sixty and his final average remuneration had remained unchanged.'

Article VI

(Commencement, suspension and discontinuance of disability benefits)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. The Board shall determine, in accordance with article V above and the procedures laid down in the administrative rules made under article XXXVI, when a participant qualified for a disability benefit. A participant shall not, however, be entitled to a disability benefit so long as, under the Staff Regulations and Rules applicable to him, sick or special leave on full or half pay is available to him.

"2. The recipient of a disability benefit shall, at such intervals and in such manner as is required by the Board, submit evidence of the continuance of disability and the Board will review his eligibility for a benefit in the light of such evidence.

"3. If the recipient of a disability benefit fails to submit evidence of the continuance of a disability when required to do so under paragraph 2 of the present

article, the Board shall suspend payment of the benefit.

"4. If the Board decides that the evidence of continuing disability is inconclusive, it may suspend payment of the benefit pending receipt of further evidence.

"5. If, after such interval as the Board may determine, satisfactory evidence as required under paragraph 2 has not been submitted, the Board may discontinue the benefit.

"6. If the Board decides that disability has ceased, it shall, after giving such notice as it considers appropriate, discontinue the disability benefit.

"7. When the disability benefit is discontinued and the recipient is not re-employed by a member organization, the recipient shall be entitled to a withdrawal settlement as though he had withdrawn under the provisions of article X at the date disability benefit began except that the amount of the withdrawal settlement which would have been awarded under article X shall be reduced by the amount of the disability payments made to him.

"8. The Joint Staff Pension Board may make rules regarding the extent to which and the circumstances in which a disability benefit may be reduced when the recipient, although remaining disabled in accordance with the provisions of article V, is nevertheless in paid employment."

Article VII

(Widow's (or disabled widower's) benefit)

"Add a new paragraph as follows:

"7. If a deceased male participant leaves more than one widow the benefit payable under the present article shall be divided equally among the widows."

Article VIII

(Child's benefit)

"Replace the present text of paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Entitlement to a child's benefit is limited to dependent children existing at the time of eligibility for retirement or disability benefit or at the time of the death of the participant, provided that, if the benefit on account of the participant is payable under article X.3 (d), the entitlement to a child's benefit shall not arise until the date on which the participant reaches the age of sixty. The Board shall define "dependent child," having regard to the provisions of the staff rules of the member organization."

Article IX

(Eligibility for disability and death benefits)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. The Joint Staff Pension Board shall require every entrant or re-entrant, before admission to coverage by the benefits provided under articles V, VII.1, VII.6 and VII bis.1, to undergo a medical examination to be prescribed in the administrative rules made under these Regulations unless the Board decides to accept the findings of a medical examination previously undergone by the entrant.

"2. On the basis of the medical examination referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Board shall decide whether the participant concerned shall be covered by the provisions of articles V, VII.1, VII.6 and VII

bis.1 immediately, or shall not be covered by those provisions until he has completed five years of contributory service or, in the case of a re-entrant, until he has completed five years of contributory service subsequent to his re-entrance. However, no participant shall be excluded from the benefits provided under articles V, VII.1, VII.6 and VII bis.1 if the disability or death is the direct result of accident, or of damage to health arising from service in an unhealthy area, nor shall his survivor be excluded from the provisions or articles VII.1 or VII bis.1, if he has attained the age of sixty."

Article X

(Withdrawal settlements)

"Replace paragraphs 3, 4 and 6, and add a new paragraph 7, as follows:

"3. If the participant has five or more years of contributory service he shall be entitled to elect, at the date his service ceases, to receive one of the following:

"(a) Subject to article XII a life annuity, deferred to age sixty, equal to one fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years, with survivor benefits in accordance with paragraph 6 below;

"(b) Subject to article XII:

"(i) An amount in cash equal to the amounts in paragraphs 2 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (c) above; plus

"(ii) A life annuity, deferred to age sixty, equal in value to the difference between the amount he receives in cash and the actuarial equivalent, at the date his employment ceased, of the retirement benefit payable at the age of sixty calculated on the basis of his contributory service and final average remuneration;

"(iii) Notwithstanding (i) and (ii) above, when the amount of the deferred annuity payable under paragraph 3 (a) above is less than \$300 a year, a cash sum of equal actuarial value in lieu of the annuity, at the date his service ceases;

"(c) A final cash settlement, which shall extinguish all his entitlements under these Regulations, consisting of:

"(i) A sum in cash equal to the amounts in paragraph 2 above; plus

"(") For each year of service in excess of five, 10 per cent of the amount in paragraph 2 (a) above, subject to a maximum of the amount in paragraph 2 (a);

"(d) Where the participant withdraws from the Fund after having reached the age of fifty-five and before reaching the age of sixty, an immediate life annuity equal in actuarial value to the retirement benefit he would have received under article IV.1 (a), had he been sixty at the date his service ceased, together with all those survivorship benefits and options to which, under articles IV, IV bis, VII, VII bis, VII ter and VIII, a recipient of a retirement benefit is entitled, except only that article IV.1 (b) and article IV.4 shall not apply.

"4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) above, a participant in the Pension Fund on 31 March 1961 who subsequently becomes eligible

for a final cash settlement under paragraph 3 (c) shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of, and if greater than, the amount in paragraph 3 (c), the following:

""(a) If he withdraws on or before 31 December 1966:

""(i) The amount of the lump sum withdrawal benefit which he would have received had the regulations, actuarial bases and other provisions in force at 31 March 1961 been still in force at the date his service ceased; together with

""(ii) The amount by which his own contribution to the Pension Fund after 1 April 1961 exceeds the amount he would have contributed under the Regulations, actuarial bases and other provisions in force at 31 March 1961, with compound interest on this excess at the rate designated under article XXIX;

" '(b) If he withdraws on or after 1 January 1967:

" '(i) The amount of the lump sum which he would have received under sub-paragraph (a) above had he withdrawn on 31 December 1966; plus

" '(ii) The amount of his own contribution to the Pension Fund from 1 January 1967 until the date his service ceases, with compound interest at the rate designated under article XXIX, which amount shall be increased by 10 per cent of each of his years of contributory service in excess of five, whether before or after 1 January 1967, subject to a maximum increase of 100 per cent.

" '6. On the death of a former participant who elected to receive a deferred annuity under paragraph 3 (a) above:

" '(a) If he leaves a widow who was his wife at the time his service ceased, a widow's benefit shall be payable as from the date of his death, of an amount calculated as follows:

" '(i) If death occurred after the commencement of the annuity, the widow's benefit shall be one-half of the amount of that annuity;

" '(ii) If death occurred before the commencement of that annuity, the widow's benefit shall be one-half of the annuity which, had it been payable to the former participant from the date of his death, would have had the same actuarial value as the annuity he would have received at the age of sixty;

" '(b) If he leaves no widow, but leaves a dependent mother or father who, at the time his service ceased, was recognized as a secondary dependant, a secondary dependant's benefit shall be payable, of an amount calculated as in sub-paragraph (a) (i) or (a) (ii) above, as may be appropriate;

""(c) A survivor's benefit payable under sub-paragraph (a) or (b) above shall be subject to the same conditions as if the benefit had been payable under article VII or VII bis except that paragraph 4 of article VII shall not apply;

""(d) If he dies before the commencement of the annuity and leaves no survivor entitled to a benefit under sub-paragraph (a) or (b) above, there shall be paid to his designated recipient an amount equal to the sums in paragraph 2 above as at the date his service ceased. If a designated recipient does not survive the former participant, or if no designation has been made, or if the designation has been revoked, such

sum shall be paid to the former participant's estate.

" '7. If a participant, at the time of separation, so requests, the payment of a benefit under paragraph 2 above, or the choice of a benefit under paragraph 3 above may be deferred for a period of six months. If a former participant dies before having exercised his choice under paragraph 3, he shall be deemed to have elected to receive a deferred annuity under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 3.'

Article XII

(Re-employment)

"Replace the present text by the following:

" '1. If a former participant again becomes a participant under article II, payments to him shall cease.

" '2. The prior contributory service credit of such a participant shall be restored, provided that all amounts received under article X are repaid with compound interest at the rate designated in article XXIX in a manner acceptable to the Joint Staff Pension Board.

" '3. If repayment in accordance with paragraph 2 above is not made, his prior contributory service credit shall not be restored, and

""(a) The lump sum which is the actuarial equivalent of any discontinued benefit at the date upon which payments were discontinued shall be credited as a voluntary deposit in accordance with the provisions of article XVIII, paragraphs 2 and 3; and

""(b) The total benefits paid or payable to him in respect of two or more periods of employment shall not exceed the benefits he would have received had all his employment been continuous.'

Article XVIII

(Voluntary deposits by participants)

"Replace the present text by the following:

" '1. In addition to the contributions deducted from the remuneration of a participant as provided in article XVI, any participant may, subject to the approval of the Joint Staff Pension Board and under such conditions as the Board may prescribe, deposit in the Pension Fund, in a lump sum or sums and/or by an increased rate of contribution, an amount computed to be sufficient to purchase an additional retirement benefit which, together with his prospective regular retirement benefit as provided herein, will provide for him a total retirement benefit not to exceed 60 per cent of his final average remuneration at the age of retirement. Interest at such rates as may be set from time to time by the Board shall be allowed on such contributions.

" '2. Such additional amounts, together with interest thereon, shall be credited to the participant's individual account in the Pension Fund and shall be used to provide him with an additional benefit, commencing at the same time as any regular benefit to which he may become entitled under the present Regulations, or upon his death prior to such commencement, to provide a benefit to a survivor designated therefor by the participant. The additional benefit shall be payable in one of the following actuarial equivalent forms to be elected by the participant or, in the absence of such election, by the

survivor so designated:

" '(a) An amount equal to such additional deposits payable in a single sum or in instalments together with interest thereon to the date of payment;

" '(b) An annuity payable for life with no further payments after death;

" '(c) A reduced annuity payable for life, with a provision that upon the annuitant's death one-half of such annuity shall be continued to, and during the life of, a survivor designated therefor by the annuitant at the time of the commencement of the annuity;

" '(d) A reduced annuity payable for life, with a guarantee that the total benefits paid on account of such additional deposits shall not be less than the amounts credited at the time of the commencement of the annuity;

in the event that the participant has made no designation of a survivor to receive such additional benefit, or if such person does not survive him, the lump sum provided under sub-paragraph (a) above shall be paid to the participant's estate.

" '3. Should a former participant whose annuity has commenced under the provision of the present article be restored to participation, his annuity shall cease and the lump sum which is the actuarial equivalent of such discontinued annuity shall be credited to his individual account under the present article, provided, however, that no value shall be included in such lump sum for the contingent annuity of a survivor designated under paragraph 2 (c) above unless the participant submits evidence of such

person's survival in good health.

" '4. A participant who elected, and had been authorized, to make voluntary deposits under the present article may cease making such deposits at any time, but in no case shall sums once deposited be refunded to him before he has ceased to be a participant.'

Article XXII

(Joint Staff Pension Board)

"Replace the present text with the following:

"1. The Joint Staff Pension Board shall consist of twenty-one members:

" '(a) Six members appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, two from the members elected by the General Assembly, two from the members appointed by the Secretary-General, and two from the members elected by the participants; and

" '(6) Fifteen members appointed by the staff pension committees of the other member organizations in accordance with a table fixed by the administrative rules of the Fund which shall provide for equal representation of the three groups referred to in article XX.

" '2. The Board may appoint a standing committee, which will act on its behalf when the Board is not in session.'

Supplementary article B
(Associate participation)

"Delete.

Supplementary article C
(The International Atomic Energy Agency)
"The present text becomes supplementary article B."

OTHER PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

CHANGES IN SALARIES FOR STAFF IN GENERAL SERVICE AND MANUAL WORKER CATEGORIES

Salaries and wages of Secretariat staff in the General Service and Manual Worker categories were increased during 1962, as follows:

(i) For staff in the General Service category at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, there were increases ranging from 7.5 per cent to 15 per cent, effective 1 January 1962.

(ii) For staff in the Manual Worker category at United Nations Headquarters in New York, there were increases ranging from 5.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent, effective 1 April 1962.

(iii) For General Service category at United Nations Headquarters in New York, there was an increase of \$240 gross per annum for each staff member, effective 1 October 1962.

Provisions to cover the cost of these increases were made by the Assembly in approving the

supplementary budget estimates for 1962 and the United Nations budget estimates for 1963. (See also pp. 527-34 and 535-37.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO STAFF REGULATIONS

Consideration of proposals for amending several Staff Regulations was deferred by the Assembly on 19 December 1962 to its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963). It did so without adopting a formal resolution. The decision for deferment was taken on the basis of a recommendation by the Secretary-General with the concurrence of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee agreed to the postponement on 28 November 1962. The proposed amendments were contained in a report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly's seventeenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CHANGES IN SALARIES FOR
STAFF IN GENERAL SERVICE AND
MANUAL WORKER CATEGORIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 917, 924, 941.

Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/C.5/931 and Corr.1; A/5272 and Corr.1 Salary scales for General Service and Manual Worker staff at Headquarters and Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/5121 and Corr.1. Salary scales for General Service category in Geneva. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/L.730. Reply to questions raised at 924th

Meeting of Fifth Committee on 16 October 1962. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5384. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 33-38.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp.529 and 535.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
TO STAFF REGULATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 959.

Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/C.5/932. Personnel questions. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5377. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 40.

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1963

On 20 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly approved appropriations totalling \$93,911,050 to meet United Nations expenses in 1963. It also approved an estimate of income totalling \$15,247,500 (including \$9,101,000 in income derived from staff assessment).

The Assembly also decided that United Nations Member States would contribute a gross amount of \$89,406,446 for 1963, to be set off by the following: (a) respective credits of \$9,269,075 in the Tax Equalization Fund (consisting of \$9,101,000 in estimated staff assessment income for 1962 and \$268,075 as excess of tax assessment income for 1961, and (b) their respective credits in respect of the transfer of the League of Nations assets to the United Nations (\$649,466 a year). These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 1861 (XVII) of 20 December. (For text and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The original expenditure estimates for 1963 submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to \$6,649,500; subsequent revisions, including the financial implications of decisions taken by

the Assembly at its seventeenth session, brought the total budget appropriations as approved by the Assembly on 20 December 1962 to \$93,911,050.

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which considered the budget estimates for 1963 and related questions in the course of some 50 meetings, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and recommendations by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). (For further details, and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY
EXPENSES FOR 1963

On 20 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1862(XVII)) establishing the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into unforeseen and extraordinary expenses not provided for in the 1963 budget. The resolution followed the pattern set in pre-

vious years.¹ (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 93 votes to 11, with 1 abstention, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth Committee, which approved it earlier on 20 December by 58 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1963

On 20 December 1962, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, adopted a resolution (1863(XVII)) establishing the level of the Working Capital Fund for 1963 at \$40 million (as against the level of \$25 million for 1962). Among other things, the Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to explore all possible avenues to secure the liquidation of arrears and the early payment of current contributions in respect of the regular budget. He was to report on his efforts in this direction to the General Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963), when the level at which to maintain the Working Capital Fund would be reconsidered. (For further information about scope of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

UNITED NATIONS BOND ISSUE

On 20 December 1961,² it will be recalled, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General: (a) to issue United Nations bonds in an aggregate principal amount limited to the equivalent of \$200 million, and (b) to use the proceeds from the sale of such bonds for purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, subject to such decisions as the General Assembly might thereafter adopt. The Assembly also decided to include annually in the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning with the budget for 1963, an amount sufficient to pay the interest charges on such bonds (at the rate of 2 per cent per annum) and the instalments of principal due on the bonds (the principal amount of each bond being payable in 25 annual instalments in accordance with a prescribed schedule).

Following the Assembly's decisions to this

effect, the Secretary-General proceeded with the necessary technical and other arrangements for the bond issue, including the preparation (in consultation with the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) of regulations governing such matters as the issuance, use, transfer and registration of bonds. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development assisted the Secretary-General in making these arrangements.

By the end of 1962, 40 countries had purchased \$120,959,762 worth of United Nations bonds. (See table on next page for a list of the countries and the amount of bonds purchased.)

Two proposals by the Secretary-General concerning United Nations bonds were discussed by the Fifth Committee at the General Assembly's seventeenth session.

His first proposal was that the sum of \$4,650,000 be provided for in the 1963 budget to meet expenses connected with the servicing of United Nations bonds. This proposal, which was supported by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, was approved on a first reading in the Fifth Committee on 17 December 1962 by 48 votes to 13, with 6 abstentions. The sum voted was included in the final budget approved by the Assembly on 20 December 1962 with the adoption of resolution 1861 A (XVII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Secretary-General's second proposal was to amend the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1961 establishing the bond issue and the terms governing it, in order to make it possible to sell United Nations bonds in whole or in part from time to time until 30 June 1963, provided, however, that the Secretary-General might at any time, on or before that date, enter into agreements to sell bonds for delivery after 30 June 1963 and on or before 31 December 1963.

The Advisory Committee supported the proposal to this effect, and the Fifth Committee agreed to it on 17 December by 47 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 575, 579, and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 561, 562.

² See Y.U.N., pp. 568-69.

Opposition to the Secretary-General's proposals and to the United Nations bonds was voiced in the Fifth Committee by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR. They argued that the issuance of United Nations bonds was contrary to the Charter. The bonds, it was contended, were intended to finance United Nations operations in the Congo (Leopoldville) and in the Middle East; the expenses for these operations, however, were extraordinary expenses relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and as such could only be met through arrangements under Article 43 of the Charter which, as the USSR put it, explicitly specified that the matter fell within the competence of the Security Council. Any other arrangement with regard to peace-keeping costs was therefore unconstitutional and, as a consequence, not binding on United Nations Members.

France also came out against the Secretary-General's proposals. France considered it undesirable that the United Nations should seek to support itself by loans. France, moreover, could not agree to the United Nations as a whole paying for expenses resulting from operations on which the Security Council had not decided.

Denmark, Iraq, Liberia, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those who expressed support for the Secretary-General's proposals.

The United Kingdom, for instance, pointed out that the issuance of United Nations bonds was not to be regarded as a precedent. Further, while long-term borrowing was not the most desirable way of financing United Nations activities, it had in the circumstances been the least undesirable alternative facing the United Nations.

(See also pp. 541-51 below.)

UNITED NATIONS BOND PURCHASES IN 1962

(As at 31 December 1962)

Country	Date of Purchase	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	3 October	25,000.00
Australia	15 June	4,000,000.00
Burma	30 November	100,000.00
Cameroon	24 October	9,569.00
Canada	8 October	6,240,000.00
Ceylon	23 October	25,000.00
China	17 December	500,000.00
Denmark	23 March	2,500,000.00
Federation of Malaya	25 July	340,000.00
Finland	8 March	1,480,000.00
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	15 October	10,000,000.00
Greece	23 August	10,000.00
Honduras	28 December	10,000.00
Iceland	27 April	80,000.00
Indonesia	1 August	200,000.00
Ireland	13 June	300,000.00
Israel	1 May	200,000.00
Italy	2 May	8,960,000.00
Ivory Coast	2 October	60,000.00
Jordan	7 July	25,000.00
Korea, Rep. of	7 December	400,000.00
Kuwait	18 July	1,000,000.00
Lebanon	15 November	8,271.30
Luxembourg	27 December	100,000.00
Mauritania	31 October	4,082.00
Morocco	6 December	280,000.00
Netherlands	16 October	687,000.00
New Zealand	15 June	500,000.00
Nigeria	18 December	1,000,000.00
Norway	8 March	1,800,000.00
Sierra Leone	18 May	50,000.00
Sudan	24 September	28,000.00
Sweden	18 May	5,800,000.00
Switzerland	15 November	1,900,000.00
Thailand	25 November	160,000.00
Togo	29 May	10,000.00
Tunisia	27 June	485,000.00
United Kingdom	31 October	12,000,000.00
United States	2 November	44,103,000.00
	21 December	15,569,840.00
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	11 July	10,000.00
Total		120,959,762.30

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 917-934, 936, 938-950,
952-954, 957-960, 962, 966, 970, 974, 975, 978-983.
Plenary Meetings 1174, 1191, 1201.

BUDGET FOR 1963

A/5205. Budget estimates for financial year 1963

and information annexes submitted by Secretary-General.

A/5207. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on budget estimates for 1963.

A/C.5/925, A/C.5/926. Statements by Secretary-General and by Chairman of Advisory Committee on

- Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 4 October 1962, meeting 917.
- A/C.5/953. Estimated cost of main fields of activity, 1956-62. Note by Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/919, A/5243, A/5381; A/C.5/956, A/5336. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/923 and Add.I, A/5369, A/5386. Construction of United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/928, A/5267, A/C.5/L.734, A/5334. Major maintenance and capital improvement at United Nations Headquarters. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ. Note by Chairman and Report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/930, A/5263, A/5327. Comprehensive review of system of payment from United Nations Funds of travel and subsistence expenses in respect of members of organs and subsidiary organs of United Nations. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/931, A/5121, A/5272. Salary scales for General Service and Manual Worker staff at United Nations Headquarters and Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
- A/C.5/935, A/5280. Replacement of central telephone exchange of Palais des Nations, Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
- A/C.5/937, A/C.5/L.736, A/5307. Part V—Technical programmes. Note by Secretary-General, observations by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/942, A/5299. Office and related space at Headquarters. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
- A/C.5/945 and Add.I. Programme of conferences. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/946, A/5309. Post classifications for United Nations Headquarters, New York and European Office, Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
- A/C.5/949, A/5312. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies.
- A/C.5/950. Control and limitation of documentation. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/955. United Nations Conference on Application of Science and Technology for Benefit of Less Developed Areas. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/963, A/5358. United Nations bonds. Note by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.
- A/5391, paras. 60-62. United Nations bonds. Report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/970, A/5393. Convening of a special session of General Assembly. Reports of Secretary-General and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/972. Question of taxes paid by United Nations in various countries in which it has offices. Statement by Legal Counsel on 19 December 1962, meeting 982.
- A/5179. Public information activities of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

- A/5328. Integrated programme and budget policy. Report of Fifth Committee.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION OF ASSEMBLY DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAIN COMMITTEES OTHER THAN FIFTH COMMITTEE

Plenary Decisions

- A/L.421. Ad hoc Committee on Improvement of Methods of Work of General Assembly. Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/L.422. United Nations Year for International Co-operation. Statement by Secretary-General.
- A/C.5/962, A/5348, A/5351. Situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/971. Situation in Angola. Note by Secretary-General.

First Committee

- A/C.5/948, A/5304. Question of general and complete disarmament. Reports of Secretary-General and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/961, A/5345, A/5350. International co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space. Note by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Special Political Committee

- A/C.5/944, A/5290, A/5300. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ, and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/969. Report of Commissioner-General of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East. Report of Secretary-General.
- A/SPC/L.84. Policies of apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa. Note by Secretary-General.

Second Committee

- A/C.5/936, A/5289. United Nations Development Decade. Proposed United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Statement by Secretary-General on administrative and financial implications and report of ACABQ.
- A/C.5/947, A/C.5/958, A/5320, A/5326, A/5335. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Notes by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/965, A/5375. Population growth and economic development. Note by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
- A/C.5/968, A/5372, A/5374. Rwanda and Burundi. Note by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Third Committee

- A/C.5/941, A/5302, A/5306. Advisory services in field of human rights. Note by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Fourth Committee

A/C.5/954 and A/5340. Question of South West Africa. Reports of Secretary-General and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/964, A/5357. Non-compliance of Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of United Nations Charter and Assembly resolution 1542 (XV). Note by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Sixth Committee.

A/C.5/939, A/5278, A/5301. Report of International Law Commission on work of its fourteenth session. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/959, A/5355, A/5373. Publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

DECISIONS ON BUDGET FOR 1963

A/C.5/L.726. First reading of 1963 budget estimates.

Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/L.730. Salaries and wages. Reply to questions raised at 924th meeting. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.733, A/C.5/L.735. Salaries and wages. Draft texts proposed by United States and USSR respectively.

A/C.5/967. Second reading of budget estimates. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.780. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I, adopted by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1962, meeting 983, as follows: Part A, by 55 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions; Part B, unanimously; Part C, by 56 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

A/5391. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex I.

RESOLUTION 1861(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5391, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201, as follows: Part A, by 88 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions; Part B, without objection; Part C, by 91 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

A. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1963

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1963:

"1. Appropriations totalling \$US93,911,050 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	1,185,300
2. Special meetings and conferences	3,645,200
Total, Part I	4,830,500
Part II. Staff costs and related expenses	
3. Salaries and wages	44,487,800
4. Common staff costs	10,195,500
5. Travel of staff	2,024,200
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	100,000
Total, Part II	56,807,500
Part III. Buildings, equipment and common services	
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	4,272,000
8. Permanent equipment	500,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,568,200
10. General expenses	3,983,800
11. Printing	1,483,750
Total, Part III	13,807,750
Part IV. Special expenses	
12. Special expenses	4,845,000
Total, Part IV	4,845,000

Part V. Technical programmes		
13.	Economic development	2,135,000
14.	Social activities	2,105,000
15.	Human rights activities	140,000
16.	Public administration	1,945,000
17.	Narcotic drugs control	75,000
Total, Part V		6,400,000
Section		(US. Dollars)
Part VI. Special missions and related activities		
18.	Special missions	2,453,000
19.	United Nations Field Service	1,403,000
Total, Part VI		3,856,000
Part VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
20.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,450,000
Total, Part VII		2,450,000
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Part VIII. International Court of Justice		
21.	International Court of Justice	914,300
Total, Part VIII		914,300
Grand Total		93,911,050

"2. The Secretary-General is authorized:

"(a) To administer as a unit the provisions under sections 1, 3, and 11 in a total amount of \$140,500 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 and 5 in a total amount of \$282,500 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 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 1963

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1963:

"1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US15,247,500 are approved as follows:

Section		(U.S. Dollars)
Part I. Income from staff assessment		
1.	Staff assessment income	9,101,000
Total, Part I		9,101,000

Part II. Other income	
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	1,784,700
3. General income	1,789,300
4. Sale of United Nations postage stamps	1,300,000
5. Sale of publications	541,000
6. Services to visitors and catering services	731,500
Total, Part II	6,146,500
Grand Total	15,247,500

"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 United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, may be charged against the income derived from these activities.

C. FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1963

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1963:

"1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US93,911,050, increased by revised appropriations for 1962 totalling \$3,673,480, 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 \$6,146,500, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;

"(b) As to \$1,916,112, by the balance on surplus account for the financial year 1961;

"(c) As to \$115,472, by the contributions of new Member States for 1961 and 1962;

"(d) As to \$89,406,446, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1691 A (XVI) and 1870(XVII) of 18 December 1961 and 20 December 1962;

"2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States:

"(a) Their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund, subject to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, comprising:

"(i) \$9,101,000, being the estimated staff assessment for income for 1963;

"(ii) \$268,075, being the excess of staff assessment income for 1961 over estimated income;

"(b) Their credits in respect of the transfer of the League of Nations assets, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 250(III) of 11 December 1948."

A/5205/Add.I. Budget for financial year 1963 (as approved by General Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201).

A/INF/101. Provisional statement of advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to United Nations regular budget payable by Member States for financial year 1963. Note by Secretary-General.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1963

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 783.

Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/C.5/L.780, para. 66. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, adopted by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1962, meeting 983, by 58 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

A/5391. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex II.

RESOLUTION 1862(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5391, adopted by Assembly on 20

December 1962, meeting 1201, by 93 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

"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 1963, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

"(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 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 the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$30,000;

"(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 holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

"(c) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$25,000, as may be authorized by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957 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 eighteenth 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 eighteenth 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 1963

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 970, 974, 983.
Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/C.5/951, A/5331. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5331, para. 9. Recommendation of Advisory Committee that Working Capital Fund for 1963 should be established at level of \$40 million, adopted by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1962, meeting 974, by 53 votes to 11, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.780, para. 66. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III, adopted by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1962, meeting 983, Part A, by 58 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions, and Part B, by 59 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

A/5391. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex III. RESOLUTION 1863(XVII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5391, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201, as follows: Part A, by 91 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions, and Part B, by 96 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 1963 at an amount of \$US40 million;

"2. Members 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 1963;

"3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

"(a) The credits accorded to Member States 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 1962 under General Assembly resolution 1736(XVI) of 20 December 1961;

"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 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 approved by the General Assembly, in particular, resolution 1862 (XVII) of 20 December 1962 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 \$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 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 \$100,000 during the period 1961 to 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 annual 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 1963, 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.

B

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Working Capital Fund and the recommendations and observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"Noting that under the provisions of resolution A above, the level of the Working Capital Fund is to be increased to \$40 million for the year ending 31 December 1963,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to explore all possible avenues to secure the liquidation of arrears and the early payment of current contributions in respect of the regular budget and to report on the

efforts made by him to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session;

"2. Decides to reconsider at its eighteenth session the level at which the Working Capital Fund should be maintained."

UNITED NATIONS BOND ISSUE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 979.

A/C.5/983. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5388. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5391. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 60-62.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1962

In 1961, at its sixteenth session, the General Assembly approved for 1962 gross appropriations of \$82,144,740, an estimate of income from staff assessment of \$8,670,250 and an estimate of other income of \$5,391,800.

On 20 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the Assembly approved revised appropriations for 1962, bringing their total to \$85,818,220. Estimated income from staff assessment was increased by \$71,150 to \$8,741,400, and other income by \$293,000 to \$5,684,800.

The revised appropriations were approved by the Assembly on the basis of a draft resolution recommended by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after considering reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Assembly did so in adopting resolution 1860(XVII), without objection. (For text of resolution and other details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 915-918, 921, 934-938, 941, 952, 957, 958, 974, 976, 978, 983.
Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/5121 and Corr.1. Salary scales for General Service category in Geneva. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/5223, A/5239. Supplementary estimates for financial year 1962. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/L.728; A/C.5/927. Implementation of rule 154 of rules of procedure of General Assembly. Draft letter and letter of 9 October 1962 from Chairman of Fifth Committee to President of Assembly.

A/C.5/929 and Corr.1. Additional financial commitments to meet emergency measures under General Assembly resolution 1746(XVI) (on future of Ruanda-Urundi). Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/931 and Corr.1; A/5272 and Corr.1. Salary scales for General Service and Manual Worker staff at Headquarters and Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/940, A/C.5/960, A/5347, A/5385. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. Financial implications of draft resolution submitted by First Committee in document A/5279 and financial implications of Assembly resolution

1762(XVII). Note by Secretary-General, report of ACABQ, and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/943, A/5297. Additional office accommodation for secretariat of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East in Bangkok. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/946, A/5309. Post classifications for United Nations Headquarters, New York, and European Office, Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/949, A/5312. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/956, A/5336. Revised estimates for sections 2, 3, 5 and 10 resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/966. Expenditures related to visit of Secretary-General to Cuba. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.776. Draft report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution on supplementary estimates for financial year 1962, adopted by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1962, meeting 983, by 47 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

A/5384. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1860(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5384, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201.

"The General Assembly

"1. Resolves that for the financial year 1962 the amount of \$US82,144,740 appropriated by its resolution 1734 A (XVI) of 20 December 1961 shall be increased by \$3,673,480 as follows:

		Amount appropriated by resolution 1734 A (XVI)	Supplementary appropriation increase (or decrease) (U.S. Dollars)	Revised amount of 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	1,155,240	(16,190)	1,139,050
2.	Special meetings and conferences	1,532,000	760,010 ^a	2,292,010
Total, Part I		2,687,240	743,820	3,431,060
Part II. Staff costs and related expenses				
3.	Salaries and wages	40,765,550	132,750 ^b	40,898,300
4.	Common staff costs	9,399,650	309,050	9,708,700
5.	Travel of staff	2,065,000	100,900	2,165,900
6.	Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Staff regulations; hospitality	100,000	—	100,000
Total, Part II		52,330,200	542,700	52,872,900
Part III. Buildings, equipment and common services				
7.	Buildings and improvements to premises	4,364,500	35,000	4,399,500
8.	Permanent equipment	438,500	10,000	448,500
9.	Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,458,200	112,400 ^a	3,570,600
10.	General expenses	3,684,800	452,400	4,137,200
11.	Printing	1,286,650	143,100	1,429,750
Total, Part III		13,232,650	752,900	13,985,550
Part IV. Special expenses				
12.	Special expenses	194,600	60,000	254,600
Total, Part IV		194,600	60,000	254,600
Part V. Technical programmes				
13.	Economic development	2,135,000	—	2,135,000
14.	Social activities	2,105,000	—	2,105,000
15.	Human rights activities	140,000	—	140,000
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	2,490,650	1,535,160	4,025,810
19.	United Nations Field Service	1,357,000	(34,000)	1,323,000
Total, Part VI		3,847,650	1,501,160	5,348,810

	Amount appropriated by resolution 1734 A (XVI)	Supplementary appropriation increase (or decrease) (U.S. Dollars)	Revised amount of appropriation
Part VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			
20. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,525,800	60,900 ^b	2,586,700
Total, Part VII	2,525,800	60,900	2,586,700
B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
Part VIII. International Court of Justice			
21. International Court of Justice	926,600	12,000	938,600
Total, Part VIII	926,600	12,000	938,600
Grand Total	82,144,740	3,673,480	85,818,220

^a In accordance with the decision of the Fifth Committee taken at its 952nd meeting on 20 November 1962, \$19,200 has been transferred from section 2 to section 9 with regard to additional cost for office accommodation for the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in Bangkok.

^b In accordance with the decision of the Fifth Committee taken at its 958th meeting on 28 November 1962, \$3,500 has been transferred from section 3 to section 20 with regard to additional cost for post adjustment classification for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"2. Resolves that the unexpended balance of the 1962 appropriation of \$800,000 in respect of emergency measures for the maintenance of essential services in Burundi and Rwanda, included under section 18, shall be transferred on 31 December 1962 to a trust fund account for meeting expenditures for these two projects authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 1746(XVI) adopted at its 1118th plenary meeting, on 27 June 1962;

"3. Further resolves that the estimates of income for the financial year 1962, approved by its resolution 1734 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, shall be revised as follows:

Section	Estimate approved by resolution 1734 B (XVI)	Increase or (decrease) (U.S. Dollars)	Revised estimate
Part I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Staff assessment income	8,670,250	71,150	8,741,400
Total, Part I	8,670,250	71,150	8,741,400
Part II. Other income			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	1,666,800	—	1,666,800
3. General income	1,400,000	159,000	1,559,000
4. Sale of United Nations postage stamps	1,275,000	30,000	1,305,000
5. Sale of publications	375,000	25,000	400,000
6. Services to visitors and catering services	675,000	79,000	754,000
Total, Part II	5,391,800	293,000	5,684,800
Grand Total	14,062,050	364,150	14,426,200

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 set a scale of assessments for 100 United Nations Members for the financial years 1962, 1963 and 1964.³

On 20 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the Assembly set the assessment rates (at 0.04 per cent each) for these years for Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika, which were admitted to United Nations membership in 1961,⁴ but, after the review of the assessments scale undertaken that year by the Committee on Contributions, it was also decided that these States should contribute, for the year of their admission to the United Nations (i.e., 1961) an amount equal to one-ninth of their percentage assessment for 1962 applied to the net budget for 1961. In addition, the Assembly decided that the joint assessment of 0.30 per cent set in 1961 for Syria and the United Arab Republic should be divided between them so that Syria would pay 0.05 per cent and the United Arab Republic 0.25 per cent.

These decisions were among those taken by the Assembly with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1870(XVII) on 20 December 1962. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

A table showing the percentage scale of assessments and net contributions payable for Member States appears at the end of this section.

Several questions were raised in the Fifth Committee's debates in 1962 in regard to the possibility of changing the scale of assessments in the light of revisions in the factors to be taken into account in setting the scale.

The USSR, for instance, favoured abolishing the principle of setting a maximum of 30 per cent for the share of the largest contributor to the United Nations budget. This, the USSR maintained, had resulted in a progressive shifting of the burden of contributions since 1947 so that the level of assessments on the United States

and other Western countries had decreased while the assessments on the USSR and socialist countries had increased drastically. The USSR proposed in effect that the main factors to be taken into account in assessing the ability of Member States to pay should include such matters as: comparative per caput income; temporary economic dislocations arising out of the Second World War; ability to secure foreign currency. The Committee on Contributions, the USSR also proposed, should submit a revised scale of assessments for 1964 and subsequent years, taking into account the abolition of a ceiling on the maximum contribution payable by any one Member State. By the USSR proposal, the revised scale would be submitted to the Assembly's eighteenth session due to open in September 1963.

In reply, the United States pointed out that the General Assembly had from the beginning recognized that in an Organization of sovereign equals no Member State should bear an unduly high proportion of the cost. Although capacity to pay was the principal factor, the size of the membership was also important. With the increase in United Nations membership from 51 in 1946 to 110 in 1962, the assessment for the United States had, by General Assembly decision, been gradually reduced from 39.89 per cent to the present assessment of 32.02 per cent and should in principle, by an Assembly resolution of 14 October 1957,⁵ not exceed 30 per cent.

The USSR subsequently withdrew its proposal in response to an appeal by Mali, on the understanding that the matter would be referred to the Committee on Contributions.

The resolution finally adopted by the Assembly on 20 December 1962 also asked the Secretary-General to have an expert study made of different systems of national accounting, 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 when it further examined the

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 573, 574, 575.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 166, 574.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 398, 399.

scale of assessments. The Committee on Contributions was asked to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly in 1963, together with any recommendations on possible revisions in the scale of assessments as might appear war-

ranted. This it was to do in the light of the results of the expert study requested of the Secretary-General and of all information from Member States which might be made available to it.

PERCENTAGE SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGET
FOR 1963* AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE
BY MEMBER STATES FOR 1963

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	39,459	India	2.03	1,559,041
Albania	0.04	31,965	Indonesia	0.45	359,549
Algeria	‡	‡	Iran	0.20	156,035
Argentina	1.01	782,949	Iraq	0.09	70,165
Australia	1.66	1,294,537	Ireland	0.14	111,823
Austria	0.45	359,655	Israel	0.15	119,893
Belgium	1.20	941,070	Italy	2.24	1,789,993
Bolivia	0.04	30,126	Ivory Coast	0.04	31,912
Brazil	1.03	823,116	Jamaica	‡	‡
Bulgaria	0.20	159,930	Japan	2.27	1,814,206
Burma	0.07	55,911	Jordan	0.04	31,965
Burundi	‡	‡	Laos	0.04	31,965
Byelorussian SSR	0.52	415,674	Lebanon	0.05	39,956
Cambodia	0.04	31,965	Liberia	0.04	31,965
Cameroon	0.04	31,965	Libya	0.04	31,965
Canada	3.12	2,451,553	Luxembourg	0.05	38,658
Central African Republic	0.04	31,965	Madagascar	0.04	31,912
Ceylon	0.09	71,893	Mali	0.04	31,965
Chad	0.04	31,965	Mauritania**	0.04	32,071
Chile	0.26	200,759	Mexico	0.74	587,301
China	4.57	3,624,229	Mongolia**	0.04	32,071
Colombia	0.26	207,637	Morocco	0.14	111,876
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	31,965	Nepal	0.04	31,965
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.07	56,018	Netherlands	1.01	784,252
Costa Rica	0.04	31,965	New Zealand	0.41	317,187
Cuba	0.22	169,817	Nicaragua	0.04	31,810
Cyprus	0.04	31,965	Niger	0.04	31,965
Czechoslovakia	1.17	910,187	Nigeria	0.21	167,814
Dahomey	0.04	31,965	Norway	0.45	349,562
Denmark	0.58	451,230	Pakistan	0.42	335,682
Dominican Republic	0.05	39,231	Panama	0.04	30,586
Ecuador	0.06	47,733	Paraguay	0.04	31,965
El Salvador	0.04	31,255	Peru	0.10	77,673
Ethiopia	0.05	39,930	Philippines	0.40	319,566
Federation of Malaya	0.13	103,778	Poland	1.28	993,624
Finland	0.37	295,699	Portugal	0.16	127,752
France	5.94	4,667,518	Romania	0.32	255,664
Gabon	0.04	31,965	Rwanda	‡	‡
Ghana	0.09	71,973	Saudi Arabia	0.07	55,965
Greece	0.23	177,048	Senegal	0.05	39,930
Guatemala	0.05	39,518	Sierra Leone**	0.04	32,071
Guinea	0.04	31,965	Somalia	0.04	31,965
Haiti	0.04	30,801	South Africa	0.53	403,749
Honduras	0.04	31,687	Spain	0.86	687,054
Hungary	0.56	447,877	Sudan	0.07	55,965
Iceland	0.04	31,965	Sweden	1.30	1,015,280

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)
Syria**	0.05	39,947	United Arab Republic**	0.25	195,532
Tanganyika**	0.04	32,071	United Kingdom	7.58	5,941,632
Thailand	0.16	119,664	United States	32.02	28,582,212
Togo	0.04	31,965	Upper Volta	0.04	31,965
Trinidad and Tobago	‡	‡	Uruguay	0.11	82,963
Tunisia	0.05	39,956	Venezuela	0.52	412,156
Turkey	0.40	313,292	Yemen	0.04	31,965
Uganda	‡	‡	Yugoslavia	0.38	285,465
Ukrainian SSR	1.98	1,582,727			
USSR	14.97	11,951,498			82,383,721

* Percentage scales of assessment listed (except for those marked with **) are those approved by General Assembly resolution 1691 (XVI) of 18 December 1961.

** As approved by General Assembly resolution 1870 (XVII) of 20 December 1962.

† The amounts listed are the net contributions after allowing for (a) credits from the Tax Equalization Fund derived from staff assessments and (b) credits resulting from the transfer of League of Nations assets.

‡ A new Member State admitted to the United Nations either at the resumed sixteenth session of the General Assembly (7-28 June 1962) or at the Assembly's seventeenth session (18 September-20 December 1962). Not included in the scale of assessments as adopted by the General Assembly in approving resolutions 1691 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1870 (XVII) of 20 December 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 975-978, 982.

Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/5210. Report of Committee on Contributions.

A/C.5/920 and Add.1. Collection of contributions as at 18 September 1962. Report of Secretary-General. A/C.5/L.732 and Corr.1 and 2. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.769. Note by Secretariat presenting recommendations of Committee on Contributions in resolution form.

A/C.5/L.775. Note by Chairman of Fifth Committee presenting draft resolution adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1962, meeting 982.

A/5392/Rev.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1870(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5392/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,

"1. Resolves that the rates of assessment for Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika shall be as follows:

	Per Cent
Mauritania	0.04
Mongolia	0.04
Sierra Leone	0.04
Tanganyika	0.04

These rates shall be in addition to the scale of assessments for 1962, 1963 and 1964 of 100 per cent contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1691 A (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States;

"2. Resolves that, in view of the fact that Sierra Leone became a Member of the United Nations on 27 September 1961, Mauritania and Mongolia on 27 October 1961, and Tanganyika on 14 December 1961, these States shall contribute for the year of admission an amount equal to one-ninth of their percentage assessment for 1962 applied to the net budget for 1961;

"3. Resolves that the joint assessment of 0.30 per cent for Syria and the United Arab Republic in the scale of assessments for 1962, 1963 and 1964 contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 1691 A (XVI) shall be divided between these two States as follows:

	Per Cent
Syria	0.05
United Arab Republic	0.25

"4. Resolves that the advances to the Working Capital Fund by Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika, under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, shall for each of these States be 0.04 per cent of the total amount of the Fund and that these advances shall be carried as additional to the authorized level of the Fund, pending the inclusion of the rates of assessments of the four new Members in the scale of 100 per cent;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake an expert study of different systems of national accounting 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 when it further examines the scale of assessments;

"6. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Contributions the record of the discussions on the scale of assessments of the seven-

teenth session, together with the report of the Fifth Committee on that subject;

"7. Requests the Committee on Contributions, in the light of the results of the expert study provided for in paragraph 5 above and of all information from Members which may be made available to it, to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session with any recommendations concerning possible revisions in the scale of assessments as may appear warranted."

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES IN MEETING COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly decided⁶ to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the question of whether expenditures authorized in a number of earlier Assembly resolutions for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (Leopoldville) (ONUC) and for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East constituted "expenses of the Organization," within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter. (This paragraph provides that "the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members [of the United Nations] as apportioned by the General Assembly")

On 20 July 1962, the Court delivered its advisory opinion, replying to the question in the affirmative. By 9 votes to 5, the Court found that the expenditures authorized under the resolutions enumerated in the Assembly's request were "expenses of the Organization," within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter. (For further details, see above, p. 473.)

On 19 December 1962, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1854 A (XVII)) whereby it accepted the Court's opinion. On the same day, it adopted another resolution (1854B (XVII)) by which it set up machinery and provided guide lines to evolve special methods for financing United Nations peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures such as those for the Congo and the Middle East. Specifically, the resolution established a 21-member Working Group which was to study the matter and report back by 31 March 1963.

Both resolutions were recommended by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, where they were adopted on

12 December 1962 after extensive debate.

In the Assembly, the vote, by roll call, on the resolution accepting the International Court's opinion was 76 to 17, with 8 abstentions. In the Fifth Committee, the vote, also by roll call, was 75 to 17, with 14 abstentions. (For full text of resolution 1854 A (XVII) and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The second resolution, setting up the Working Group, was approved in the Assembly by a vote of 78 to 14, with 4 abstentions. In the Fifth Committee, the vote, by roll call, was 78 to 14, with 12 abstentions. The text was a compromise one, submitted by the sponsors of the two other draft resolutions who withdrew their original texts when they submitted a 30-power compromise proposal finally adopted as resolution 1854B (XVII).

Under the terms of this resolution, the Assembly recognized that peace-keeping operations such as those in the Congo and the Middle East imposed a heavy financial burden on Member States—particularly on those having a limited capacity to contribute financially—and that their financing required a procedure different from that applied to the regular budget of the United Nations.

Therefore, taking into account the Court's advisory opinion, and convinced of the need to provide the necessary special financing methods at the earliest possible opportunity, the Assembly decided to re-establish the 15-member Working Group previously set up on 21 April 1961, at its fifteenth session,⁷ and to enlarge the membership to 21, the additional six members to be

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 510-11, 569-71.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 128-29.

appointed by the President of the Assembly, with due regard to geographical distribution.

The Working Group was to study the required special methods, including a possible special scale of assessments. It was to consult, as appropriate, with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions and was to submit its report not later than 31 March 1963.

In making the study, the Working Group was requested to take into account the criteria for sharing the costs of peace-keeping operations mentioned in past General Assembly resolutions, and to give special attention to the four following points: (a) references to a special financial responsibility of members of the Security Council, as mentioned in two Assembly resolutions adopted in 1960 and 1961 (both of them referring to the five permanent members of the Council); (b) such special factors relating to a particular peace-keeping operation as might be relevant to a variation in the sharing of the costs of the operation; (c) the degree of economic development of each Member State, and whether or not a developing State was in receipt of technical assistance from the United Nations; and (d) the collective financial responsibility of the Members of the United Nations.

The 21-member Working Group was further requested to take into account any criteria proposed by Member States at the current seventeenth session of the Assembly, or submitted directly to the Group.

Finally, the Working Group was asked to study the situation arising from the arrears of some Member States in their payment of contributions for financing peace-keeping operations and to recommend arrangements designed to bring the payments up to date, bearing in mind the relative economic positions of the Member States concerned.

(For full text of resolution 1854B (XVII) and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In accordance with the request contained in the resolution, the President of the Assembly appointed the following six additional members of the Working Group: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Mongolia, the Netherlands and Pakistan. The original 15 members were: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, India, Italy,

Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Fifth Committee considered the questions involved at a series of meetings held between 3 and 12 December 1962. It did so in discussing an agenda item entitled "Obligations of Members, under the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the Organization's Operations in the Congo: Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice."

In addition to the two resolutions which were finally adopted, the Fifth Committee received three other proposals: the two draft resolutions which were later withdrawn to allow for the submission of the compromise 30-power text proposing the establishment of the 21-member Working Group; and an amendment to the draft resolution on acceptance of the Court's advisory opinion.

By this amendment, which was rejected in the final voting in the Fifth Committee, the Assembly would have taken note of the Court's opinion, instead of accepting it. The vote rejecting the amendment was 61 to 28, with 14 abstentions. The amendment was submitted by Jordan, which was later joined by Algeria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria as co-sponsors.

The two draft resolutions which were withdrawn were: (a) an 11-power proposal, sponsored by Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States; and (b) a 19-power proposal sponsored by the following Latin American States: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Both these draft resolutions proposed the establishment of a Working Group to study ways of financing future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures.

By the operative part of the 11-nation text, the Assembly would have re-established the 15-member Working Group (which it had set up on 21 April, 1961⁸) to examine the administra-

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 128.

tive and budgetary procedures of the United Nations. It would not, however, have laid down any criteria to guide the group in its study.

By the operative paragraphs of the 19-nation draft, the Assembly would have set up a 21-member Working Group, to be appointed by the Assembly President, and would have instructed it to prepare a special scale of assessments for financing peace-keeping operations. The scale would have been drawn up on the basis of certain criteria, such as: the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council; the special interests or responsibility of one or more Member States, as mentioned in specified earlier Assembly resolutions; and the degree of each country's economic development and whether or not it was in receipt of technical assistance from the United Nations. In addition, the Assembly would have recommended that the Working Group take into consideration the report drawn up by a group of experts in 1962 on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and the consideration of this subject by the Assembly at its current seventeenth session.⁹

Before beginning its debate, the Fifth Committee heard a statement by Secretary-General U Thant who expressed the hope that the Committee, in its advice to the Assembly, would "follow the time-honoured tradition whereby each principal organ of the United Nations respects and upholds the views, resolutions and decisions of other principal organs in their respective fields of competence." Failure to do so in the present case, he added, would be not only a departure from all past precedents concerning advisory opinions of the International Court, but also a blow to the authority and standing of both the Court and the Assembly in a matter vital to the future of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General also said he was sure the Fifth Committee would wish to keep in mind the distinction the Court had made between the question of whether the expenditures mentioned in the resolution requesting the advisory opinion were "expenses of the Organization," and the question of how these expenditures were to be apportioned.

The Court had returned an affirmative answer to the first question, he pointed out. On the

second question, he continued, the advisory opinion had made it clear that the Assembly was not bound to apportion the peace-keeping expenses in the same way as it apportioned the regular budget of the United Nations, and that it might adopt whatever scale of assessment for these expenses appeared just and fit under the circumstances.

The Secretary-General went on to warn the Committee that a financially bankrupt United Nations would be an ineffective United Nations, if indeed it could survive. The financial issue was thus one which transcended political controversy, particularly in view of the indispensable role of the Organization in the modern world, he said, and he expressed the hope that the Committee would deal with the matter on this basis.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General renewed earlier appeals—made in his annual report and on the occasion of his election—urging all Member States to assist in solving the financial problems of the United Nations, if the future usefulness of the Organization were not to be seriously affected. He reminded the representatives that, at the time of his election, he had indicated that his acceptance of a further term of office would depend, in part, on "the prospect of stability of this world Organization as a potent force for peace."

The draft resolution recommending that the Assembly accept the advisory opinion of the Court was originally sponsored by the following 10 nations: Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. During the debate, 10 more States joined in co-sponsoring the proposal, bring the total to 20. They were: Australia, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Federation of Malaya, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tanganyika and Trinidad and Tobago.

The draft was introduced on 3 December by the representative of Canada, who at the same time introduced the 11-power text proposing the re-establishment of the 15-member Working Group, which was ultimately withdrawn.

The Canadian representative emphasized, among other things, that the aim of the two

⁹ See above, pp. 189-97.

proposals—which their sponsors regarded as complementary—was to ensure that the efforts of the United Nations were not paralyzed by lack of funds. With the guidance provided by the Court's decision, the legal issue had been resolved. The advisory opinion should be accepted, both in keeping with tradition and because it should lay the groundwork for a constructive study of financial procedures to meet future peace-keeping costs. Resort to unsatisfactory ad hoc methods of apportioning these costs, which had resulted in an unpaid balance of more than \$112.5 million for UNEF and ONUC as of 18 September 1962, were no longer necessary. With the legal issue settled, he said, the 15-member Working Group could move ahead and do useful work, unhindered by the differences of opinion it had encountered previously.

During the debate which followed, and which lasted from 3 to 12 December, the Fifth Committee heard the views of some 70 delegations. A wide variety of opinions were expressed. An outline of the main points made follows.

A large number of representatives who urged acceptance of the Court's opinion stressed, as did the Secretary-General, that failure to accept it would constitute a break with tradition and would seriously undermine the prestige and authority of the Court and of the Assembly; how, they asked, could the Assembly do less than accept the opinion it had itself requested?

They also warned of what they felt would be the practical effect on United Nations finances. The representative of the United States, for example, maintained that refusal to accept the Court's opinion would be tantamount to plunging the United Nations into bankruptcy, by admitting that it was financially irresponsible. No Government could have any further confidence in the financial commitments assumed by the United Nations, he said, and it would thus become impossible to sustain its activities not only in the peace-keeping sphere but also in the humanitarian, economic and social fields.

The United Kingdom representative declared that the question at stake involved the financial future of the United Nations, if not its survival, and its capacity to keep peace in the world. The representative of the Philippines felt that the Assembly must accept and comply with the

Court's opinion not only on grounds of law or custom but also for the greater good of all mankind.

Others holding similar views, in addition to the sponsors of the 20-power draft resolution, included the representatives of Argentina, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand and Uruguay. A number of them expressed the belief that the question before the Court was primarily a legal, rather than a political, one.

Some speakers, including the representatives of several Latin American States, such as Argentina and Brazil, said that, although their Governments did not agree with the Court's opinion, they nevertheless felt it should be accepted because of the importance of upholding the authority of the Court and respecting its decisions.

Other speakers, such as the representative of Ghana, said that their delegations accepted the Court's opinion although they had had reservations about seeking it. The spokesmen for Cyprus, Nepal and Tunisia were among those who emphasized the importance which the small countries attached to the maintenance of a strong and effective United Nations as a guarantee against potential aggression.

A number of other representatives, however, felt that the Assembly should do no more than "take note" of the Court's opinion, instead of accepting it. In support of this contention it was argued, among other things, that the Court's advisory opinions were not binding on Member States and that the Assembly therefore should not attempt, by means of a resolution, to impose them upon nations which did not accept them. Also, it was maintained, an "acceptance" resolution would be likely to encounter a far larger number of negative votes than a "take note" resolution, and this in itself would lower the Court's prestige, instead of protecting it. Some delegations also held that the Assembly was not competent to pronounce on the substance of the opinion.

Speakers holding views along these lines included: the representative of Jordan (who afterwards submitted a formal amendment to the 20-power draft resolution whereby the Assembly would "take note of," rather than "accept," the Court's advisory opinion); the

representatives of the other co-sponsors of the amendment—Algeria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria; and the representatives of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mali, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Other speakers—such as the representatives of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia—indicated that they would vote for the Jordanian amendment although it did not fully meet the wishes of their delegations.

The representative of France said that his delegation sympathized with the spirit of the amendment, which it believed would prepare the United Nations for possible future situations. For example, if the Organization were asked in the future to intervene in a conflict such as the current dispute in the Himalayas, there certainly would not be common agreement on the financing of such an operation. Later—after the amendment had been rejected by the Fifth Committee (on 12 December) by a roll-call vote of 61 against, 28 in favour, with 14 abstentions—the French representative explained that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the amendment because it would have preferred the Assembly to take note not only of the Court's opinion but also of the dissents, reservations and separate opinions entered by some of the Judges of the Court.

The Jordanian amendment was opposed by the sponsors of the 20-nation resolution, who declined to accept it, and also by a number of other speakers, including representatives of various Latin American States. Many of these delegations felt, among other things, that for the Assembly merely to "take note" of the Court's opinion would, as the representative of the United Kingdom put it, appear to imply a negative or, at any rate, an indifferent reception. Adoption of the amendment, it was held by some, would in fact amount to reverting to the position which had caused the request for the Court's opinion. Lack of unanimity in the Assembly vote would not damage the prestige of the Court, which had not itself been unanimous.

As to the question whether the Court's opinion had a binding character, or would be given a binding character if it were accepted by the Assembly, varying points of view were expressed even by the delegations who favoured its acceptance. The representative of Greece observed

that various delegations evidently attributed different meanings to the text of the "acceptance" resolution. His delegation, he added, was led to support the text more by the arguments of its adversaries than by those of its protagonists.

A similar observation was made by the representative of Mali, who commented upon the wide variety of interpretations which members of the Committee had placed upon the word "accepts." His delegation, he said, believed that the Court's opinions were authoritative but not binding, and that the Assembly was not competent either to accept or reject the advisory opinion which had been rendered.

Some representatives held that advisory opinions of the Court were binding. Others, such as the delegation of Australia, maintained that, although there had been general agreement that the present advisory opinion was not binding, it was nevertheless entitled to great respect since it provided the Assembly with the legal guidance it had specifically sought.

Delegations who opposed the 20-power resolution maintained, among other things, that the real issue confronting the Assembly and the International Court was neither legal nor financial but political. The Security Council was the only competent body in matters of this kind; although the Charter authorized the Assembly to make recommendations to the Council and to Member States, it did not empower the Assembly to take decisions on the carrying out of any action in the sphere of maintaining international peace and security.

Among those subscribing to these views were Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

They maintained that the United Nations operations in the Congo and those of UNEF were illegal because they had been undertaken in violation of Article 43 of the Charter. (For text of Article 43, see APPENDIX ii.)

The real cause of the whole situation, they held, was the aggression which had been committed in the Middle East (by France, the United Kingdom and Israel) and in the Congo (by Belgium). It was the colonialist aggressors and their supporters who were thus responsible and who should be made to defray the expenses necessitated by their actions. Distributing the

costs of UNEF and ONUC among all Member States would in effect mean giving approval to the aggression committed by the imperialist powers.

As to the Court's advisory opinion, it was in any case not binding, these representatives held, and in the circumstances its acceptance would be tantamount to a *de facto* revision of the Charter, since it would bypass the Security Council. Furthermore, the Court had been far from unanimous, having delivered its judgement by a vote of 9 to 5, and the dissenting opinions and reservations were in themselves quite as important as the result of the vote.

Those holding these views stated their refusal to contribute to the financing of the two operations. Delegations who opposed this stand held that it constituted the exercise of a "financial veto."

The representative of Ghana believed that decisions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, whether adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly, constituted the collective responsibility of all Member States; the responsibility conferred on the Security Council for maintenance of peace was primary, not exclusive. Furthermore, his Government firmly believed that the United Nations operations in the Middle East and the Congo had been worthwhile, although it was not happy about the way in which the Security Council's resolutions had been implemented in the Congo.

The representative of France explained that his Government felt its confidence in and respect for the Court had been amply demonstrated in the past; however, since an advisory opinion by definition had no legal force, the question of whether or not it should be "accepted" was not a legal one. The crux of the present matter was that the Assembly had no authority, under the Charter, to oblige Member States to contribute to the expenses in question, and the Court could not confer on the Assembly a legal power which it lacked in the first place; furthermore, the Assembly's recommendations did not impose a legal obligation on Member States which had not voted for them, even if the required majority were obtained. Purely as a gesture of international understanding, his Government had not wished formally to oppose the operations under-

taken in the Congo. It had not agreed to those operations, however, and therefore could not be required to contribute to their financing.

The French position was contested by other delegations, including that of the Ivory Coast, whose representative said that acceptance of the French argument would complicate application of the Assembly's resolution and play into the hands of delegations like those of Portugal and South Africa, which refused to comply with Assembly decisions on colonialism.

Opposition to the draft resolutions before the Committee was also voiced by South Africa, whose representative recalled that since the beginning of the Congo operation his Government had expressed reservations concerning both the action taken and its financial consequences. He mentioned, among other things, the questions raised by South Africa at the Assembly's fourth emergency special session, in September 1960, about the right of the United Nations to intervene in the "internal conflicts" or "political conditions" in the Congo, referred to in the resolution adopted on 20 September 1960 (resolution 1474(ES-IV)).¹⁰

Numerous representatives pointed out, as the Secretary-General had done, that the Court had expressly stated that it was not called upon to consider the question of apportioning the peace-keeping expenses among Member States. However, it was held that the question was too complicated for the Assembly to attempt to settle now, and the preliminary task should be passed to a working group.

Considerable discussion took place on the problem of how much guidance should be given to the proposed group—whether it should receive a general mandate only or whether criteria should be set forth, and, if so, what criteria.

Those who favoured a general mandate supported the 11-nation draft resolution (subsequently withdrawn) which proposed the re-establishment of the 15-member Working Group on the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations set up by the Assembly on 21 April 1961,¹¹ but without laying down any specific criteria.

Those who felt that guide lines should be pro-

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 99-100.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 128, 129, and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 569-72.

vided supported the 19-power Latin American text (also withdrawn later), by which the Assembly would have set up a new 21-member Working Group, spelling out certain specific criteria for it to take into account.

Commenting on these two draft resolutions, several speakers observed that the two texts had the same aims but different methods of approach. They expressed the hope that the sponsors of the two proposals might be able to agree on a single text.

As a result, extensive consultations were held, following which the Fifth Committee received the 30-nation compromise draft which was finally adopted as resolution 1854 B (XVII).

In support of the compromise text, many delegations maintained that it was essential for peace-keeping expenses to be met by means of a different procedure, and a different scale of assessments, from those employed for financing the regular budget of the United Nations. A number of speakers stressed their belief that any special scale should include increased rates for the five permanent members of the Security Council and reduced rates for the developing countries. Some representatives, including those of delegations which felt that the bill should be footed by "aggressor" States, urged that "victim" States should be totally exempt.

Among those making this point was the United Arab Republic, whose representative also cited the reasons which had caused his Government to refuse to contribute to the financing of either UNEF or ONUC, although it had subscribed to the United Nations bond issue authorized in 1961 under resolution 1739 (XVI), as it wished to assist in solving the Organization's financial crisis.

The United Arab Republic representative was among those who maintained that the problem facing the Assembly was essentially political, rather than legal. A similar point of view was expressed by the representative of Iraq, who felt that in the circumstances the advisory opinion of the Court did not greatly change the situation. Commenting upon this statement, the representative of the United States said it had distressed him deeply, since, if that were so, the position was perhaps hopeless.

Throughout the discussion on the 30-nation compromise draft resolution, and on the other

drafts before the Fifth Committee, one of the major points at issue was the question of collective financial responsibility—one of the criteria to be taken into account by the Working Group proposed in the 30-nation text.

Representatives who opposed acceptance of the Court's opinion maintained that the peace-keeping expenses in question were not "expenses of the Organization" and did not fall within the scope of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter; hence they were not a collective financial responsibility, and there was no obligation to contribute to them.

Other speakers held that Member States were bound to contribute only to operations of which they approved.

Opponents of these views held that, since peace benefited all, all should contribute to keeping the peace. The Court's action had provided a clear legal basis for continuing along these lines, and any attempt to transform collective responsibility into what the New Zealand representative referred to as "selective responsibility" would destroy the very foundations of the United Nations. In this connexion, the observation was made that, if the United States were to be converted to the "selective" point of view, it could virtually paralyze the United Nations by withholding funds for projects which it did not consider in its immediate self-interest. Taking note of the tribute paid to his Government for not adopting such a stand, the representative of the United States warned the Committee that if it endorsed a "selective" formula, the tribute might no longer be valid.

A related issue during the debate was the problem of arrears in the payment of contributions, and the possibility that it might lead to the invoking of Article 19 of the Charter. (Under this Article, the General Assembly may deprive of their votes Member States whose arrears in the payment of their financial contributions to the Organization equal or exceed the amount due from them for the preceding two full years.)

By the terms of the 30-nation resolution subsequently adopted both by the Fifth Committee and the Assembly, the 21-member Working Group was requested to study the arrears situation and to recommend arrangements aimed at bringing the payments up to date, bearing in

mind the relative economic positions of the countries concerned.

Delegations who opposed both this resolution and the resolution accepting the opinion of the Court contended that one of the objectives of both proposals was the imposition of "sanctions" under Article 19. They warned that such a development might well be a prelude to the disintegration of the United Nations.

On the other hand, delegations supporting the two drafts emphasized that this was in no way their intent; no such action flowed automatically from acceptance of the advisory opinion, and they earnestly hoped the Article in question might never have to be called into effect. However, they added, if such a development should take place, the responsibility would rest with those States which continued their refusal to pay. To the warning about the possible break-up of the United Nations, the reply was made that failure to accept the Court's opinion, and to act accordingly, might lead to the speedy paralysis of the Organization. The representative of New Zealand observed that if the two great powers which were in arrears—France and the USSR—decided to pay their debts, and thus show their confidence in the Organization, other Members would surely follow suit.

Suggestions were also put forward—by Argentina and Bolivia, respectively—that arrangements be made for Governments owing arrears to pay them in instalments, and for States with limited economic resources to be allowed reasonable periods of time in which to discharge their financial obligations so that they did not risk incurring penalties under Article 19 of the Charter.

The representative of Indonesia, who said that his delegation was convinced that peace-keeping expenses were a collective responsibility, nevertheless expressed the fear that explicit acceptance of the Court's opinion might have very serious consequences and might lead to the application of Article 19. In view of the statements made by delegations opposed to acceptance of the Court's opinion, he felt it would be wiser not to press the point, and instead to substitute the "take note" wording.

Some speakers, including the representative of Ceylon, suggested the possibility of financing the peace-keeping operations on a voluntary

basis. Others, however, replied that this would be both unstable and unsatisfactory, and might cause national interests to predominate over those of the international community.

The representative of India, who noted that his delegation had abstained on the Assembly's resolution of 1961 requesting the advisory opinion, told the Fifth Committee that his Government would have preferred to leave it to the Secretary-General's "quiet diplomacy" to seek the agreement of States which had basic objections to paying the costs in question. Had it been possible to postpone the debate on the Court's opinion, the Secretary-General might have been successful, the Indian representative added. He said, however, that the dignity of the Court should be upheld, and its advisory opinion did not mean that Article 19 would automatically come into operation, or even that it had any relevance to an Assembly decision to accept the opinion.

Before the two resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee were put to the vote in the General Assembly, on 19 December 1962, the Assembly heard explanations of vote by the representatives of Afghanistan, Canada, the Congo (Leopoldville), Denmark and the USSR. After the vote, the representatives of Portugal and France also explained their votes.

The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) noted that his delegation had refrained from expressing its views in the Committee because it was "much too close to the centre of the problem to be able to take a position as judge." After discussing various aspects of the Congo question, including the secession of Katanga and the unification of the country, he said his Government considered that the financial maintenance of ONUC constituted in fact tacit acceptance of the aims of the United Nations in the Congo, including the safeguarding of his country's independence "against political, financial and other types of imperialism."

The representatives of the other delegations who spoke before the vote reaffirmed the positions they had stated in the Fifth Committee.

The representative of Portugal, whose delegation had not spoken in the Fifth Committee, stressed, among other things, the need for adhering strictly to the text of the Charter and interpreting nothing into it which was not expressly

provided for in its terms. The Portuguese delegation, he said, believed that to accept the Court's opinion and to act upon it was tantamount to amending the Charter without using the machinery specifically provided for the purpose. The Assembly, the Portuguese representative observed, was greatly concerned to uphold the authority of the International Court. He said, however, that the judgement in favour of Portugal delivered by the Court in April 1960 in a dispute between Portugal and India¹² had

been "ignored and violated," and Portugal found it difficult to understand "this double standard of approach towards international law."

The representative of France told the Assembly that his Government would not take part in the work of the 21-member Working Group because it considered that the resolution establishing the group imposed criteria which prejudged the solutions to be arrived at, thereby preventing any freedom of judgement.

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A/5161 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting advisory opinion of International Court of Justice, dated 20 July 1962, on certain expenses of United Nations (Article 17, para. 2. of Charter).
A/C.5/952. Statement by Secretary-General on 3 December 1962, meeting 961.

A/C.5/957. Memorandum of Government of USSR concerning procedure for financing operations of United Nations Emergency Force in Middle East and United Nations operations in Congo.

ACCEPTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT'S ADVISORY OPINION

A/C.5/L.760 and Add.1-4. Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 973, by roll-call vote of 75 to 17, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, 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, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Jordan, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

A/C.5/L.766 and Add.1. Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria: amendment to 20-power draft resolution, A/C.5/L.760.

A/5380. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1854 A (xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5380, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1199, by roll-call vote of 76 to 17, with 8 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, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar*, 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, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Jordan, Mongolia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Iraq, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

* After the vote, the representative of Madagascar indicated that he wished his vote to be recorded as negative.

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which the General Assembly recognized its need for authoritative legal guidance as to

¹² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 533-36.

•obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations in the matter of financing the United Nations operations in the Congo and in the Middle East,

"Recalling the question submitted to the International Court of Justice in that resolution,

"Having received the Court's advisory opinion of 20 July 1962, transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, that the expenditures authorized in the General Assembly resolutions designated in resolution 1731 (XVI) constitute "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter,

"Accepts the opinion of the International Court of Justice on the question submitted to it."

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUP ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

A/C.5/L.761, Add.1,2, Add.2/Corr.1. Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.763 and Corr.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.767 and Add.1. Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 12 December 1962, meeting 973, by roll-call vote of 78 to 14, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, 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, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Abstentions: Algeria, Belgium, Guinea, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/5380. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1854B(xvii), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/5830, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1199, by 78 votes to 14, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, such as those in the Congo and in the Middle East, impose a heavy financial burden upon Member States, in particular on those having a limited capacity to contribute financially,

"Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations a different procedure is required from that applied to the regular budget of the United Nations,

"Taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962 in answer to the question contained in General Assembly resolution 1731 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

"Convinced of the necessity of establishing at the earliest possible opportunity different financing methods from those applied to the regular budget to cover, in the future, peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and the Middle East,

"1. Decides to re-establish the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations with the same membership as that established in General Assembly resolution 1620 (XV) of 21 April 1961, and then to increase its membership to twenty-one by the addition of six Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly with due regard to geographical distribution, as provided in resolution 1620 (XV), to study, in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions, special methods for financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, including a possible special scale of assessments;

"2. Requests the Working Group to take into account in its study the criteria for the sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations mentioned in past resolutions of the General Assembly, giving particular attention to the following:

"(a) The references to a special financial responsibility of members of the Security Council as indicated in General Assembly resolutions 1619 (XV) of 21 April 1961 and 1732 (XVI) of 20 December 1961;

"(b) Such special factors relating to a particular peace-keeping operation as might be relevant to a variation in the sharing of the costs of the operation;

"(c) The degree of economic development of each Member State and whether or not a developing State is in receipt of technical assistance from the United Nations;

"(d) The collective financial responsibility of the Members of the United Nations;

"3. Further requests the Working Group to take into account any criteria proposed by Member States at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly or submitted by them directly to the Working Group;

"4. Requests the Working Group to study also the situation arising from the arrears of some Member

States in their payment of contributions for financing peace-keeping operations and to recommend, within the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, arrangements designed to bring up to date such payments, having in mind the relative economic positions of such Member States;

"5. Requests the Working Group to meet as soon

as possible in 1963 and to submit its report with the least possible delay and in any case not later than 31 March 1963;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Working Group to Member States as soon as possible with a view to its consideration, when appropriate, by the General Assembly."

FINANCING 1963 COSTS OF UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE AND UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

CONVENING OF SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON FINANCIAL SITUATION OF UNITED NATIONS

On 20 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations in 1963.

By the first resolution (1864(XVII)), the Assembly authorized the continuation of the special account for the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF), and also authorized expenditures for the maintenance of the Force at a monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000 for the 6-month period ending on 30 June 1963. The vote on this resolution was 76 to 11, with 8 abstentions.

By the second resolution (1865(XVII)), the Assembly decided to continue the ad hoc account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), and to authorize the Secretary-General to incur expenditures at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$10 million up to 30 June 1963. The vote on this resolution was 75 to 12, with 13 abstentions.

By the third resolution (1866(XVII)), the Assembly decided to convene a special session before 30 June 1963 to consider the financial situation of the United Nations in the light of the report to be submitted by the 21-member Working Group it had established on the previous day, 19 December, under resolution 1854 (XVII). (See p. 541 above.) The mandate of the Working Group was to study special methods for financing United Nations peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and UNEF, and to report back to the Assembly by 31 March 1963. The vote on this third resolution was 77 to 0, with 21 abstentions.

All three resolutions were adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth (Admin-

istrative and Budgetary) Committee, where they were approved on 19 December on the proposal of Denmark, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden and Tunisia.

In the Fifth Committee, the votes for the three texts were, respectively: on the financing of UNEF, 48 to 11, with 13 abstentions; on the financing of ONUC, 52 to 12, with 12 abstentions; on convening a special session of the Assembly, 53 to 0, with 20 abstentions.

Background material for the Fifth Committee's discussions included: reports and estimates on the financing of ONUC and UNEF, submitted by the Secretary-General and by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Also submitted was a report by the Secretary-General in which it was estimated that the proposed special session would involve extra costs of some \$130,000, on the assumption that it would last for three weeks.

With regard to ONUC, the Secretary-General proposed that the Assembly (a) continue the ad hoc account for the expenses of that operation, and (b) authorize him, pending consideration of the report of the 21-member Working Group, to expend an average monthly amount not to exceed \$10 million a month up to 30 June 1963.

The Secretary-General explained in his report that it was still not possible to submit detailed estimates for the maintenance of ONUC during the coming year because the same factors which had prevented him from doing so for the year 1962 remained virtually unchanged. He cited such factors as "the unstable political, economic and military situation prevailing in the Congo," and uncertainties about the nature, scope and

duration of the operations still to be undertaken and about the size of the United Nations Force, its functions and the logistical support which would be required to accomplish the objectives of the Security Council and the Assembly for the solution of the Congo problem.

The Advisory Committee, in its report on the cost estimates and financing of ONUC, endorsed the Secretary-General's request for authorization to spend a maximum of \$10 million a month up to 30 June 1963. The report emphasized, however, the Advisory Committee's concern to ensure the strictest possible control over the costs of the operation, in order to eliminate all avoidable expenditures. "The Advisory Committee is concerned," it said, "that, even after more than two years have lapsed, it has still proved impossible for detailed estimates of future ONUC expenditures to be submitted, and for a proper budget to be determined. The Committee recognizes, however, that the uncertainties remain such that the Secretary-General has had no alternative but simply to report on actual and anticipated costs during 1962 and to suggest that the General Assembly should authorize him to continue incurring expenditures or commitments within an average monthly rate during the first half of 1963."

With regard to UNEF, the Secretary-General said in a foreword to his report on the 1963 cost estimates that the Emergency Force "continues effectively to serve the cause of peace in helping to maintain quiet along the perimeter of the Gaza Strip, the international frontier in the Sinai peninsula and the western shores of the Gulf of Aqaba." He submitted budget estimates for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 1963 in the total amount of \$19,256,870, consisting of: \$10,331,870 for operating costs to be incurred directly by the United Nations; and \$8,925,000 for reimbursement of extra and extraordinary costs incurred by Governments providing contingents for the Force.

On 17 December, however, the representative of the Secretary-General suggested in the Fifth Committee that the Assembly might wish to adopt the same procedure for UNEF as the Secretary-General had proposed for ONUC. If so, the maximum sum for which authorization would be requested for the first six months of 1963 would be \$1,580,000 a month, he said.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General's original estimate be reduced by \$256,870, bringing the 1963 appropriation for UNEF to \$19 million. The Committee also hoped that every effort would continue to be made to keep the costs for the operation as low as possible. It suggested that a figure of \$18.5 million would represent a reasonable target. The report also said that the Committee had observed that, with the passing of time, temporary installations and arrangements for the Emergency Force had "tended to become quasi-permanent." The Committee, it added, was informed that the Force was becoming "more and more associated with the local economy."

Introducing the three proposals finally adopted, the representative of Norway informed the Fifth Committee that they were the direct outcome of earlier decisions by the Committee; by these decisions, taken on 12 December 1962, the Committee had: (a) recommended that the Assembly accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, finding that expenditures authorized for ONUC and UNEF constituted "expenses of the Organization," within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter; and (b) established the 21-member Working Group to study special ways of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations. (See pp. 541-51 for further details.)

The Norwegian representative noted that the first two draft resolutions he was introducing took account of the Secretary-General's proposals that he be authorized to incur the necessary expenditures for continuing the UNEF and ONUC operations pending a decision of principle to be evolved by the Working Group. As to the proposed special session, the Norwegian representative said it was essential for the Assembly to restore a measure of stability to the finances of the United Nations by 30 June 1963 at the latest.

The majority of the other representatives who spoke endorsed the proposals contained in the three drafts. Several of them emphasized the need for establishing the principle of collective responsibility in the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

The representative of the United States said it was obviously necessary to hold the special session, for the sole purpose of considering the

financial crisis confronting the Organization. Hitherto, the Assembly had always been unable to give the financial problems its undivided attention, he added.

Some speakers—such as the representatives of Australia, Argentina, Italy and the United Kingdom—associated themselves with various comments made by the Advisory Committee, such as its observation that some UNEF installations were tending to become "quasi-permanent," and its expression of concern that after the elapse of more than two years it had still proved impossible to submit detailed estimates for future ONUC expenditures.

The representative of the USSR restated his Government's position that the expenses for

UNEF and ONUC could not be considered expenses of the Organization under the terms of the Charter, since in neither case had the prerogatives of the Security Council been respected. In consequence, the USSR delegation would vote against the first two draft resolutions.

It would abstain on the third draft proposal, he added, since the method for financing United Nations peace-keeping operations was clearly set out in the Charter, and it was therefore unnecessary either to establish a special system for financing such expenses or to call a special session of the Assembly to consider the question. Peace-keeping operations, he said, could not be undertaken except by means of agreements concluded between the Council and Member States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 979, 982, 983.
Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/5172. Report of Secretary-General on United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

A/5187, A/5274. Cost estimates for maintenance of UNEF (1 January-31 December 1963). Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/5352, A/5366. United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC): cost estimates and financing. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/L.774 and Add.I. Denmark, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia: draft resolution, Part A, concerning UNEF, adopted by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1962, meeting 982, by 48 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.

A/5393. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1864(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5393, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201, by 76 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the cost estimates for the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force for the year 1963 submitted by the Secretary-General and the observations and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"Having in mind the terms of its resolution 1854B (XVII) of 19 December 1962 establishing a Working Group of twenty-one members to study special methods for financing the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, and to report thereon by 31 March 1963,

"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 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force."

A/C.5/L.774 and Add.I. Denmark, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia: draft resolution, Part B, on ONUC, adopted by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1962, meeting 982, by 52 votes to 12, with 12 abstentions.

A/5393. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1865(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5393, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201, by 75 votes to 12, with 13 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report on the cost estimates and financing of the United Nations operations in the Congo submitted by the Secretary-General and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"Having in mind the terms of its resolution 1854B (XVII) of 19 December 1962 establishing a Working Group of twenty-one members to study special methods for financing the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, and to report thereon by 31 March 1963,

"1. Decides to continue the ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations operations in the Congo;

"2. Authorizes 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 United Nations operations in the Congo."

A/C.5/L.774 and Add.I. Denmark, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia: draft resolution, Part C, on convening of special Assembly session, adopted by Fifth

Committee on 19 December 1962, meeting 982, by 53 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions.

A/C.5/970. Financial implications of draft resolution C. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5393. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1866(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5393, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1962, by 77 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having in mind the terms of its resolution 1854B (XVII) of 19 December 1962 establishing a Working Group of twenty-one members to study special methods for financing the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures such as

those for the Congo and the Middle East, and to report thereon by 31 March 1963,

"Having authorized the continuation of the expenditure of funds for the United Nations operations in the Congo and for the United Nations Emergency Force up to 30 June 1963,

"1. Decides to convene a special session of the General Assembly prior to 30 June 1963 for the purpose of considering, in the light of the report of the Working Group of twenty-one members established under resolution 1854 B (XVII), the financial situation of the Organization;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to fix the date for convening the special session, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session, taking account of developments during the first half of 1963."

CHAPTER III

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET POLICY

On 11 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for various measures directed at concentrating the efforts and resources of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields in those spheres of activity where there were the greatest needs and opportunities for United Nations action in meeting the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

The Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to take the following steps: (a) to devise a framework within which the Council could indicate the priorities to be accorded to United Nations programmes and projects in the economic, social and human rights fields, bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade; (b) to establish within this framework an order of priorities for activities to be included in the work programme; (c) to review regularly the priorities in the light of any more recent or more urgent needs and the resources likely to be available to meet them;

(d) to give due, timely and adequate consideration, as the work of the Council proceeded, to the financial implications of its actions in the light of information provided to it by the Secretary-General; (e) to consider any comments on these matters by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the administrative and financial aspects of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1797(XVII), which was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 December 1962. The Assembly did so on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which approved the text—also unanimously—on 11 December, as proposed by Argentina, Australia, Iraq, the Netherlands, Nigeria and the United Kingdom. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 949.
Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/5207. Report of Advisory Committee on Adminis-

trative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), para. 47.

A/5243. Report of ACABQ, paras. 10, 11.

A/C.5/L.743. Argentina, Australia, Iraq, Netherlands, Nigeria, United Kingdom: draft resolution, adopt-

ed unanimously by Fifth Committee on 15 November 1962, meeting 949.

A/5328. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1797(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5328, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade require the maximum concentration of efforts and resources in selected areas where there are the greatest needs and opportunities for United Nations action,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 920(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 establishing a Special Committee on co-ordination whose functions include keeping under review activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and submitting to the Council recommendations about priority areas and projects relating to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 909(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 requesting the Secretary-General to review the studies and reports which are included in the work programme of the United Nations, with a view to making recommendations to the Council at its thirty-sixth session as to which of them, in the interests of concentration of effort and priority use of the limited resources, might be eliminated, postponed or consolidated,

"Having considered the observations on the processes of programme development made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on the 1963 budget estimates and in its report on the revised estimates for 1963 resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

"Requests the Economic and Social Council:

"(a) To devise a framework within which the Council can indicate the priorities to be accorded to United Nations programmes and projects in the economic, social and human rights fields, bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

"(b) To establish within this framework an order of priorities for activities to be included in the work programme;

"(c) To review regularly the priorities in the light of any more recent or more urgent needs and the resources likely to be available to meet them;

"(d) To give due, timely and adequate consideration, as the work of the Council proceeds, to the financial implications of its actions in the light of information provided to it by the Secretary-General;

"(e) To consider, in connexion with sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, any comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the administrative and financial aspects of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields."

UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

During 1962, the total gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration from operations at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and overseas operations came to about \$1.9 million. 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 is retained by the United States Post Office.

Five sets of commemoratives and an 11¢ definitive stamp were issued during 1962. In addition, the 1¢, 3¢ and 5¢ definitives were redesigned and reissued.

On 28 February 1962, a commemorative stamp was issued, in 4¢ and 7¢ denominations, drawing attention to the joint efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of housing and urban development. The design on the stamp pictured a man, woman and child standing before a group of multi-coloured community buildings. The back-

ground colours for the 4¢ and 7¢ denominations were blue and brown, respectively.

The second commemorative was issued in 4¢ and 11¢ denominations on 30 March 1962, to mark the world-wide malaria eradication campaign of the World Health Organization, and showed a female anopheles mosquito, carrier of the disease. The colours of the 4¢ stamp were orange, yellow, black, dark green, maroon and grey, and those of the 11¢ stamp were light green, yellow, black, dark green, maroon and grey.

On 25 May 1962, three definitive stamps were issued in 1¢, 3¢ and 5¢ denominations to replace the stamps of these denominations which first appeared in 1951. The 1¢ stamp bore the inscription "To live together in peace with one another"; its colours were orange, blue, black and grey. The 3¢ definitive (dark blue, light blue, green and yellow) showed the United Nations flag and below it the words "United Nations" in the five official languages of the Organization (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). The 5¢ definitive showed a globe,

above which two hands joined the letters UN. The colour of this stamp was maroon.

A new 110 definitive was also placed on sale on 25 May; it showed the United Nations emblem above a globe, and was printed in dark blue, light blue and golden brown.

The third commemorative stamp of 1962 was issued on 17 September in 50 and 150 denominations, in memory of those who had died in the service of the United Nations. The design of the stamp showed the United Nations flag at half-mast in front of the Secretariat Building at United Nations Headquarters, New York. The 50 denomination was in light blue, dark blue and black, and the 15¢ denomination was in olive green, light blue, dark blue and black.

The fourth commemorative for the year was issued on 24 October (United Nations Day), honouring the United Nations Operation in the Congo (Leopoldville). The stamp, issued in 40 and 11¢ denominations, showed a map of the African continent highlighting the map of the

Congo. The 40 denomination was in olive green, orange and black, and the 11¢ was in aqua, orange and black.

The last commemorative stamp of 1962 was issued on 3 December in 40 and 110 denominations to focus attention on international efforts to further co-operation for the peaceful uses of outer space. The design depicted a globe and a palm frond (symbolizing peace) against a background evoking the expanding universe. The 40 version was in blue and the 11¢ version in red.

The number of first-day covers serviced for these issues in 1962 were as follows:

Housing and Community Facilities stamp	466,178
Malaria Eradication stamp	522,450
1¢, 3¢, 5¢ and 11¢ definitives	738,985
Memorial stamp	513,963
United Nations Operation in the Congo stamp	460,675
Peaceful Uses of Outer Space stamp	529,780
Total	3,232,031

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

United Nations Postage Stamps (Booklet 2, October 1957-December 1961). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.1.7.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

On 19 December 1962, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1853 (XVII)) whereby it decided to contribute the following amounts to the International School Fund set up by the Board of Trustees for the United Nations International School in New York at the invitation of the Assembly in 1959:¹

(a) \$50,000 towards liquidating the operational deficit anticipated by the school year 1962-63; and (b) \$20,000 for carrying forward the plans to provide permanent accommodation for the School.

The Assembly also expressed its appreciation to the Mayor and the City of New York for their continuing co-operation in the location of a permanent site for this School and in extending the availability of the present temporary premises.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices to

assist the School's Board of Trustees in raising from voluntary sources the additional funds required for the construction of the School's permanent building and for the creation of an endowment fund for the School.

The Assembly adopted the resolution to this effect on the unanimous recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee; the recommendation was made after consideration of reports on the matter by the Secretary-General, the School's Board of Trustees and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Fifth Committee's decision was taken on 5 December 1962 on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Lebanon, Poland and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 440-41.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 960, 978.
Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/5308. Report of Secretary-General, with annex containing report of Board of Trustees of International School.

A/5319. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.762. Argentina, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Lebanon, Poland, United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 30 November 1962, meeting 960.

A/5378. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1853 (xvii), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/5378, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1199.

"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,

"Noting the action taken by the Secretary-General and the Board of Trustees to locate a permanent site for the School, to raise funds from voluntary sources to acquire the site, and to build the new School,

"Noting further the progress made in reducing the operating deficit of the School,

"Noting also the increasing number of applications

for admission to the School and its role in the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel for the United Nations,

"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 consider necessary, and its subsequent resolutions 1591 (XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1727 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 by which it contributed grants to liquidate the operational deficit and to begin planning for the permanent accommodation of the School,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Mayor and the City of New York for their continuing co-operation in the location of a permanent site for the United Nations International School and in extending the availability of the present temporary premises;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to assist the Board of Trustees in raising from voluntary sources the additional funds required for the construction of the School and the creation of an endowment fund;

"3. Decides to contribute \$50,000 to the International School Fund towards liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the current school year;

"4. Decides to contribute \$20,000 to the International School Fund for the purpose of forwarding plans for the permanent accommodation of the School."

SYSTEM OF TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

On 11 December 1962, the General Assembly revised the principles governing the payment out of United Nations funds of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations. It did so with the adoption of resolution 1798 (XVII). This involved revising the provisions of a resolution of 7 December 1956 on the matter.

The Assembly's decision was based on a comprehensive review presented by the Secretary-General, and comments thereon by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In his report, the Secretary-General explained that the review had been undertaken because of problems arising under the existing system, in particular, the difficulty of interpreting the precise intent of certain of

the Assembly's directives of 1956. This difficulty had been accentuated in recent years by the establishment of a number of new United Nations bodies. In a related report, the Advisory Committee agreed there would be an advantage in revising the text of the earlier Assembly resolution on the matter and concurred with most of the Secretary-General's proposals.

On 13 November 1962, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee approved, by 67 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, the draft resolution proposed by the Secretary-General as amended by the Advisory Committee.

This text was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 December 1962, as resolution 1798 (XVII) by 86 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. (For further details, see text of resolution in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 947.
Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/C.5/930, A/5263. Comprehensive review of system of payment from United Nations funds of travel and subsistence expenses in respect of members of organs and subsidiary organs of United Nations. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/C.5/930, Annex I. Draft resolution proposed by Secretary-General and as amended by ACABQ, approved by Fifth Committee on 13 November 1962, meeting 947, by 67 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/5327. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1798(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5327, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191, by 86 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Believing that the payment out of United Nations funds of travel and subsistence expenses to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations should continue to be based on the consolidated pattern established in General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI) of 7 December 1956,

"Believing further that the provisions of that resolution require restatement in more comprehensive and explicit terms in order to facilitate their interpretation and practical implementation in current circumstances,

"1. Decides that resolution 1075(XI) shall be superseded by the present resolution;

"2. Decides that the following principles shall govern the payment out of United Nations funds of travel and subsistence expenses to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations:

"(a) Travel and subsistence expenses shall be paid in respect of members of organs and subsidiary organs who serve in an individual personal capacity and not as representatives of Governments;

"(6) Except as provided in paragraph 3 below, neither travel nor subsistence expenses shall be paid in respect of members of organs or subsidiary organs who serve as representatives of Governments;

"3. Decides that, by way of special exception to the basic principle laid down in paragraph 2 (b) above:

"(a) Travel but not subsistence expenses shall be paid:

"(i) In respect of representatives or alternate representatives attending sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the conditions established in paragraph 1 of the annex to the present resolution, or as may be laid down by the Secretary-General, and provided that the number of persons whose expenses shall be so paid shall not exceed five for each Member State in respect of regular sessions, and one for each Mem-

ber State in respect of special and special emergency sessions;

"(ii) In respect of one representative of each Member State participating in a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council or in a sub-commission or sub-committee of a functional commission, where such representatives are nominated by their Governments in consultation with the Secretary-General and subsequently confirmed by the Council or where, in the case of representatives nominated directly by their Governments, the Council recommends and the General Assembly decides that such payments should be made;

"(iii) In respect of one representative of each Member State participating in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

"(b) Travel and subsistence expenses shall be paid in respect of the following persons:

"(i) The chairman or the rapporteur of a subsidiary organ who is called upon to present the report of such subsidiary organ to a parent organ;

"(ii) One member of an organ or subsidiary organ serving as its designated representative at meetings of a second organ or subsidiary organ;

"(iii) One representative of a Member State or one alternate participating in a subsidiary organ instituted by the General Assembly or the Security Council and which is required, by a decision of the parent organ, to work away from United Nations Headquarters in the performance of a special task; payments under this sub-paragraph shall be subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph 3 of the annex to the present resolution;

"4. Decides that the principles set forth in paragraph 2 above shall also apply to any organ or subsidiary organ that may be established in the future, unless the resolution establishing the organ or subsidiary organ provides otherwise;

"5. Decides that the application of these principles shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the annex to the present resolution;

"6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish such administrative rules and procedures as may be necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

ANNEX

Application of Principles Governing the Payment out of United Nations Funds of Travel and Subsistence Expenses to Members of Organs and Subsidiary Organs of the United Nations

Travel expenses

"1. In the case of the payment, in terms of operative paragraph 3 (a) (i) of the above resolution, of the travel expenses of a maximum of five representatives or alternate representatives per Member State to regular sessions of the General Assembly and of one representative or alternate representative per Member State to special and special emergency sessions, such payment shall be limited to the cost, per individual, of one round trip between the capital city of the

Member State and the place of meeting, or to the actual cost of travel undertaken by an individual if it represents the lesser amount. Within the maximum number of payments so allowed may be included the travel to his capital city and return, for purposes of consultation or report, of a member of a permanent mission in New York who is designated as a representative or alternate representative to a session of the General Assembly, provided such travel is certified by the permanent representative to be in connexion with the work of the particular session and provided it takes place either during or within three months before or after such a session. The entitlement in respect of a session shall not be increased by reason of the recessing and resuming of that session.

"2. In the case of such representatives of Governments to meetings of organs other than the General Assembly as may be eligible in terms of the resolution, the payment of travel expenses shall similarly be limited to the cost of round-trip travel between the capital city of the Member State and the place of meeting, or to the cost of travel actually incurred, if this represents a lesser amount; however, in the case of representatives serving on the subsidiary organs dealt with in paragraph 3 (6) (iii) of the resolution, payment shall be limited to the cost of travel between United Nations Headquarters and points visited in the field and return, or, in the event that no meetings at Headquarters are involved, to travel from the duty station to points visited in the field and return, or to travel actually undertaken, whichever represents the lesser amount.

"3. In respect of all persons dealt with in the resolution who serve in their individual capacities, as distinct from those serving as representatives of Governments, payment of travel expenses shall be limited to the actual cost of round-trip travel between the place of residence or duty station and the place of meeting.

"4. Payment of travel expenses shall in all cases be limited to the cost of first-class accommodation by air or its equivalent by recognized public transport via a direct route.

"5. The United Nations shall not be liable for the payment of any claim for reimbursement of travel expenses which is submitted later than 31 December of

the year which follows the closing date of the session of the organ or subsidiary organ to which the claim relates.

Subsistence payments

"6. Subsistence payments are intended to provide for additional expenses which an individual normally incurs in attending an official meeting or session and shall not include any element of fee or remuneration for services rendered.

"7. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1588(XV) of 20 December 1960 the following daily amounts shall be payable to eligible members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations:

	U.S. Dollars
"(a) While attending meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York	30
"(b) While attending meetings at Geneva, the equivalent in Swiss francs of	23
"(c) While attending meetings at other places, a rate to be fixed by the Secretary-General, taking into account the possible provisions of board and lodging by a host Government, and not to exceed the equivalent in local currency of	23
"(d) While attending meetings, at the place of residence or duty station, the equivalent in local currency of	10
"(e) While travelling, by a direct route, aboard vessels, planes and trains	8

"8. Subsistence allowance at the above rates shall be limited to the period during which a member's presence is required at the place of meeting, except that a member receiving the \$10 allowance shall receive the allowance only for the days during which he actually attends meetings.

"9. In the case of representatives on the subsidiary organs provided for in paragraph 3 (b) (iii) of the resolution, subsistence shall be payable only during the period of work away from United Nations Headquarters.

"10. The subsistence rates specified in paragraph 7 above are subject to any change the General Assembly may subsequently approve."

REVIEW OF PATTERN OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

On 19 December 1962, the General Assembly decided, by adopting resolution 1851 (XVII), without objection, to continue for a further period of one year, until 31 December 1963, the pattern of conferences it had established on 13 December 1957 (by resolution 1202(XII)). At the same time, the Assembly authorized certain modifications in that pattern in order to permit an overlap at Geneva between the annual session of the International Law Com-

mission and the mid-year session of the Economic and Social Council, and to bring the Economic Commission for Africa (established in 1958) within the scope of the Assembly's resolution of 1957.

The resolution of 19 December 1962 was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, after consideration of a report submitted by the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 965, 966.
Plenary Meeting 1199.

A/C.5/945. Report of Secretary-General on programme of conferences.

A/5317. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5376. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1851(xvii), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/5376, adopted without objection by Assembly on 19 December 1962, meeting 1199.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on that subject,

"1. Decides to continue for a further period of one year, until 31 December 1963, the pattern of conferences established in its resolution 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957;

"2. Amends sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 2 of that resolution to read as follows:

"(c) The regular sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as meetings of their subsidiary bodies, may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the commissions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly;

"(d) The annual session of the International Law Commission would be held in Geneva;"

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the competent organs the importance and urgency of the measures outlined in paragraph 11 of his report, as well as the need for moderation on their part in fixing their programmes of meetings in New York for 1964, in view of the major reconstruction work to be carried out at Headquarters."

UNITED NATIONS BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PREMISES

MAJOR MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL
IMPROVEMENTS AT UNITED NATIONS
HEADQUARTERS

In 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly approved in principle various recommendations concerning the United Nations Headquarters building in New York: the expansion of meeting room facilities, the completion in 1963 of an architectural survey of headquarters buildings—initially authorized in 1959—and additions to television and other visual information facilities. Background information used in arriving at the recommendation included a report submitted by the Secretary-General and comments and proposals thereon by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

On 12 November 1962, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee took the following decisions: (a) approved the Advisory Committee's recommendations that \$14,500 be appropriated in the 1963 budget of the United Nations for completing the architectural survey and that \$85,500 be appropriated for drawing up plans and undertaking preparatory work on approved projects; (b) agreed to the expansion of the Assembly Hall and the four Main Committee rooms, and the conversion of the Trusteeship Council Chamber into a regular conference room seating 126 delega-

tions at estimated costs of \$225,000, \$869,000 and \$297,000, respectively; (c) approved the installation of conference room facilities, including microphones on representatives' desks, to be undertaken concurrently with the expansion of the Assembly Hall, at an estimated cost of \$135,000; (d) approved certain additions related to television and other visual facilities in the basement area of the General Assembly building, at an estimated cost of \$525,000.

These recommendations were approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 December 1962.

CONSTRUCTION OF UNITED NATIONS
BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee considered reports by the Secretary-General and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile. It was indicated that construction costs were expected to exceed the financial authorization of \$1,550,000 by approximately \$460,000, largely because of fluctuations in the exchange rate.

In order to keep to the authorized amount, the Secretary-General proposed: (i) that a gift of 465,000 escudos from the Government of Chile

be accepted in addition to other contributions by that Government, such as the donation of the site, the development of the surrounding area, the construction of roads and the extension of municipal facilities to the site; (ii) to support a gift programme undertaken by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA); and (iii) to modify the construction programme by drastic reductions in space and facilities.

The Advisory Committee, however, pointed out that the building was designed to house not only the ECLA secretariat, but also the local offices of the United Nations and the specialized

agencies. The Committee accordingly recommended action on the basis of the original plan, leaving it to the General Assembly's eighteenth session to decide on the adequacy of available resources in the light of a more realistic assessment of the general economic situation in Santiago and on the result of the voluntary contributions programme already under way.

The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to accept the Advisory Committee's suggestions and recommendations. On 20 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the Fifth Committee's report on the matter.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

MAJOR MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 941, 945, 946.
Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/C.5/928; A/5267. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/C.5/L.734. Note by Chairman.
A/5334. Report of Fifth Committee.

UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 980, 983.
Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/C.5/923 and Add.1; A/5369. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/5386. Report of Fifth Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The financial reports and accounts for the year ending 31 December 1961, and the reports thereon by the Board of Auditors, for the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), were considered at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In each case, the Fifth Committee had before it a report from the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Admin-

istrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

On 3 October 1962, the Fifth Committee recommended acceptance of the several reports and accounts as well as the certificates of the Board of Auditors. It also recommended that the General Assembly take note of the Advisory Committee's observations in this regard.

On 11 December 1962, the General Assembly adopted the texts submitted by the Fifth Committee—as resolution 1787(XVII) for the United Nations; as resolution 1788(XVII) for UNICEF; as resolution 1789(XVII) for UNRWA; and as resolution 1790(XVII) for the voluntary funds administered by UNHCR.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 915, 947.
Plenary Meeting 1191.

A/C.5/922. Note by Secretary-General.

UNITED NATIONS

A/5206. 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/5134. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5288. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I, adopted by Committee on 30 October 1962, meeting 915.

RESOLUTION 1787(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5288, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191.

"The General Assembly,

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1961 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 second report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

A/5206/Add.1. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1961 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/5135. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5288. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, adopted by Committee on 3 October 1962, meeting 915.

RESOLUTION 1788(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5288, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1961 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its third report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS

AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

A/5206/Add.2. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1961 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/5136. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5288. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III, adopted by Committee on 3 October 1962, meeting 915.

RESOLUTION 1789(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5288, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191.

"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 1961 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 seventeenth session."

VOLUNTARY FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

A/5206/Add.3. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1961 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/5137. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5288. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV, adopted by Committee on 2 October 1962, meeting 915.

RESOLUTION 1790(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5288, adopted unanimously by General Assembly on 11 December 1962, meeting 1191.

"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 1961 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 fifth report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

AUDIT REPORTS ON EXPENDITURES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND EXPENDITURES BY EXECUTING AGENCIES OF FUNDS EARMARKED FROM UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

On 20 December 1962, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, took note of the audit reports for the year ended 31 December 1961 in respect of: (a) expenditures by specialized agencies and by the Inter-

national Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; (b) expenditures by executing agencies of funds earmarked from the United Nations Special Fund. Note was also taken of the

observations on the audit reports by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Assembly took these actions in

unanimously adopting resolutions 1867 (XVII) and 1868 (XVII), respectively.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 980.
Plenary Meeting 1201.

EXPENDITURES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

A/5268. Audit reports for year ended 31 December 1961 relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from Special Account.

A/5367. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5389. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1867(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5389, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201.

"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 1961, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative

and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its thirty-ninth report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

A/5269. Audit reports for year ended 31 December 1961 relating to expenditure by executing agencies of funds earmarked from Special Fund.

A/5368. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5289. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1868(xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5389, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201.

"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 1961, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fortieth report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was one of the subjects on the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962. The matter was referred to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, where it was briefly discussed.

Background material for the discussions included: (a) a report by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions containing a review of inter-organizational administrative co-ordination and the administrative budgets of the agencies for 1963; and (b) a note by the Secretary-General containing a statement adopted in October 1963 by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on the subject of inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration on which co-ordinated action was desired.

The ACC statement envisaged a review of the terms of reference, composition and working arrangements of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) to enable it to provide independent and authoritative advice on various aspects of the "common system" of salaries, allowances and conditions of service on which a high degree of co-ordination was considered desirable. ACC indicated that it would submit specific proposals in this connexion to the General Assembly in 1963. (ICSAB currently consists of nine experts rendering advice to the executive heads of the United Nations and related agencies on specific questions periodically assigned to it through ACC. The "common system," as the Advisory Committee pointed out in its comments on the question of broadening ICSAB's terms of reference, consists of a series of principles developed and revised over the years through the consultative machinery of ACC covering all main as-

pects of salaries, allowances and benefits for staff of the United Nations and the related agencies—except the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.)

ACC also considered: (a) that the co-ordinating machinery for achieving uniformity in the more important conditions of service should have such independence and weight of authority that it enjoyed the confidence of legislative bodies, executive heads and staffs of the organizations concerned so that the latter would be prepared to give effect to the recommendations; (b) that the machinery should also be available for use at any time to deal with problems requiring urgent action.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the Assembly approve ACC's plan to submit specific proposals to the Assembly in 1963 on revising ICSAB's functions so as to give it independence and weight of authority over the

entire range of salary and allowance matters.

The outcome of the discussions was the adoption of resolution 1869(XVII) at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December 1962, by which the Assembly: (1) took note of the Advisory Committee's report on the administrative budget of the specialized agencies and IAEA for 1963; (2) invited these agencies to give attention to the Advisory Committee's comments and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee; and (3) noted with approval the line of action taken by ACC on a review of ICSAB's terms of reference, composition and working arrangements.

This matter was to be considered again at the Assembly's eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963), when it would have before it a report by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee's comments thereon.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by the Assembly without objection on the Fifth Committee's recommendation.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 974, 978, 983.
Plenary Meeting 1201.

A/5332. Review of inter-organization administrative co-ordination and of administrative budgets of agencies for 1963. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/918. Information annex to budget estimates for financial year 1963. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/934. Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5394. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1869 (xvii), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5394, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1962, meeting 1201.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on

the administrative budgets for 1963 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"2. Invites the attention of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to the comments and observations made in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly;

"3. Notes with approval the line of action taken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination regarding a review of the terms of reference, composition and working arrangements of the International Civil Service Advisory Board;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on developments in this regard, and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its observations thereon for consideration by the Assembly at its eighteenth

PART TWO

The Inter-Governmental Organizations Related to the United Nations

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

During 1962, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),¹ which in October completed its first five working years, continued to promote the use of nuclear energy in all its different forms for non-military purposes, increasing in particular its efforts in the field of nuclear power production. Various IAEA studies and several statements by the Director-General and other experts indicated that nuclear power could be expected, within a relatively short period of time, to become a significant supplement to conventional power to meet rising needs, but should not be regarded as a substitute for fossil fuel or hydro resources.

At the same time, IAEA continued to promote the use of radio-isotopes in medicine, agriculture, hydrology and industry; to spread scientific information and technical skills through fellowships, training courses, conferences and publications; to develop standards for protecting workers against hazards of radiation; to deal with the legal aspects of nuclear hazards; to manage procedures for safeguarding the use of nuclear fuel so that it is not diverted from peaceful operations to non-peaceful applications; and to give technical assistance to member States.

In 1962, Liberia and Saudi Arabia joined IAEA—on 5 October and 12 December respectively—bringing the Agency's membership to 79 States.

NUCLEAR POWER AND REACTORS

According to IAEA studies, the price of electricity generated from nuclear power plants was decreasing slowly but steadily because of technological improvements, lowering of nuclear fuel costs, and high burn-up and load factors. Although there were only 19 power reactors in operation, the coming years would see a significant increase in the number of nuclear power plants of various types in many countries, the studies showed.

In 1962, the Agency sent power survey mis-

sions to Pakistan, El Salvador and Thailand and initiated discussions on the technical and economic aspects of design studies for a demonstration power reactor in Yugoslavia. In all of its nuclear power studies, the Agency also takes into account other sources of power, and it works in this field in close collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat.

Several international scientific meetings on subjects relating to nuclear power reactors were organized—for example, on the corrosion of reactor materials, on radiation damage in solids and reactor materials, and on the thermodynamics of nuclear materials.

The joint IAEA-Norwegian reactor physics research project NORA (Norwegian Zero-Power Reactor Assembly) was expanded in 1962 and discussions opened to widen the project to include research at reactor centres in Poland and Yugoslavia.

Agreements whereby a 5-megawatt research reactor and the necessary fuel were supplied through IAEA from the United States to Pakistan were signed on 5 March, and other agreements transferring the title of the fuel for a research reactor at Lovanium University to the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville) were signed on 27 June.

The use of research reactors, particularly in South-East Asia, was discussed by a study group meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in December. By the end of 1962, there were some 300 research reactors in the world, many of which were located in developing countries. The Agency was assisting developing countries in setting up and co-ordinating suitable research programmes for these reactors.

RADIO-ISOTOPES

Assistance to member States in the utiliza-

¹For further information, see Y.U.N. for years 1953-60. Also see report of Agency to seventeenth session of United Nations General Assembly (A/5163 and Add.1).

tion of radio-isotopes, particularly in medicine and agriculture, but also in industry and hydrology, was continued and intensified during 1962. The Agency had, for instance, surveyed the need for calcium-47 in medicine, stimulated its cheaper production, encouraged research into its medical possibilities and disseminated the information obtained. As a result, calcium-47 had come into routine medical use. Special attention was also given, in co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO), to the use of radio-isotopes in the diagnosis and therapy of tropical and sub-tropical diseases. Assistance was given to member States in the introduction of radio-teletherapy in their hospitals.

Also in 1962, an extensive international research programme using isotopes to determine the fertilizer uptake of rice was launched. Expert panels on the radiation disinfection of grain and the use of irradiation to control bacteria in food were organized. A symposium on the use of radio-isotopes in soil-plant nutrition studies was held in Bombay, India. IAEA was designated to act as executing agency for a United Nations Special Fund project for nuclear research and training in agriculture in Yugoslavia; this was the first Special Fund project to be entrusted to IAEA.

The various applications of short-lived radio-isotopes (up to three days) produced in small research reactors were considered at a seminar organized by IAEA in November, in which some 170 scientists from 29 countries participated.

A scientific meeting in Athens, Greece, discussed the use of radioactivity to determine such matters as the age of geological strata and of archeological finds by measuring their radioactivity. Special attention was paid to the dating of meteorites and the measurement of radiation in space.

The Agency's laboratories were active in the preparation of calibrated radioactive solutions and in their distribution as standards to institutions in member States. Close to 800 requests for such services were received during 1962.

Approximately 100 research projects in a wide variety of nuclear science subjects carried out in scientific institutions in member States were financed by IAEA.

RADIATION SAFETY AND REGULATORY WORK

The growth in the number of nuclear facilities where radiation hazards might arise made the Agency concentrate much of its effort on radiation protection, including the support of research on the effects of radiation, international meetings of experts and the preparation of internationally valid recommendations of a scientific, technical and legal nature.

For instance, symposia on reactor safety and hazards evaluation techniques and (together with WHO) on the diagnosis and treatment of radioactive poisoning were organized and a number of meetings convened on various aspects of the treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive wastes.

The safety of reactors in Norway, Finland, the Philippines and Thailand were evaluated, and advice was given to the Government of Pakistan as to suitable sites for the construction of a nuclear power plant.

In the course of the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law (Brussels, May 1962) a convention on the liability of operators of nuclear ships was adopted and opened for signature.

Published in 1962 were: the Agency's Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection, and the report of the IAEA international dosimetry experiment carried out at Vinca, Yugoslavia—where a reactor incident had occurred.

SAFEGUARDS

The first safeguards inspection by the Agency was performed in February 1962 on the zero-power reactor NORA and the fuel supplied for its operation. The IAEA safeguards system was also applied, on invitation from the United States Government, to four reactors in the United States. These inspections were designed to assist in the testing and further development of the system. IAEA was asked to apply its safeguards to nuclear materials and equipment exchanged or transferred between Australia and Japan and to nuclear source materials supplied by South Africa to Japan.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance in the form of fellowships, experts and equipment was given to a

total of \$2,810,000. Four hundred and forty fellowships were awarded, bringing the total of awards since the beginning of 1958 to 1,879. The establishment in Cairo, United Arab Republic, of a regional radio-isotope centre for the Arab countries was approved, and the Agency's ninth preliminary assistance mission made visits to Cameroon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Tanganyika, Togo and Uganda. Visiting professors were sent to lecture at higher educational establishments in member States, and a number of research grants were awarded. The Agency's two mobile radio-isotope laboratories continued to operate in Latin America and the Far East, and several regional training courses were arranged.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The sixth regular session of the IAEA General Conference met in Vienna from 18 to 26 September 1962. It approved a regular budget for 1963 of \$7,337,500 and a target for voluntary contributions of \$2 million.

The Conference asked the Director-General to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in organizing a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1964. It also asked the Director-General to study a proposal—submitted by eight delegations at the Conference—for the creation of six nuclear science centres and six medical radio-isotope centres in developing countries and to make suggestions as to how

such a programme might best be introduced in the over-all long-term plan being elaborated for the Agency.

The Board of Governors and the Director-General were also asked to study ways and means of establishing an international centre for research in theoretical physics under the auspices of the Agency. In this connexion, the Conference noted the "considerable success" achieved by the Agency's Seminar on Theoretical Physics held at Trieste, Italy, and a school on the same subject in the Lower Tatra Mountains (near Banská Bystrica), Czechoslovakia, in the summer of 1962, and various offers that had been transmitted to IAEA.

The Conference asked that assistance continue to be given to member States in the introduction of nuclear power and that closer co-operation be established between IAEA, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the World Power Conference (a non-governmental organization) on matters relating to power and particularly to the economics of power.

The Director-General was requested to give full co-operation to the United Nations Secretary-General in keeping under review the basic aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

The President of the Conference was Dr. R. P. Baffour (Ghana).

The sixth Board of Governors (1962-63) held its first meeting immediately after the Conference and elected Dr. I. H. Usmani (Pakistan) as its Chairman.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF IAEA AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1962; contributions as set for 1962 and 1963)

CONTRIBUTION					CONTRIBUTION						
MEMBER	Percentage		Amount		MEMBER	Percentage		Amount			
	1962	1963	(in U.S. Dollars)	1962		1963	1962	1963	(in U.S. Dollars)	1962	1963
Afghanistan	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561	Cambodia	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849		
Albania	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	Canada	2.87	2.89	176,821	205,840		
Argentina	1.02	0.93	62,842	66,239	Ceylon	0.09	0.08	5,545	5,698		
Australia	1.65	1.54	101,657	109,687	Chile	0.25	0.24	15,402	17,094		
Austria	0.40	0.42	24,644	29,915	China	4.62	4.23	284,638	301,282		
Belgium	1.20	1.11	73,932	79,060	Colombia	0.29	0.24	17,867	17,094		
Brazil	0.94	0.95	57,913	67,664	Congo (Leopold-						
Bulgaria	0.15	0.19	9,241	13,533	ville)	0.04	0.06	2,464	4,273		
Burma	0.07	0.06	4,313	4,273	Cuba	0.23	0.20	14,170	14,245		
Byelorussian SSR	0.43	0.48	26,492	34,188	Czechoslovakia	0.80	1.08	49,288	76,923		

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION					CONTRIBUTION			
	Percentage		Amount			Percentage		Amount	
	1962	1963	(in 175. Dollars)			1962	1963	(in U.S. Dollars)	
			1962	1963				1962	1963
Denmark	0.55	0.54	33,885	38,462	Netherlands	0.93	0.93	57,297	66,239
Dominican Republic	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561	New Zealand	0.39	0.38	24,028	27,066
Ecuador	0.05	0.06	3,081	4,273	Nicaragua	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849
El Salvador	0.05	0.04	3,081	2,849	Norway	0.45	0.42	27,724	29,915
Ethiopia	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561	Pakistan	0.37	0.39	22,796	27,778
Finland	0.33	0.34	20,331	24,216	Paraguay	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849
France	5.90	5.49	363,499	391,025	Peru	0.10	0.09	6,161	6,410
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.91	5.27	302,505	375,356	Philippines	0.40	0.37	24,644	26,353
Ghana	0.06	0.08	3,697	5,698	Poland	1.26	1.18	77,629	84,046
Greece	0.21	0.21	12,938	14,957	Portugal	0.18	0.15	11,090	10,684
Guatemala	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561	Romania	0.31	0.30	19,099	21,367
Haiti	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	Saudi Arabia	0.05	0.06	3,081	4,273
Holy See	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	Senegal	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561
Honduras	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	South Africa	0.52	0.49	32,037	34,900
Hungary	0.39	0.52	24,028	37,037	Spain	0.86	0.80	52,985	56,980
Iceland	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	Sudan	0.05	0.06	3,081	4,273
India	2.27	1.88	139,855	133,903	Sweden	1.28	1.20	78,861	85,470
Indonesia	0.43	0.42	26,492	29,915	Switzerland	0.89	0.88	54,833	62,678
Iran	0.19	0.19	11,706	13,533	Thailand	0.15	0.15	9,241	10,684
Iraq	0.08	0.08	4,929	5,698	Tunisia	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561
Israel	0.13	0.14	8,009	9,972	Turkey	0.54	0.37	33,269	26,353
Italy	2.07	2.07	127,533	147,436	Ukrainian SSR	1.66	1.83	102,273	130,342
Japan	2.02	2.10	124,452	149,573	USSR	12.54	13.85	772,589	986,466
Korea, Rep. of	0.19	0.18	11,706	12,820	United Arab Republic	0.30	0.23	18,483	16,382
Lebanon	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561	United Kingdom	7.17	7.01	441,744	499,287
Liberia	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	United States	32.27	32.02	1,988,155	2,280,625
Luxembourg	0.05	0.05	3,081	3,561	Venezuela	0.46	0.48	28,341	34,188
Mali	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.18	0.15	11,090	10,684
Mexico	0.65	0.68	40,046	48,433	Yugoslavia	0.32	0.35	19,715	24,929
Monaco	0.04	0.04	2,464	2,849	Total			6,169,009	7,129,622
Morocco	0.13	0.13	8,009	9,259					

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(for period 1962-63)

MEMBER	GOVERNOR	MEMBER	GOVERNOR
Argentina	O. A. Quihillalt	Iran	A. A. Azad
Australia	A. D. McKnight	Italy	C. Salvetti
Belgium	J. Errera	Japan	F. Uchida
Brazil	M. D. Souza Santos	Mexico	M. Cabrera Maciá
Canada	B. M. Meagher(Vice-Chairman)	Pakistan	I. H. Usmani (Chairman)
Colombia	T. A. Marulanda	Poland	W. Billig (Vice-Chairman)
Denmark	H. H. Koch	South Africa	D. B. Sole
France	B. Goldschmidt	USSR	V. S. Emelyanov
Greece	A. G. Spanides	United Kingdom	M. I. Michaels
Hungary	L. Janossy	United States	H. D. Smyth
India	H. J. Bhabha	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	Buu Hoi
Indonesia	B. Darusman		

MEMBERSHIP OF MAIN COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS (1962-63)

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Poland, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam (Rep. of)

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, France, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, 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 Scientific Information: Arkadij N. Rylov
Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes: Henry Seligman

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency
Kärntnerring 11-13
Vienna 1, Austria
Cable Address: INATOM VIENNA

CHAPTERii

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

During 1962, the membership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ rose from 101 to 105, with the admission of Tanganyika on 30 January, Rwanda on 18 September, Algeria on 19 October and Jamaica on 26 December, respectively.

The forty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6 to 28 June. The Conference adopted two new Conventions—one concerning equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security, the other concerning basic aims and standards of social policy. Two Recommendations were also adopted—one concerning reduction of hours of work (indicating the 40-hour week as a social standard to be reached, by stages if necessary), the other concerning vocational training.

In addition, the Conference adopted a constitutional amendment to increase the size of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office from 40 to 48 members. This was to become effective when ratified or accepted by

two-thirds of the Organisation's member countries, including five of the ten member countries of the Governing Body that are designated as being "of chief industrial importance."

Two hundred and forty-four ratifications of ILO Conventions were registered during 1962. The total number of ratifications of ILO Conventions at the end of the year came to 2,696. ILO also received 159 declarations of application of Conventions to non-metropolitan territories.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ILO provides technical assistance under four programmes—the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Special Fund, the regular ILO budget, and funds in trust. The biggest growth in 1962

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of ILO and its activities before 1962, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of the Director-General to the General Conference and the proceedings of the Conference.

was in Special Fund projects. By the end of 1962, a total of 35 Special Fund projects had been assigned to ILO. Of these, 20 were already in operation. The total allocation for the 35 projects exceeded \$27 million. With government counterpart contributions, the total of the sums involved was to be in the neighbourhood of \$71 million.

Expenditure under the Expanded Programme amounted to about \$5 million in 1962. Allocations under the regular budget rose to \$656,000. In 1962, ILO held some \$300,000 in trust for four Governments.

The number of expert missions increased from 396 in 1961 to 613 in 1962. The proportion of expenditure for projects falling in the general field of manpower was increased by the fact that 24 of the 35 Special Fund projects had to do with vocational training. In 1962, manpower projects absorbed 54.3 per cent of the total; they were to absorb 57.1 per cent in 1963. The proportion of expenditure for productivity and management development was 12.7 per cent and was to reach 13.6 per cent in 1963. ILO also continued to provide technical assistance in the general fields of co-operation and small industries, social security and labour conditions, and administration.

A \$500,000 estimate in the 1963 regular budget was to enable ILO to set in motion a Rural Development Programme. This Programme aimed at intensifying ILO's practical research and operational activities in the rural field in order to make a "massive impact" on the problem of raising incomes and levels of living in the rural communities in developing countries. Operational activities were to include pilot projects in rural employment promotion, integrated rural development projects on the model of the Andean-Indian Programme, and vocational training in agriculture and forestry, as well as practical research and the convening of technical and expert meetings. During 1962, ILO continued to bear the over-all responsibility for the United Nations multi-agency regional Andean-Indian Programme in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina and Chile.

In 1962, ILO opened a new field office at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, to administer its technical assistance activities in East Africa. Field offices were also maintained at Lima, Peru,

Istanbul, Turkey, Bangalore, India, Lagos, Nigeria, and Mexico City, Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

The International Institute for Labour Studies, recently established by ILO in Geneva, held its first study course in the latter part of 1962, with 29 participants from 28 countries taking part. The central theme of the course was "The Labour Force and Its Employment."

Inaugurated in 1961, the Institute offers advanced studies on social and labour questions to persons exercising responsibilities or with special knowledge in these fields. Participants come from trade unions, management, public service, the professions and universities. The Institute is financed by an endowment fund dependent on contributions, gifts, legacies and grants. By the end of 1962, 37 countries had made or pledged contributions. Various donations have also been made by employers' and workers' organizations and by private institutions and persons. The total contributions and pledges to the Institute's endowment fund by the end of 1962 amounted to approximately \$3,076,000.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The research and publications programme of the International Labour Office for 1962 included reports on all the agenda items of the forty-sixth session of the ILO Conference. The Report of the Director-General was entitled *Older People: Work and Retirement*.

In addition to its periodicals and numerous reports for meetings, the International Labour Office published a study on Unemployment and Structural Change, a study on Workers' Management in Yugoslavia, the 1962 edition of the Year Book of Labour Statistics and the reports of two missions, carried out by the Office under the factual survey relating to freedom of association, entitled *The Trade Union Situation in the Federation of Malaya and The Trade Union Situation in Burma*.

The Public Information Division brought out the first three issues of a new illustrated quarterly magazine, *ILO News*.

BUDGET

In June 1962, the forty-sixth session of the

International Labour Conference approved a budget totalling \$14,006,834 to cover expenses of ILO during 1963. The main details of expenditure covered by this budget (in U.S. dollars) are as follows:

Ordinary session of the Conference	326,681	Action as regards discrimination	22,848
Sessions of the Governing Body	123,148	Contributions to extra-budgetary programmes	340,500
Conferences, committees and other meetings	488,998	Branch offices	518,588
Salaries, wages and fees	6,646,445	National correspondents	109,161
Travel and removal expenses	694,890	Public information	82,500
Representation and hospitality	42,000	Operational activities	1,279,000
Property account, maintenance	380,053	Internships and career trainee programmes	68,500
Printing	209,357	Furniture and equipment	157,500
Special publications programme		Library	46,000
General office expenses	280,500	Buildings and other capital expenditure	57,791
Common staff costs	804,228	Unforeseen expenditure	
Unpaid liabilities	1,000	Sub-total	12,699,922
External audit costs	10,234	Staff pension fund and related provisions	1,285,584
Contribution to special inter-organization studies	15,000	Working Capital Fund	241,702
Factual survey relating to freedom of association	35,000	Facilities in additional languages	350,626
		Total gross expenditure budget	14,577,834
		Deduct: Miscellaneous income	571,000
		Total net expenditure budget	14,006,834

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF ILO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1962; contributions as assessed for 1963)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)	
	Percentage	(Amount in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	(Amount in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.12	16,808	Ethiopia	0.12	16,808
Albania	0.12	16,808	Federation of Malaya	0.21	29,414
Algeria*	—	—	Finland	0.30	42,021
Argentina	1.41	197,497	France	6.09	853,016
Australia	1.85	259,127	Gabon Republic	0.12	16,808
Austria	0.35	49,024	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.34	607,897
Belgium	1.37	191,894	Ghana	0.12	16,808
Bolivia	0.12	16,808	Greece	0.21	29,414
Brazil	1.37	191,894	Guatemala	0.12	16,808
Bulgaria	0.19	26,613	Guinea	0.12	16,808
Burma	0.14	19,610	Haiti	0.12	16,808
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	63,031	Honduras	0.12	16,808
Cameroon	0.12	16,808	Hungary	0.42	58,829
Canada	3.39	474,832	Iceland	0.12	16,808
Central African Rep.	0.12	16,808	India	3.04	425,808
Ceylon	0.12	16,808	Indonesia	0.43	60,230
Chad	0.12	16,808	Iran	0.28	39,219
Chile	0.34	47,623	Iraq	0.12	16,808
China	2.04	285,740	Ireland	0.24	33,617
Colombia	0.38	53,226	Israel	0.12	16,808
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.12	16,808	Italy	2.37	331,962
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.12	16,808	Ivory Coast	0.12	16,808
Costa Rica	0.12	16,808	Jamaica*	—	—
Cuba	0.30	42,021	Japan	2.00	280,137
Cyprus	0.12	16,808	Jordan	0.12	16,808
Czechoslovakia	0.92	128,863	Kuwait	0.12	16,808
Dahomey	0.12	16,808	Lebanon	0.12	16,808
Denmark	0.72	100,849	Liberia	0.12	16,808
Dominican Republic	0.12	16,808	Libya	0.12	16,808
Ecuador	0.12	16,808	Luxembourg	0.12	16,808
El Salvador	0.12	16,808	Madagascar	0.12	16,808

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)			CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)		
MEMBER	(Amount in		MEMBER	(Amount in	
	Percentage	U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	U.S. Dollars)
Mali	0.12	16,808	Spain	1.07	149,873
Mauritania	0.12	16,808	Sudan	0.12	16,808
Mexico	0.76	106,452	Sweden	1.62	226,911
Morocco	0.14	19,610	Switzerland	1.29	180,688
Netherlands	1.15	161,079	Syria	0.12	16,808
New Zealand	0.48	67,233	Tanganyika	0.12	16,808
Nicaragua	0.12	16,808	Thailand	0.20	28,014
Niger	0.12	16,808	Togo	0.12	16,808
Nigeria	0.21	29,414	Tunisia	0.12	16,808
Norway	0.52	72,836	Turkey	0.71	99,449
Pakistan	0.61	85,442	Ukrainian SSR	1.00	140,069
Panama	0.12	16,808	USSR	10.00	1,400,684
Paraguay	0.12	16,808	United Arab Republic	0.38	53,226
Peru	0.18	25,212	United Kingdom	9.36	1,311,040
Philippines	0.37	51,825	United States	25.00	3,501,709
Poland	1.24	173,685	Upper Volta	0.12	16,808
Portugal	0.28	39,219	Uruguay	0.17	23,812
Romania	0.45	63,031	Venezuela	0.50	70,034
Rwanda*	—	—	Viet-Nam, Rep., of	0.21	29,414
Senegal	0.12	16,808	Yugoslavia	0.40	56,027
Sierra Leone	0.12	16,808			
Somalia	0.12	16,808	Total	100.00	14,006,834
South Africa	0.79	110,654			

* Contribution assessments to be decided at ILO Conference in June 1963.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1962)

MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNING BODY OF ILO

Chairman: Alexandre Parodi
Vice-Chairmen: Pierre Waline, Jean Möri

REGULAR MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Argentina	Raúl C. Migone
Canada	George V. Haythorne
Ceylon	*
China	Cheng Pao-nan
Denmark	*
France	Alexandre Parodi
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Wilhelm Claussen
Ghana	*
India	*
Italy	Roberto Ago
Japan	Morio Aoki
Netherlands	*
Panama	*
Romania	Grigore Geamanu
Tunisia	Mohamed Memmi
USSR	I. V. Goroshkin
United Kingdom	G. C. H. Slater
United States	George L. P. Weaver
Uruguay	*
Venezuela	Alfredo Tarre Murzi

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Gullman Bergenström (Swedish), Pietro Campanella (Italian), Massoud Ghayour (Iranian), Brasilio Machado Neto (Brazilian), Lord McCorquodale

(United Kingdom), Akio Mishiro (Japanese), N. H. Tata (Indian), Richard Wagner (United States), Pierre Waline (French), Fernando Yllanes Ramos (Mexican)

WORKERS' GROUP

Faiz Ahmad (Pakistani), Gangadhar D. Ambekar (Indian), Herman Beermann (Germany, Fed. Rep. of), Harold Collison (United Kingdom), Rudolph Faupl (United States), Albert K. Monk (Australian), Jean Möri (Swiss), Einar Nielsen (Danish), Alfonso Sánchez Madariaga (Mexican), Mahjoub ben Seddik (Moroccan)

DEPUTY MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Bulgaria	Anguel Tzankov
Chile	*
Finland	Rafaël Rinne
Israel	Oded Messer
Mexico	Emilio Calderón Puig
Morocco	*
Pakistan	*
Peru	*
United Arab Republic	*
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	*

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Sir Lewis C. Burne (Australian), Ernst-Gerhard Erdzmann (Germany, Fed. Rep. of), F. A. P. Muro de

Nadal (Argentinian), Marwan Nasr (Lebanese), A. G. Fennema (Netherlands), John O'Brien (Irish), Mohamed Ali Rifaat (United Arab Republic), T. H. Robinson (Canadian), S. Wajid Ali (Pakistani), Alejandro Desmaison (Peruvian)

rice Bouladoux (French), Nathalie de Bock (Belgian), José J. Hernández (Philippine), K. Kaplansky (Canadian), H. Korte (Netherlands), Angelo Parmigiani (Brazilian), Arturo Sabroso Montoya (Peruvian), Bruno Storti (Italian)

WORKERS' GROUP

Aron Becker (Israeli), L. L. Borha (Nigerian), Mau-

* No regular representative had been appointed at the end of 1962.

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 (Egypt), Francis C. Blanchard (France), Ana Figueroa (Chile)
Treasurer: E. J. Riches (New Zealand)

HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON, BRANCH AND FIELD OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office
Geneva
Switzerland
Cable Address: INTERLAB GENEVE

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

International Labour Office
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTERLABOR NEWYORKNY

BRANCH OFFICES

International Labour Office
Avenida Presidente R. Sáenz 615 (Piso 7°)
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Cable Address: INTERLAB BUENOSAIRE

International Labour Office
Villa Aldobrandini
Via Panisperna 28
Rome, Italy
Cable Address: INTERLAB ROMA

International Labour Office
Edifício de Ministerio do Trabalho
2° Andar, Salas 216 a 220
Avenida Presidente Antonio Carlos 251
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Cable Address: INTERLAB RIODEJANEIRO

International Labour Office
Zenkoku-Chosen-Kaikan, 17
1, Chôme, Nagata-Cho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo, Japan
Cable Address: INTERLAB TOKYO

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Room 307, 202 Queen Street
Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada
Cable Address: INTERLAB OTTAWA

International Labour Office
Petrovka 15, Ap. 23
Moscow K 9, USSR
Cable Address: INTERLAB MOSCOW

International Labour Office
205 Boulevard St. Germain
Paris 7°, France
Cable Address: INTERLAB PARIS

International Labour Office
1 Talaat Harb Street
Soussa Building, Flat 83
Cairo, United Arab Republic
Cable Address: INTERLAB CAIRO

International Labour Office
Hohenzollernstrasse 21
Bad Godesberg, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany
Cable Address: INTERLAB BONN

International Labour Office
38 Parliament Street
London, S.W.1, United Kingdom
Cable Address: INTERLAB LONDON swl

International Labour Office
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New Delhi, India
Cable Address: INTERLAB NEWDELHI

International Labour Office
917 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C., U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTERLAB WASHINGTON

FIELD OFFICES

EAST AFRICA

International Labour Office
P.O. Box No. 9212
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
Cable Address: INTERLAB DAR ES SALAAM

WEST AFRICA

International Labour Office
P.O. Box No. 2331
Lagos, Nigeria
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CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

International Labour Office
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 Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico
 Cable Address: CEDEAC MEXICO

ASIA

International Labour Office
 P.O. Box 4
 Bangalore, Mysore State, India
 Cable Address: INTERLAB BANGALORE

LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
 Avenida Arequipa 173
 Lima, Peru
 Cable Address: CENTRAC LIMA

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

International Labour Office
 Luleciler caddesi No. 26
 Tophane
 Istanbul, Turkey
 Cable Address: INTERLAB ISTANBUL

CHAPTER III

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

The most important developments in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹ during 1962 were: the increase in United Nations Special Fund projects for which FAO was the executing agency; the proposals for use of surplus food to aid the development of less advanced countries; and the response to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHG). As at mid-1962, FAO had been named the executing agency for 96 Special Fund projects, involving a total cost of approximately \$160 million, half to be provided by the Special Fund and half by recipient Governments in funds and in value of other resources. FAO also had about 330 technical experts working under the Special Fund.

By 31 December 1962, FAO had 100 States with full membership and four with associate membership. On 8 February 1962, Tanganyika, which had been an associate member, became a full member.

The eleventh session of the FAO Conference, held at Rome, Italy, in November 1961, approved a budget of \$31,185,000 for 1962-63. In addition, FAO was allocated \$9.4 million for its activities in 1962 under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme (a co-operative venture of the United Nations and related agencies, which is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments). During 1962, the agency had more than 550 experts on projects in 100 countries. Completed assignments, since the start of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme

in mid-1950, exceeded 2,500. More than 300 fellowships were awarded in 1961 and about 450 in 1962. By the end of 1962, the total of fellowships awarded since the scheme began had reached 2,873.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Following a resolution (1496(XV)) adopted unanimously on 27 October 1960 by the General Assembly,² the Director-General of FAO prepared a report entitled Development through Food—A Strategy for Surplus Utilization, estimating that over a period of five years about \$12,500 million worth of commodities would become available for use outside commercial channels. On the basis of this report, the FAO Conference, in November 1961, and the United Nations General Assembly, on 19 December 1961, respectively, passed resolutions establishing a World Food Programme, under which as much as \$100 million in cash and surplus would be distributed through United Nations channels over a three-year period.

As a result of this report, the World Food Programme, jointly administered by the United Nations and FAO, started operations. At a pledging conference in New York on 5 September

¹ For further information, particularly about FAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1962, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., FAO reports to the United Nations, reports of the Director-General to the FAO Conference, reports of the Conference and FAO Catalogue of Publications.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 299-302.

ber 1962, Members of the United Nations and of FAO agreed to contribute some \$86 million in cash, commodities and services as a start to the three-year experimental programme. The first exploratory missions visited several less developed countries to study possible food aid projects. (See also pp. 237-40.)

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

Nearly 50 countries had national Freedom from Hunger Campaign committees, and a similar number were also participating in the Campaign. Contributions to the Campaign exceeded \$1.5 million, and non-governmental and other organized groups, as well as industrial and commercial concerns, were actively supporting the Campaign. For example, the United Kingdom FFHC Committee had already adopted 53 projects, while another 32 were being financed by non-governmental organizations affiliated with the Committee. A joint appeal on behalf of the Campaign was being organized in Australia and New Zealand. The Australian FFHC Committee alone expected to raise £A1 million.

More than 140 countries agreed to issue a "Freedom from Hunger" stamp in support of World Freedom from Hunger Day, on 21 March 1963.

Preparations were in hand for the World Food Congress, which FAO was to convene in Washington, D.C., at the invitation of the United States Government, from 4 to 18 June 1963.

AGRICULTURE

According to FAO's report on The State of Food and Agriculture for 1962, there was little or no increase in agricultural production in 1961-62, owing chiefly to bad weather.

Agricultural production increased by 4 per cent in Latin America, by 2 per cent in eastern Europe and the USSR and by 1 per cent in Oceania and the Far East. In other regions there was a decline: in North America by 1 per cent, in western Europe by 1 per cent, in the Near East by 2-3 per cent and in Africa by 3 per cent. In mainland China, floods, droughts and pests were reported to have curtailed production for the third consecutive year, and there were further large imports of grains.

Over the past decade, world agricultural pro-

duction increased at an average annual rate of about 2.9 per cent, and population by 1.8 per cent. This placed per caput agricultural production at about 10 per cent higher than before the Second World War. Total food production in the more developed regions rose by 56 per cent and in the less developed regions by 54 per cent. However, on a per caput basis, most of the improvement was in the more developed regions, largely because of the more rapid population growth in the less developed regions.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH

Work continued along the customary lines aiming at improving the productivity of livestock through the prevention of losses and the improved efficiency of feeding, management and husbandry. Campaigns were organized against African horse sickness, African swine fever, and rinderpest in the Far East. Work also continued against foot and mouth disease. Emphasis continued to be placed on strengthening national veterinary services to deal with livestock diseases.

In the field of milk and milk products, joint surveys were undertaken by FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to assist in the development of milk plants in different countries of Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia. In co-operation with the Danish and Indian Governments, regional training and demonstration courses were held in India and were attended by trainees from most of the Far Eastern countries. A similar dairy training centre for Latin America was organized in Chile.

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION

Work continued to be aimed at increasing the production of agricultural crops and at preventing losses through pests and diseases. International meetings were convened to organize joint action against pests and parasites: the first Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East; the first FAO Technical Meeting on Coconut Production, Protection and Processing; and a special meeting on Desert Locust Control in eastern Africa. Anti-locust operations in the Arabian Peninsula and other territories affected by the plague were intensified. The FAO World Seed Campaign, in which 79 countries and territories actively participated, terminated in the FAO Technical Meeting on Seed Production, Control

and Distribution. Storage of food crops in Africa was the subject of two symposia organized in that continent.

RURAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

During 1962, an integrated approach to the institutional problems of agriculture was continued. The organization of extension services was among the chief activities of the Division of Rural Institutions and Services. FAO experts and personnel participated in several meetings and seminars held in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa on agricultural extension and education problems.

As a result of the emphasis on agrarian reform by the last FAO Conference, work in this field was intensified. Surveys on land reform and settlement schemes in selected countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America were carried out. Experts on agrarian reform, land tenure and colonization were assigned to a number of countries. The Division also continued its activities in rural sociology and rural welfare activities, with the emphasis on the training of extension and rural development workers.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

During the year, FAO's Land and Water Development Division was responsible for carrying out 44 Special Fund projects—nearly half of FAO's total commitment—of which 12 were approved during the first half of 1962. These projects were ultimately to employ over 300 experts, as compared to about 120 experts working for the Division under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

The Division was actively engaged in Freedom from Hunger Campaign projects; among them was a fertilizer programme which had carried out nearly 2,000 demonstrations and trials in four countries of the Near East and North Africa region, nearly 4,000 demonstrations and trials in five countries of the West Africa region, and nearly 500 demonstrations and trials in three countries of Latin America.

The world soil map project was well under way. Two meetings were held in the USSR: the first—in July at Moscow—studied the first draft of a combined soil map of eastern and western Europe; the second—at Tashkent in September—discussed the preparation of a soil map of

Asia. The third draft of a soil map of South America was in preparation, while the first draft of a soil map of the Near East was circulated for comments. A soil map of Australasia was also being prepared, while a soil map of Africa was shortly to be published by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. It was hoped that a first draft of the combined map would be prepared by 1964.

The ways in which European countries use available land and water resources was the subject of a six-week watershed management seminar and study tour held in mid-1962. The first watershed management training centre for the Near East was held in Lebanon in September.

FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

The Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper met at Rome in April for the third time to review FAO's activity in this field and was to meet again in April 1963. A meeting of contributors to the special study of pulp and paper trends and development prospects in Europe also took place in April. The preliminary findings disclosed at this meeting suggested that productive capacity of the paper and pulp board manufacturing industry was temporarily ahead of demand in western Europe.

The first technical session of the newly formed International Wood Research Society was held at Rome in July, as well as meetings of nine working groups to discuss developments in the field of wood technology and to start preparations for FAO's Fifth Conference on Wood Technology to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, United States, in August 1963. A group fellowship study tour of the wood-working industry was held in September-October in Czechoslovakia, followed by a seminar—in October in Yugoslavia—on planning in forest industries for foresters from African countries.

The regular regional FAO forestry meetings continued throughout 1962: the Near East Forestry Commission met in Turkey in May; the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission met in Hong Kong in September; the Latin-American Forestry Commission met at Santiago, Chile, in November, and at the same time as the Latin American Forest Research and Training Institute and Latin American Forest Research Committee.

The Asia-Pacific Timber Trends Study was circulated at the Hong Kong meeting, and the Latin American Timber Trends Study, completed early in 1962, was presented to the Santiago meeting. The African Timber Trends Study was in preparation, with a good deal of original survey work in wood consumption being carried out by FAO and various African countries. The Near East Timber Trends Study was expected to be ready by 1964.

FAO's Forestry Working Group, based in Geneva, Switzerland, continued to hold regular and special meetings and study tours, such as the joint study group of FAO and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on methods of organization of forest work, held in Geneva in November; a joint FAO/International Labour Organisation/ECE international training course on cableways, held in France in September-October; and a training centre for forest workers, held in Nigeria in December.

The present extent and future potential of poplar and willow in the Near East was discussed at a series of meetings held in Turkey in April, coinciding with the official inauguration of Turkey's Poplar Institute, a project of the United Nations Special Fund.

Other events included: a torrent control study tour in Italy; an FAO panel on education in forestry; a silviculture study tour in the Netherlands; and a study tour in sand fixation in Denmark.

FISHERIES

Meetings held during the year were: the world meeting on the biology of tuna and related species, at La Jolla, California, United States; a seminar and study tour of fishing methods and fishing gear technology, at Moscow and other parts of the USSR; the tenth session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council and Symposium on the Mechanization of Fishing Fleets, at Seoul, Republic of Korea; and the second meeting of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission, at Paris, France.

Principal publications were handbooks on Preliminary Fishery Surveys in Developing Countries, Fish Culture in the Indo-Pacific Region and Requirements and Improvements of Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Region.

NUTRITION

Highlights of the year's work were the carrying out, in co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, of programmes of applied nutrition and nutrition training in Africa and India. The aim of these programmes was the introduction of education in nutrition and home economics into villages and its inclusion in the curricula of colleges and universities. Among the meetings were: a Near East meeting on food consumption, in Lebanon; a training centre on methodology of food consumption surveys, Yugoslavia; a seminar on food legislation for Asia and the Far East; and Joint FAO/WHO Nutrition Conference for Asia and the Far East, Hyderabad, India.

ECONOMICS

COMMODITIES

The projections for agricultural commodities were studied in May at a joint session of the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems. The session also examined a system for compensating exporters of primary commodities for reductions in their export earnings caused by fluctuations in the prices of the commodities they exported.

A draft agreement, prepared to reduce fluctuations in the prices of cocoa, was examined by the FAO Study Group on Cocoa at its meeting in Montreux, Switzerland, in May, and a working party met in Rome in September to examine the possibility of revising the agreement by the introduction of a sales-quota system instead of an export-quota system.

Apart from the commodities already studied in detail through study groups on grains, rice, citrus fruits and cocoa, a meeting was held on jute in Bangkok, Thailand, in December. Special stress was laid on African cash crops, and studies on various commodities were prepared for a meeting held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), at Lagos, Nigeria.

ANALYSIS

The ample supplies of most products in world markets tended to depress prices, and there was hardly any increase in the value of world agri-

cultural trade. The terms of trade of agricultural exports—that is, their capacity to buy manufactured goods in world markets—fell by more than 6 per cent. This was the seventh successive year of a decline in terms of trade for agricultural exports, and in 1961 they were 24 per cent below their average level in 1952-53.

World agricultural stocks, especially of wheat and coarse grains, were also reduced. Stocks of coffee, soybeans, butter and cheese, however, increased.

A training centre in agricultural planning for Near East countries was held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 March to 12 April.

A preliminary survey of the marketing of hides and skins was carried out for Africa south of the Sahara. This was presented at a training centre on the improvement of hides and skins and their marketing, held at Ankara, Turkey, in November for Near East and African countries.

STATISTICS

Two commissions on agricultural statistics were set up for Africa and the Near East. The

commission on Africa met at Tunis, Tunisia, in October 1962 and the one for the Near East in Amman, Jordan, in November.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to its regular yearbooks, periodicals and bulletins, FAO publications in 1962 included, among others: Food Additive Control in Denmark; Timber Trends and Prospects in the Asia-Pacific Region; Co-operation for Fishermen; Annual Review of World Production, Consumption and Trade of Fertilizers 1960; Trends and Forces of World Sugar Consumption; Agriculture in Ethiopia; Man and Hunger (revised edition); Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds; Cost and Earnings Investigations of Primary Fishing Enterprises; The World Coffee Economy; Meat Handling in Underdeveloped Countries; Land Reform in Italy; Agricultural Commodities and the European Common Market; Agricultural Commodities Projections for 1970; Poultry and Eggs; Manual on Household Food Consumption Surveys; The Control of Tick on Livestock; Forest Seed Directory 1961.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF FAO AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as of 31 December 1962; contributions as assessed for 1963)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.07	10,038	Ethiopia	0.07	10,038
Argentina	1.35	193,590	Federation of Malaya	0.17	24,378
Australia	2.22	318,348	Finland	0.50	71,700
Austria	0.60	86,040	France	7.96	1,141,464
Belgium	1.61	230,874	Gabon	0.04	5,736
Bolivia	0.04	5,736	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.64	1,095,576
Brazil	1.38	197,892	Ghana	0.12	17,208
Burma	0.09	12,906	Greece	0.31	44,454
Cambodia	0.04	5,736	Guatemala	0.07	10,038
Cameroon	0.04	5,736	Guinea	0.04	5,736
Canada	4.18	599,412	Haiti	0.04	5,736
Central African Republic	0.04	5,736	Honduras	0.04	5,736
Ceylon	0.12	17,208	Iceland	0.04	5,736
Chad	0.04	5,736	India	2.72	390,048
Chile	0.35	50,190	Indonesia	0.60	86,040
Colombia	0.35	50,190	Iran	0.27	38,718
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	5,736	Iraq	0.12	17,208
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.09	12,906	Ireland	0.19	27,246
Costa Rica	0.04	5,736	Israel	0.20	28,680
Cuba	0.30	43,020	Italy	3.00	430,200
Cyprus	0.04	5,736	Ivory Coast	0.04	5,736
Dahomey	0.04	5,736	Japan	3.04	435,936
Denmark	0.78	111,852	Jordan	0.04	5,736
Dominican Republic	0.07	10,038	Korea, Rep. of	0.25	35,850
Ecuador	0.08	11,472	Kuwait	0.04	5,736
El Salvador	0.04	5,736	Laos	0.04	5,736

* On 8 February 1962, Tanganyika, which had been an associate member, became a full member of FAO and was to be assessed at a rate of 0.04 per cent for the years 1962 and 1963.

Independent Chairman: Louis Maire (Switzerland)

For period 1 January 1963–November 1963
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Came-
roon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France,
India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Ma-
dagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philip-
pines, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom,
United States

(As of 31 December 1962)

Assistant Director-General, Economics Department:
(Vacant)
Assistant Director-General, Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs: M. Veillet-Lavallée
Assistant Director-General, Department of Administration and Finance: F. Weisl
Assistant Director-General, Programme and Budgetary Service: Oris V. Wells

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 Akim Deko
Regional Representative for Europe: P. L. Yates
Director, FAO Liaison Office with United Nations:
Joseph L. Orr

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

Food and Agriculture Organization
Viale dell'Industria di Caracalla
Rome, Italy
Cable Address: FOODAORI ROME

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(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)

A considerable expansion was brought about in the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹ during 1963, particularly by the twelfth session of the UNESCO General Conference, which met from November 9 to December 12.

UNESCO's membership had risen to 113

countries by the end of 1962. Countries joining UNESCO during the year were: Mauritania on 11 January; Tanganyika on 7 March; Sierra

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of UNESCO, and its activities prior to 1962, 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.

Leone on 28 March; Yemen on 2 April; Algeria on 15 October; Mongolia on 1 November; Trinidad and Tobago on 2 November; Jamaica on 7 November; Rwanda on 7 November; Uganda on 9 November; and Burundi on 16 November.

With Professor Paulo de Berredo Carneiro of Brazil serving as its President, the Conference voted a \$39 million budget for 1963-64, as compared to \$32.5 million for the two previous years. In addition, during the current two-year period, UNESCO was to receive an estimated \$13.3 million from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and additional sums from the United Nations Special Fund, for which UNESCO acts as executing agency in large-scale projects involving secondary and technical education and scientific research. In 1962, 26 such projects were carried on, and commitments were made for 16 more.

The General Conference elected René Maheu (France) as Director-General, to replace Dr. Vittorino Veronese (Italy), who resigned in 1961. It modified the composition of UNESCO's Executive Board, raising its membership from 24 to 30 to keep pace with the increase in UNESCO's membership.

The General Conference also approved the construction of additional office space for UNESCO in the form of underground facilities at a cost of \$5,615,000, payable over 11 years and to be financed partly from UNESCO's own resources and partly from bank loans to be guaranteed by the French Government.

The General Conference, in its decisions on UNESCO's programme activities, voted to continue key functions in six fields—education, the natural sciences, the social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and international exchanges—but added new features intended to meet needs that have arisen in member States.

EDUCATION

A total of \$16.7 million of UNESCO's operational budget of \$45 million during the two-year period ending in 1962 was devoted to the development of education. Of this educational budget, \$5 million came from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and \$5.1 million from the United Nations Special Fund.

Three regional conferences of ministers of education were held during 1962: in Santiago, Chile, for Latin America; in Paris, France, for Africa; and in Tokyo, Japan, for Asia. These meetings dealt not only with gaps in national budgets for meeting educational expenditure but also with provision by UNESCO of advisory and operational functions for many projects in the educationally less developed parts of the world.

It was noted that in many countries the increase in school-age population had been greater than the increased provision for education, pointing to the inevitable rise in the number of uneducated, illiterate adults in the years to come. Assistance to member States for improving their education at all levels continued to be a fundamental task of UNESCO, involving, among other things, expert help for long-term educational planning, an essential need for promoting economic and social development.

Again, in 1962, Africa, with its large number of newly independent countries, received the major share of UNESCO's educational budget—a little under \$600,000 of its regular budget and some \$1.7 million of United Nations technical assistance funds. Nearly all of the \$1.5 million received for Africa from the Special Fund during the 1961-62 budget period was devoted to laying the foundation for a \$7.5 million programme for the eventual creation of some 12 teacher training institutes throughout Africa.

This activity was supplemented by an emergency programme for the development of education in Africa, which was created in 1960 and for which about \$2.2 million had been pledged by the end of 1962. This chiefly covered school buildings, text-book production, the supply of teachers, and basic surveys for educational planning. It was under this programme that nearly 60 secondary, technical and other senior teachers were supplied to Algeria at the request of the new Government.

UNESCO also increased its assistance to African regional centres concerned with education, either with the provision of more funds or experts or both. These included: the school construction bureau at Khartoum in the Sudan, which was seeking practical solutions to the problems of school buildings in Africa, publicizing what could be learned from such pilot build-

ing projects, and providing technical training for African architects and engineers; a text-book production centre at Yaounde, Cameroon, which was equipped during 1962 to produce 120-page text-books at the rate of 2,500 per day; and the UNESCO regional education centre at Accra, Ghana.

During 1962, UNESCO, in co-operation with the Government of Madagascar, convened two conferences at Tananarive. One considered the development of higher education in Africa, and the other dealt with curricula in secondary education, in view of the large number of new African nations developing their own school systems.

UNESCO's activities in the Congo (Leopoldville) continued during the year within the framework of the United Nations Operation in the Congo, which also remained chiefly responsible for the financing of all programmes in the Congo.

A major operation was to help the Congolese Government in its recruitment of teachers from overseas. Towards the end of the year, more than 400 of the 500 sought had arrived. UNESCO also increased its technical assistance in the form of experts, nearly 80 of whom were in service in the Congo during 1962, over half of them in the Central and Provincial Ministries of Education and in the National Pedagogical Institute. A plan for travelling teams of experts to run refresher, in-service training courses for primary school teachers was also put into effect towards the end of the year, with two teams in the field.

In Asia in 1962, UNESCO operated four regional centres: an education office in Bangkok, Thailand; a school building centre in Bandung, Indonesia; a centre to train educational planners at New Delhi, India; and a centre to train teacher educators at Manila, the Philippines. The 10-year major project in education for Latin America (due for completion in 1966) was continued, with more emphasis on secondary and higher education. In the Arab States, the main feature of UNESCO's activity were the Beirut (Lebanon) centre for training educational personnel, a regional training centre for education for community development near Cairo, United Arab Republic, and the education of Arab refugees,

carried out through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The UNESCO General Conference in 1962 approved the establishment of an International Institute for Educational Planning in Paris, France, and gave UNESCO the task of preparing a world-wide literacy campaign as a contribution to the United Nations Development Decade.

NATURAL SCIENCES

In the natural sciences, the UNESCO General Conference approved a new preparatory programme in scientific hydrology which was destined to lead, by 1965, to an "international hydrologie decade"—a scientific study of problems responsible for the world's growing water shortage.

During 1962, UNESCO continued to carry out its surveys of the world's major seismic zones in order to improve seismological observatory networks and standards of earthquake-proof construction. Following the disastrous earthquake in Iran in September 1962, UNESCO sent an emergency scientific mission to the stricken area.

The UNESCO-sponsored Inter-Governmental Océanographie Commission took over full responsibility in 1962 for co-ordinating the International Indian Ocean Expedition, involving the participation of 40 ships and 20 nations. The Commission also approved a co-operative investigation of the tropical Atlantic, to be carried out in 1963. In all, UNESCO used a two-year budget of some \$450,000 to co-ordinate \$10 million worth of océanographie research.

During 1962, UNESCO continued its programme of stimulating research aimed at problems affecting the arid lands and the humid tropics. In UNESCO's arid zone work, stress was placed on problems of soil salinity and also, at a symposium held at Lucknow, India, in December, on problems raised by the physiological and psychological adaptation of men to life in hot, dry climates under conditions of modern technological development.

In the basic sciences, UNESCO continued to aid international organizations working in brain research and cell biology research. It operated science co-operation offices in Latin

America, the Middle East, and South and South-East Asia. The UNESCO General Conference also approved the appointment of a science co-operation officer for Africa. In these areas, UNESCO also operated science teaching and scientific research projects under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

In 1962, UNESCO kept up its aid to a Latin American social science faculty at Santiago, Chile, and to the research centres at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and at New Delhi, India, on social and economic development in southern Asia. At its headquarters, UNESCO continued to operate an analysis unit studying the role of education, science, technology and mass communication in economic development.

The fifteenth session of the UNESCO-sponsored International Social Science Council was held at Bellagio, Italy, from 16 to 19 April. Other meetings organized by UNESCO in this field included a study cycle on urbanization in Africa, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; a meeting of experts in London, England, to prepare economics text-books adapted to the needs of African countries; and a seminar in Mexico on sociological research and problems of rural life in Central America.

A programme of publications in the fields of human rights, statistics, problems of rural life and the social aspects of industrialization was continued. Among subjects treated by the International Social Science Journal in 1962 were communication and information, changes in family structures, and the economic aspects of education.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

UNESCO continued in 1962 its subventions for 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 of Museums.

During the year, it also continued its activities to save the Nubian monuments in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan and co-

ordinated a number of archaeological expeditions.

In July, UNESCO convened the first meeting of representatives of Governments adhering to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. By the end of 1962, this Convention had been ratified by 49 countries.

A programme aimed at developing libraries led to a series of seminars: in Cairo on documentation services in the Arab States; in Mendoza, Argentina, on university libraries in Latin America; and at Enugu, Nigeria, on public libraries in Africa.

Four new albums in the UNESCO World Art Series were brought out in 1962, a year which also saw the appearance of four albums of this series in low-cost paper-back versions. Index Translationum was published in a new edition, listing 31,000 translations in 58 countries, and 17 volumes were published in the UNESCO Series of Representative Works as translations from Arabic, Burmese, Bengali, Chinese, Japanese, Persian and Viet-Nameese into English and French.

MASS COMMUNICATION

During 1962, UNESCO completed a four-year survey, carried out at the request of the United Nations, of the "information famine" in the world's three main technological underdeveloped regions—Africa, Asia and Latin America. Results of this survey showed that about 70 per cent of the population of the world, or some 2,000 million people, still lacked adequate information facilities. "Adequate" facilities, according to a UNESCO minimum standard accepted by the United Nations, consists of at least 10 copies of a daily newspaper, five radio receivers and two cinema seats for 100 persons. More than 100 countries and territories were below this minimum.

In September 1962, the United Nations General Assembly marked the culmination of this survey by unanimously adopting a resolution urging Governments and all interested organizations to help the developing countries build up their information media, which have an important part to play in education and economic progress generally. (See also pp. 341-45, on **FREE-DOM OF INFORMATION**.)

Training courses under UNESCO auspices were continued at "centres of higher studies in journalism" at the Universities of Quito (Ecuador) and Strasbourg (France).

Representing a new initiative to bring UNESCO's work to the attention of a wider public was the co-production with the United Nations of a series of television films on the application of science and technology in developing countries. Presented as an introduction to the United Nations Development Decade, the three completed programmes were made available to networks in member States for their use or adaptation.

During 1962, six more countries became parties to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, bringing to 40 the number of States applying this agreement. Two conventions formulated by the Customs Co-operation Council, in consultation with UNESCO, entered into force in 1962. One facilitated the temporary importa-

tion of equipment required by mass communication personnel or by experts, scholars, physicians and artists; the other dealt with the temporary admission of materials for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, and so forth, and granted facilities to those of an educational, scientific or cultural nature;

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

Over 2,000 grants and fellowships were administered by UNESCO's international exchange service in 1962, including 1,500 directly financed by UNESCO. This service covered exchanges of teachers and students, as well as travel grants for workers and leaders of youth movements. New editions were brought out of UNESCO's two main handbooks on international educational opportunities, Study Abroad and Vacations Abroad. A centre for briefing international experts, established outside Paris, continued to operate in 1962.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1962; 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	Dahomey	0.04	15,200
Albania	0.04	15,200	Denmark	0.55	209,000
Algeria*	—	—	Dominican Republic	0.05	19,000
Argentina	0.96	364,800	Ecuador	0.06	22,800
Australia	1.58	600,400	El Salvador	0.04	15,200
Austria	0.43	163,400	Ethiopia	0.05	19,000
Belgium	1.14	433,200	Federation of Malaya	0.12	45,600
Bolivia	0.04	15,200	Finland	0.35	133,000
Brazil	0.98	372,400	France	5.67	2,154,600
Bulgaria	0.19	72,200	Gabon	0.04	15,200
Burma	0.06	22,800	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.44	2,067,200
Burundi	0.04	15,200	Ghana	0.08	30,400
Byelorussian SSR	0.50	190,000	Greece	0.22	83,600
Cambodia	0.04	15,200	Guatemala	0.05	19,000
Cameroon	0.04	15,200	Guinea	0.04	15,200
Canada	2.98	1,132,400	Haiti	0.04	15,200
Central African Republic	0.04	15,200	Honduras	0.04	15,200
Ceylon	0.08	30,400	Hungary	0.53	201,400
Chad	0.04	15,200	India	1.94	737,200
Chile	0.25	95,000	Indonesia	0.43	163,400
China	2.50	950,000	Iran	0.19	72,200
Colombia	0.25	95,000	Iraq	0.08	30,400
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	15,200	Ireland	0.13	49,400
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.06	22,800	Israel	0.14	53,200
Costa Rica	0.04	15,200	Italy	2.14	813,200
Cuba	0.21	79,800	Ivory Coast	0.04	15,200
Cyprus	0.04	15,200	Jamaica	0.05	19,000
Czechoslovakia	1.12	425,600	Japan	2.17	824,600

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Amount fin U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Jordan	0.04	15,200	Spain	0.82	311,600
Korea, Rep. of	0.18	68,400	Sudan	0.06	22,800
Kuwait	0.04	15,200	Sweden	1.24	471,200
Laos	0.04	15,200	Switzerland	0.91	345,800
Lebanon	0.05	19,000	Syria	0.05	19,000
Liberia	0.04	15,200	Tanganyika	0.04	15,200
Libya	0.04	15,200	Thailand	0.15	57,000
Luxembourg	0.05	19,000	Togo	0.04	15,200
Madagascar	0.04	15,200	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	15,200
Mali	0.04	15,200	Tunisia	0.05	19,000
Mauritania	0.04	15,200	Turkey	0.38	144,400
Mexico	0.71	269,800	Uganda	0.04	15,200
Monaco	0.04	15,200	Ukrainian SSR	1.89	718,200
Mongolia	0.04	15,200	USSR	14.29	5,430,200
Morocco	0.13	49,400	United Arab Republic	0.24	91,200
Nepal	0.04	15,200	United Kingdom	7.23	2,747,400
Netherlands	0.96	364,800	United States	30.56	11,612,800
New Zealand	0.39	148,200	Upper Volta	0.04	15,200
Nicaragua	0.04	15,200	Uruguay	0.10	38,000
Niger	0.04	15,200	Venezuela	0.50	190,000
Nigeria	0.20	76,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.15	57,000
Norway	0.43	163,400	Yemen	0.04	15,200
Pakistan	0.40	152,000	Yugoslavia	0.36	136,800
Panama	0.04	15,200			
Paraguay	0.04	15,200	Total	100.00	38,000,000
Peru	0.09	34,200			
Philippines	0.38	144,400			
Poland	1.22	463,600			
Romania	0.30	114,000			
Rwanda	0.04	15,200			
Saudi Arabia	0.06	22,800			
Senegal	0.05	19,000			
Sierra Leone	0.04	15,200			
Somalia	0.04	15,200			

		Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Mauritius		3,800
Qatar		3,800
Singapore		3,800
Total		11,400

* The contribution of Algeria has been excluded from this list, pending the determination of its percentage by the United Nations.

NOTE: For 1963 and 1964, UNESCO's member States were to contribute \$38 million. An additional \$1 million was to be derived from miscellaneous sources of income.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1962)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: C. Edward Beeby (New Zealand)
 Vice-Chairmen: Albert Rakoto-Ratsimamanga (Madagascar), S. M. Sharif (Pakistan), Silvio Zavala (Mexico)
 Members: Georges Averoff (Greece), Moshé Avidor (Israel), Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador), Julien Cain (France), Samuel J. Cooke (Nigeria), Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina), Hilding Eek (Sweden), Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco), William

A. Eteki-Mboumoua (Cameroon), Juvenal Hernandez (Chile), Julien Kuypers (Belgium), Mariano Picón Salas (Venezuela), Gian Franco Pompei (Italy), Otto von Simson (Federal Republic of Germany), Dame Mary Guillian Smieton (United Kingdom), Tatsuo Suyama (Japan), Ottilia A. de Tejeira (Panama), Bedrettin Tuncel (Turkey), Tudor Vianu (Romania)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: René Maheu (France)
 Deputy Director-General: (Vacant)

Assistant Directors-General: Malcolm Adiseshiah, Pavel I. Erchov, Alvin Roseman

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House
Place de Fontenoy
Paris, 7^e, France
Cable Address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE

UNESCO
c/o United Nations Headquarters, Room 2201
New York 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 1962, the membership of the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ had risen to 114 (including one associate member).

Three States—Mongolia, Western Samoa and Algeria—joined as full members on 18 April, 16 May and 8 November, respectively. Uganda and Jamaica were admitted as associate members on 21 May; both countries subsequently became independent, but by the end of 1962 had not yet acceded to full membership.² Tanganyika, a former associate member, became a full member on 15 March, after having attained independence. Ruanda-Urundi, another former associate member, became two independent States, Burundi and Rwanda, which were admitted to full membership on 22 October and 7 November, respectively.

The fifteenth World Health Assembly met at Geneva, Switzerland, in May and adopted a programme of work for 1963 with an effective working budget of \$29,956,000, the largest in the agency's history.

The Assembly decided to speed up WHO's programme of assistance to newly independent States, particularly in Africa, and to set up a special account within the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion to receive donations for this purpose. Contributions made in 1962 to this special account for accelerated assistance to newly independent and emerging States totalled \$8,818.

During the Assembly, the foundation stone of the new headquarters building in Geneva was laid by the President of the 1962 Assembly, Dr.

S. V. Kurashov, Minister of Health of the USSR.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MALARIA ERADICATION

The number of malaria cases in the world dropped from about 250 million in 1955, when the WHO global eradication campaign was launched, to about 140 million in 1962. Outstanding advances were achieved in 1962 in India, for example, where, in areas inhabited by over 148 million people, the campaign reached the consolidation phase. In this phase, house-to-house spraying with DDT or other insecticides is stopped, since transmission of the disease has been interrupted, and the main emphasis is on examining and, if necessary, treating every case of fever in the population.

To win support for its world-wide anti-malaria programme, WHO arranged a philatelic campaign in which over 100 postal administrations took part under the slogan "The world united against malaria."

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The 1962 Mecca Pilgrimage was again free of quarantinable disease.

¹ For further information, particularly about WHO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1962, 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.

² Jamaica and Uganda became full members in March 1963, on depositing their respective instruments of accession to the WHO Constitution.

In May 1962, WHO called an emergency session in Geneva of its Committee on International Quarantine to review an epidemic of "cholera El Tor," which was reported to have caused 20,000 cases and 3,000 deaths in South-East Asia and the Western Pacific. It was agreed by the Committee and by the World Health Assembly that cholera, under the International Sanitary Regulations, should be considered as including "cholera El Tor," so that measures permissible under the Regulations in respect of "classical" cholera could be applied to "cholera El Tor." (The Regulations, which came into force in 1952, cover all forms of international transport and deal with sanitary measures to be taken against disease at sea-ports and airports open to international traffic.)

SMALLPOX ERADICATION

Progress in the global effort to eradicate smallpox was slow during 1962, particularly in the endemic areas of Africa and Asia. Confronted with administrative difficulties, mainly because of the lack of funds to import motor vehicles, refrigeration equipment and, in some countries, supplies needed for local vaccine production, a number of countries found it necessary to request assistance from international sources.

In 1962, smallpox was reported in 33 countries in Africa, six in the Americas, 15 in Asia and 3 in Europe. Karachi, Pakistan, had an unusually severe epidemic from November 1961 to May 1962, with 1,798 cases and 475 deaths reported.

TUBERCULOSIS

Among more than two-thirds of the world's population, tuberculosis is a leading cause of illness and death. In many countries it is recognized as the greatest public health hazard. In internationally assisted campaigns against this disease, 345 million people were tuberculin tested and 130 million vaccinated with BCG between 1951 and 1961 in 41 countries with a combined population of over 800 million. In 1962, some 25 countries with a combined population of about 750 million received assistance from WHO for developing their control activities, special emphasis being given to the treatment of the disease with drugs.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND TREPONEMATOSES

A study on world trends of early syphilis and gonorrhoea during the decade 1950-60 was completed in 1962 and showed that a significant, persistent increase in the incidence of these infections had occurred during the later years of the decade in all regions of the world. Several countries reported a growing incidence of venereal disease among teen-agers, which was a cause of concern to health administrations. This was viewed as clearly not simply a medical problem, but as one associated with changing behaviour patterns in a broad social sense.

International assistance to campaigns against yaws and other endemic treponematoses continued. In the period 1950-62, 285 million persons were examined, and 38 million of them were treated with long-acting penicillin. As a result, the proportion of active and infectious cases in the rural populations concerned dropped from 10-20 per cent ten years ago to generally less than 0.5 per cent in 1962. Some 100 million people, however, continued to live at risk in areas where 30-40 per cent of the population were infected and where little or no systematic work had yet been undertaken.

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Work continued on the major diseases transmitted from animal to man, notably brucellosis, rabies and leptospirosis, and particular emphasis was given to animal and human virus infections. Comparative studies of cancer and cardio-vascular diseases in animals and man were sponsored in a number of countries.

POLIOMYELITIS

WHO continued to advise Governments on poliomyelitis vaccination problems. A reduction of about 65 per cent in the reported global incidence of the disease occurred between 1954-56 and 1960. The decrease was most evident in the North American continent. In Asia, the fall was only 25 per cent, and in Africa there was an increase of 10 per cent. The over-all figures, however, obscured the situation in individual countries; in numerous countries in Africa, South America and Asia considerable increases were shown. Increases were also noted in some countries in Europe.

TRACHOMA

An increasing number of countries were requesting assistance from WHO for work against the eye disease trachoma. In addition to providing consultative services and, in some countries, field staff, WHO was giving increasing attention to the training of ophthalmologists in laboratory, clinical and epidemiological techniques.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS

The first meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) took place at Geneva in June 1962. The Committee considered the present geographical distribution of the disease in Africa and reviewed methods for survey and control, as well as problems of treatment, prevention and research. It recognized the socio-economic importance of the disease in Africa and the urgent need for preventive action. Its recommendations were expected to lead to an intensification of WHO efforts in this field.

LEPROSY

Many requests were received by WHO from non-governmental organizations for advice on how funds collected for leprosy relief could be put to the best use. This resulted in a number of effective leprosy control projects in developing countries.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Although water supply work continued on a broad geographical base, steps were taken to concentrate WHO resources on a few countries and, in these countries, on a few urban situations of a critical character. The first countries chosen under this plan were Pakistan, Ghana, Morocco and Turkey. In Pakistan and Ghana, the agency provided teams of consultants, who made their recommendations on national water supply programmes to the two Governments concerned. In their desire to maintain the momentum already acquired, the Governments were following through, and in this phase also WHO was giving assistance. New activities were started in Taiwan, North Borneo and other parts of the Western Pacific region. In the South-East Asian region of WHO, the water supply effort was focused on improving the situation in Calcutta, India.

Work continued on air and water pollution prevention, vector control, community sanitation and housing. The first international conference on medicine and public health in the Arctic and Antarctic was held at Geneva in September, with 11 countries interested in those regions taking part.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A travelling seminar organized by WHO enabled senior public health administrators from the African and Eastern Mediterranean regions to visit the USSR and study the health services there. An expert committee on urban health services met in October. The Second Report on the World Health Situation, covering the years 1957-60 and giving an account of conditions country by country, appeared at the end of the year. As in previous years, the United Nations Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories were provided with information on health conditions.

HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICES

WHO assistance has so far been given to 30 countries in the field of health laboratory services. A training course was organized in Beirut, Lebanon, for instructors in laboratory techniques in the Eastern Mediterranean region, with a view to helping countries train their own personnel.

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

One of the problems receiving attention during the year rose from the accelerated pace of industrialization and urbanization and from the increase in the number of women who work outside their homes, resulting in many more children being cared for by persons other than their mothers in day-care centres, residential nurseries and similar institutions. The problem is also of importance in developing countries and was discussed by a joint United Nations/WHO expert committee which met in Geneva.

NURSING

During the year, 58 countries received assistance from WHO in the field of nursing. Most requests from the newly independent countries related to basic nursing education. While the

main need was to increase the number and quality of personnel, "shortages" could frequently be reduced by analysing the work to be done and reassigning tasks according to the level of preparation of the various members of the health team, professional and auxiliary.

HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION CANCER AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

During 1962, continued attention was paid to the cancer research programme. A pilot study of lung cancer in Dublin, Ireland, and Belfast, Northern Ireland, undertaken with WHO assistance, progressed satisfactorily and was extended to Oslo, Norway, and Helsinki, Finland. A study of the incidence of various cancers among ethnic groups in Israel was begun.

The main emphasis in WHO's work in cardiovascular diseases during the year was the search for the origin of atherosclerosis, ischaemic heart disease and hypertension.

NUTRITION

The programme relating to protein-rich foods, sponsored jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WHO, developed satisfactorily. In the period under review, the problems receiving special emphasis were protein evaluation, the promotion of protein-rich foods and the use of improved milk in the feeding of infants and children. Milk with coconut oil added to it has come to be used extensively in infant feeding, particularly in the Philippines, where a thriving industry of filled-milk manufacture has developed during the last few years.

RADIATION

The use of ionizing radiation was increasing rapidly and spreading to all parts of the world. With the development of medical service, the use of X-rays and radio-isotopes was expanding in many countries, as was the use of radiation and radioactive materials in industry and agriculture. The possibility of making the atom an economic source of power was under continuous investigation, and, should technological developments bring this about, the feasibility in any given country of making use of this energy source to raise the standard of living would depend to a large extent on the capacity of the

national health authorities to deal with the attendant public health problems. WHO has been engaged in making health authorities aware of their fundamental responsibilities for radiation protection and in strengthening their competence to deal with those responsibilities.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

As in previous years, education and training continued to be an essential feature of most WHO projects, a policy which was reaffirmed by the 1962 World Health Assembly. While much was being done to meet shortages of health staff by arranging for study abroad, it was realized that the quantitative solution of the shortage of medical personnel in Africa and other areas could be achieved only through the development of local schools of medicine, in spite of the numerous difficulties involved. Advice and assistance to training institutions in the developing countries is thus a fundamental feature of WHO's education work. In 1962, 1,752 fellowships (of an average duration of six months) were awarded to health workers from 151 countries.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

During 1962, 24 grants were made for training in research techniques and 22 for exchange of research workers. WHO convened 15 scientific meetings related to its research programme. The WHO Advisory Committee on Medical Research met in June and made recommendations on immunology, virus diseases, cholera, leukaemia, and insect biochemistry, among other subjects.

PUBLICATIONS

One new title, *Milk Hygiene*, appeared in the WHO monograph series during the year. The new Public Health Papers published were: *Maternal and Child Care in the USSR*; *Road Traffic Accidents*; *Aspects of Water Pollution Control*; *Deprivation of Maternal Care*; and *Epidemiology of Air Pollution*. Twenty-three new titles appeared in the Technical Reports Series. Special numbers of the WHO Bulletin were published on bilharziasis, communicable diseases, leukaemias, environmental health, immunization, onchocerciasis and filariasis. *World Health*, the magazine of WHO, brought out

special issues on the preservation of sight and the prevention of blindness (for World Health Day, 1962), malaria eradication, malnutrition, and medical research.

BUDGET

The fifteenth World Health Assembly adopted an effective working budget for 1963 of \$29,965,000, appropriated as follows (in U.S. dollars) :

I. Organizational Meetings	
World Health Assembly	326,110
Executive Board and its Committees	189,090
Regional Committees	84,420
	<hr/>
	599,620
II. Operating Programme	
Programme Activities	14,823,216

Regional Offices	2,517,489
Expert Committees	220,400
Other Statutory Staff Costs	4,573,268
	<hr/>
	22,134,373
III. Administrative Services	
Administrative Services	1,716,432
Other Statutory Staff Costs	536,575
	<hr/>
	2,253,007
IV. Other Purposes	
Headquarters Building: Repayment of Loans	387,000
Contribution to the Malaria Eradication Special Account	4,000,000
African Regional Office: Building Fund	100,000
African Regional Office: Staff Housing	482,000
	<hr/>
	4,969,000
Total	<hr/>
	29,956,000

ANNEX 1. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of end of 1962; contributions as assessed for 1963)

Member	Contribution (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contribution (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contribution (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	15,440	Ecuador	15,440	Luxembourg	15,440
Albania	12,350	El Salvador	12,350	Madagascar	12,350
Algeria*	*	Ethiopia	15,440	Mali	12,350
Argentina	284,140	Federation of Malaya	37,060	Mauritania	12,350
Australia	469,450	Finland	105,110	Mexico	210,020
Austria	126,630	France	1,677,030	Monaco	12,350
Belgium	339,730	Gabon	12,350	Mongolia	12,350
Bolivia	12,350	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,609,090	Morocco	40,150
Brazil	290,320	Ghana	24,710	Nepal	40,150
Bulgaria	55,600	Greece	64,860	Netherlands	284,140
Burma	18,530	Guatemala	15,440	New Zealand	114,280
Burundi**	(3,090)**	Guinea	12,350	Nicaragua	12,350
Byelorussian SSR	145,160	Haiti	12,350	Niger	12,350
Cambodia	12,350	Honduras	12,350	Nigeria	58,680
Cameroon	12,350	Hungary	157,510	Norway	126,630
Canada	880,210	Iceland	12,350	Pakistan	117,360
Central African Republic	12,350	India	571,370	Panama	12,350
Ceylon	24,710	Indonesia	126,630	Paraguay	12,350
Chad	12,350	Iran	55,600	Peru	27,800
Chile	74,130	Iraq	24,710	Philippines	114,280
China	1,287,890	Ireland	40,150	Poland	361,350
Colombia	74,130	Israel	43,240	Portugal	46,330
Congo (Brazzaville)	12,350	Italy	633,140	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of †	(6,180)†
Congo (Leopoldville)	18,530	Ivory Coast	12,350	Romania	89,570
Costa Rica	12,350	Jamaica ^{bce}	(6,180) ^{bce}	Rwanda* ^d	(3,090)* ^d
Cuba	61,770	Japan	639,310	Saudi Arabia	18,530
Cyprus	12,350	Jordan	12,350	Senegal	15,440
Czechoslovakia	330,470	Korea, Rep. of	52,510	Sierra Leone	12,350
Dahomey	12,350	Kuwait	12,350	Somalia	12,350
Denmark	163,690	Laos	12,350	South Africa	148,250
Dominican Republic	15,440	Lebanon	15,440	Spain	240,900
		Liberia	12,350	Sudan	18,530
		Libya	12,350	Sweden	367,530
				Switzerland	268,700

Member	Contribution (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contribution (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contribution (in U.S. Dollars)
Syria	15,440	Ukrainian SSR	559,010	Upper Volta	12,350
Tanganyika	12,350	USSR	4,221,920	Uruguay	30,890
Thailand	46,330	United Arab Republic	67,950	Venezuela	145,160
Togo	12,350	United Kingdom	2,137,210	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	46,330
Tunisia	15,440	United States	9,611,280	Western Samoa ^{*b}	(12,350) ^{*b}
Turkey	114,280			Yemen	12,350
Uganda ^{cbe}	(6,180) ^{cbe}			Yugoslavia	108,100

^{*} New member in 1962. Assessment to be determined by sixteenth World Health Assembly in 1963.

[†] Associatemember.

^a New member in 1962. Solely for purposes of presentation, the amount shown represents one-half of the assessment on the former associate member Ruanda-Urundi. Burundi's assessment for full membership, at the time this table was prepared, remained to be determined by the sixteenth World Health Assembly in 1963.

^b These assessments, shown in parenthesis, relate to countries which became members or associate members of WHO in 1961 or 1962 but were not included in the total assessments on members for 1963.

^c The assessments shown are based on associate membership. These countries became independent in 1962 and had not become full members of WHO at the time this table was prepared.

^d New member in 1962. Solely for purposes of presentation, the amount shown represents one-half of the assessment on the former associate member Ruanda-Urundi. Rwanda's assessment for full membership, at the time this table was prepared, remained to be determined by the sixteenth World Health Assembly in 1963.

^e Jamaica and Uganda became associate members in May 1962. Later in the year, they both attained independence, but had not, by the end of 1962, acceded to full membership. They became full members in March 1963, on depositing their respective instruments of accession to the WHO Constitution. Their assessments for full membership remained to be determined by the sixteenth World Health Assembly in 1963.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1962)

PRESIDENT OF THE FIFTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Dr. S. V. Kurashov (USSR)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Member	Designated by	Member	Designated by
Dr. M. K. Afridi (Chairman)	Pakistan	Dr. J. Adjei Schandorf	Ghana
Dr. A. C. Andriamasy	Madagascar	(Vice-Chairman)	
Prof. E. Aujaleu	France	Dr. J. Shaheen	Iraq
Dr. A. R. Farah (Rapporteur)	Tunisia	Dr. S. Sigurdsson	Iceland
Dr. L. Faucher	Haiti	Dr. K. Suvarnakich	Thailand
Prof. J. Garcia Orcoyen	Spain	Dr. S. Syman (Rapporteur)	Israel
Sir George Godber	United Kingdom	Dr. R. Vannugli (Vice-Chairman) ²	Italy
Prof. M. Kacprzak	Poland	Dr. I. Wane ³	Senegal
Dr. W. A. Karunaratne	Ceylon	Dr. J. Watt ⁴	United States
Dr. B. D. B. Layton	Canada	Prof. V. M. Zdanov	USSR
Dr. L. Patino Gamargo	Colombia		
Dr. Yong Seung Lee	Republic of Korea	¹ Alternate to Dr. T. Omura.	
Dr. A. Nabulsi	Jordan	² Alternate to Professor G. A. Canaperia.	
Dr. Victorio V. Olguin	Argentina	³ Alternate to A. Cissé Dia.	
Y. Saito [†]	Japan	⁴ Alternate to Dr. H. Van Zile Hyde.	

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	Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. P. J. J. van de Calseyde
Assistant Directors-General: Dr. O. V. Baroyan, Dr. F. Grundy, Dr. P. M. Kaul, Dr. M. P. Siegel	Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba
Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. F. J. C. Cambournac	Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. I. C. Fang
Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. A. Horwitz	

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

Lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹ during the calendar year 1962 totalled \$646 million, compared with \$717 million in 1961 and \$602 million in 1960. In addition, the Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA),² extended development credits of \$187 million.

Bank membership increased to 81 during the year. The following new members were admitted in 1962: Kuwait on 13 September; Liberia on 28 March; Senegal on 31 August; Sierra Leone on 10 September; Somalia on 31 August; Tanganyika on 10 September; and Togo on 1 August.

At the close of the year, applications for membership in the Bank were pending from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Upper Volta.

¹ 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.

² See CHAPTER viii below, p. 608.

LENDING OPERATIONS

During 1962 the Bank made 22 loans in 19 countries totalling \$646 million. Total loans by the Bank from May 1947 to 31 December 1962 numbered 333, aggregating \$6,700 million in 61 countries.

The Western Hemisphere, with loans of \$328 million—51 per cent of the year's total—received the largest amount of any region during the year. This was largely attributable to a loan of \$95 million for power in Argentina and two loans aggregating \$160.5 million in Mexico for power and transportation. It was the first time in seven years that the Asia and Middle East area had not received the largest share. During the year, most of the financing in Asia, the Middle East and Africa shifted from the Bank to IDA, which provides development funds on longer and less costly terms than those of the Bank.

The year also witnessed a change in the direction of the purpose of Bank lending. Bank lending for electric power development increased from \$168 million in 1961 to \$485 million in 1962. The sharp gain was due to three unusually large loans: \$130 million to Mexico's Federal Electricity Commission; \$100 million for the Snowy Mountain Scheme in Australia; and \$95 million to Servicios Eléctricos del Gran Buenos Aires in Argentina. Loans for the development of transportation declined sharply from \$381 million in 1961 to \$107 million in 1962. The decline was due, in part, to the conclusion of a very sizable highway and railway loan in Japan and to an interval in long-range lending for India's railways.

TOTALS BY AREA
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Area	1962 Amount	1961 Amount
Africa	78	63
Asia and the Middle East	78	391
Australia	100	—
Europe	62	55
Western Hemisphere	328	208
Total	646	717

TOTALS BY PURPOSE
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Purpose	1962 Amount	1961 Amount
Electric Power	485	168
Transportation	107	381
Telecommunications	3	—
Industry	40	124

Agriculture	9	44
Water Supply	2	—
Total	646	717

LOANS IN 1962

Argentina. The Bank's loan of \$95 million was to help finance completion of the Gran Buenos Aires 600,000-kilowatt thermal power plant, the construction of a related high voltage interconnecting ring, and expansion of the distribution system in the Greater Buenos Aires area. It was hoped that the new facilities would eliminate the critical power shortage in Argentina's most important industrial and commercial region.

Australia. The \$100 million loan was to finance part of the cost of the Snowy Mountains Scheme, a large power and irrigation project in southeastern Australia. The works to be undertaken with the help of Bank funds included the construction of three large dams, tunnels and pressure pipelines and the 760,000-kilowatt Murray No. 1 hydro-electric plant.

Austria. A loan of \$5 million made to Oesterreichische Investitionskredit, A.G. (IVK), was to increase the resources available to IVK for loans to private industrial enterprise in Austria.

Colombia. A loan of \$50 million to the Empresa de Energia Eléctrica de Bogota was to help finance the new 150,000-kilowatt Colegio hydro-electric plant, the addition of a second 33,000-kilowatt unit at the nearby Zipaquirá thermal plant, an increase in storage reservoir capacity to feed existing power plants in the dry season, and improved distribution facilities in Bogota and the surrounding area.

Ethiopia. A loan of \$2.9 million to the Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia was to help finance equipment required for the further improvement and extension of Ethiopia's telephone and telegraph network, begun with the help of a Bank loan 10 years ago.

Finland. A loan of \$25 million in Finland was to help finance a 303,000-kilowatt increase in Finland's thermal generating capacity through the expansion of two power plants, one in Helsinki and the other near Turku, and the construction of a new plant at Kotka.

Ghana. A loan of \$47 million was made to the Volta River Authority to help construct a

large dam on the Volta River at Akosombo and a hydro-electric power plant with an initial capacity of 589,000 kilowatts. The loan was part of an international financing programme to make possible construction not only of the electric power project but also of an aluminium smelter.

Iceland. A \$2 million loan to Iceland will help to finance the extension of the system which supplies hot water for commercial and domestic heating purposes in Reykjavik, the capital.

India. Like earlier Bank loans totalling \$40 million, a loan of \$20 million was made in 1962 to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., a privately owned development bank, to increase its foreign exchange resources for loans to private industrial enterprises.

Israel. Israel received a loan of \$22 million to assist a programme to build or reconstruct about 512 miles of inter-urban highways and to improve 155 miles of feeder and access roads.

Mexico. One loan of \$130 million was made to assist the Federal Electricity Commission's four-year expansion programme which was to add 2.5 million kilowatts of capacity to the Commission's systems and greatly expand transmission and distribution facilities. A second loan of \$30.5 million was to help finance a programme including the construction of 240 miles of toll roads, four access roads, five toll bridges, and ferry services across the Bay of California.

Morocco. For the first time, the Bank and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), embarked on joint financing whose purpose was to expand the resources of the Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique, a development bank in Morocco. The Bank lent \$15 million, and IFC invested 7.5 million Moroccan dirhams (equivalent to US\$1.5 million) in common stock of the Moroccan bank.

Nigeria. A loan of \$13.5 million was to help the Nigerian Ports Authority to extend and improve the Port of Lagos to enable it to handle the increased traffic expected over the next few years.

Pakistan. Two loans totalling \$23 million were to help finance the improvement and

expansion of the railway systems in West and East Pakistan.

Panama. A loan of \$4 million was for the expansion of electric power facilities in the Central Provinces.

Philippines. The National Power Corporation of the Philippines borrowed \$3.7 million to double the capacity of the Maria Cristina Falls 50,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power plant on Mindanao.

Thailand. Two loans totalling \$9 million were made for irrigation projects on the Central Plain, Thailand's chief rice-producing region, and on the Petchburi Plain on the Thai Peninsula.

Uruguay. Uruguay received a loan of \$18.5 million to bring its main north-south 320-mile trunk highway up to all-weather standards and to improve road maintenance operations.

Yugoslavia. A five-year expansion programme which was to add 1,751,000 kilowatts of new generating capacity in Yugoslavia was aided by a \$30 million loan.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE

In 1962, the new Development Advisory Service recruited 20 senior financial advisers and economists. Members of the Service were sent to Chile, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Thailand to furnish economic and financial advice to the Governments concerned.

The Bank broadened its programme of project feasibility and sector studies, designed to assist and speed the preparation and financing of development projects in member countries. The studies initiated during the year included a road project in Burma, a capital market survey in Chile, a general transportation study in Ecuador, port studies in Haiti and Honduras, a study of a crossing of the Hooghly River in Calcutta, India, a feeder road programme in Nigeria, an irrigation project in Peru, and a waterworks and sewerage project for Manila in the Philippines.

The Bank continued to work closely with the United Nations Special Fund, acting as executing agency for projects receiving financial assistance from the Special Fund. One of these projects, a comprehensive study of transportation problems in Argentina, was completed during the year. The Bank agreed to act as execut-

ing agency for two new projects, one providing for the preparation of a long-range plan for the development of the six main river systems of the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil for the generation of electric power, flood control and irrigation, and the other for the study of telecommunication needs in five countries of Central America and Panama and of the region as a whole.

During 1962, the report of the general survey mission to Uganda was published, as was the report of the mission to assist the Spanish Government in the preparation of a development programme. The report of the economic mission to the Philippines was transmitted to the Government. Also published was the report of a study group of a 10-year plan for improvements in Colombia's highways, railroads, inland waterways, seaports and airports of national significance.

The Economic Development Institute, the Bank's staff college affording senior officials of less developed member countries opportunities to study economic management, began its eighth regular course in October. The Institute also held a special 10-week course on development planning for 18 French-speaking officials from 13 less developed countries. The 400-item libraries in English on economic development, which had been prepared by the Institute with financial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation, were distributed to central banks, finance ministries or planning agencies in the less developed countries. Preparation of a similar library in French was completed. The Bank also continued its general training course for junior officials from member countries. The Bank began a study to determine how it might be able to make a useful contribution in the field of education by making grants to assist technical, vocational, or other educational projects of a sort closely related to the objectives of the Bank and IDA.

AID CONSORTIA

The Bank sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to India and Pakistan. The purpose of these groups was to provide a firm basis for international development aid to these two countries by co-ordinating bilateral efforts. The Con-

sortium on Aid to India met in July and indicated additional commitments for the second year of India's third Five-Year Plan. These additional contributions brought the total amount of aid indicated by the Consortium for the two years April 1961-March 1963 to \$2,365 million. The Pakistan Consortium, which met in January 1962, agreed upon additional programmes of aid for the second and third years of the second Five-Year Plan (July 1961-June 1963). The January meeting was successful in covering the full requirement, estimated at \$945 million. (Of this, \$320 million had been committed by Consortium members at a meeting in June 1961.)

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Net income for the Bank in the calendar year 1962 amounted to \$76 million, a new peak. Loan commissions totalled \$30 million. All net income and commissions are credited to reserves, which aggregated \$755 million by 31 December 1962.

Loan disbursements in 1962 were \$576 million, compared with \$459 million in 1961. By 31 December 1962, disbursements had reached \$5,100 million.

Loan repayments in 1962 were \$240 million, of which \$117 million was repaid to the Bank and \$123 million to investors who had purchased borrowers' obligations from it.

Sales of borrowers' obligations from the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$307 million, which brought aggregate sales up to \$1,400 million on 31 December 1962.

The Bank's outstanding funded debt was \$2,537.9 million at the end of December. The Bank sold five new bond and note issues in the year, totalling the equivalent of \$144.3 million. In January it brought its first issue in nearly two years to the market in the United States, when a \$100 million issue of 4.5 per cent 20-year bonds were offered at par to the public. In the same month, an issue of 4 per cent Swiss franc bonds—amounting to 100 million Swiss francs—was offered at par on the market in Switzerland. A \$40 million guilder (US\$11 million) issue was offered to the public in the Netherlands. The Bank arranged for its first borrowings in Austria in 1962. A public offering of \$5 million, 4.5 per cent, 15-year United

States dollar bonds was made at a price of 102 per cent to the public. This was the first non-shilling issue to be publicly offered in the Austrian market since 1930. Also in Austria, the Bank arranged to place with the Oesterreichische National Bank, the central bank of Austria, a \$5 million issue of United States dollar notes. A total of \$100 million of United States dollar bonds was refunded.

Member countries of the Bank had subscribed \$20,663 million to its capital by the end of 1962. Ten per cent was paid in; 90 per cent was subject to call, if necessary, to meet the Bank's obligations, thereby providing a backing for the sale of securities on the world's investment markets.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE BANK
(As of 31 December 1962)

Payable in U.S. Dollars	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars
4% 2-Year Bonds of 1961, due 1963	100,000,000
354% 2-Year Bonds of 1962, due 1964	100,000,000
31/2% Notes of 1961, due 1964-65	148,000,000
3 3/4% Notes of 1961, due 1965-67	80,000,000
Notes of 1961, due 1967: 4% to 1963; 334% thereafter	30,000,000
4% Notes of 1962, due 1967	5,000,000
41/2% 12-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1968-72	120,000,000
33/4% 10-Year Bonds of 1958, due 1968	150,000,000
31/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969	72,981,000
31/2% 19-Year Bonds of 1952, due 1971	47,357,000
3% 25-Year Bonds of 1947, due 1972	132,377,000
41/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1958, due 1973	100,000,000
33/8% 23-Year Bonds of 1952, due 1975	41,910,000
3% 25-Year Bonds of 1951, due 1976	48,810,000
41/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1957, due 1977	85,677,000
41/% 15-Year Bonds of 1962, due 1977	5,000,000
41/4% 21-Year Bonds of 1957, due 1978	100,000,000
41/4% 21-Year Bonds of 1958, due 1979	150,000,000
43/4% 23-Year Bonds of 1957, due 1980	70,601,000
31/4% 30-Year Bonds of 1951, due 1981	100,000,000
41/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1962, due 1982	95,500,000
5% 25-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1985	125,000,000
Sub-Total	1,908,213,000
Payable in Belgian Francs	
5% 10-Year Bonds of 1959, due 1969 (B.F.500,000,000)	10,000,000
Sub-Total	10,000,000
Payable in Canadian Dollars	
31/4% 10-Year Bonds of 1955, due 1965 (Can.\$ 12,000,000)	11,100,011
31/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969 (Can.\$21,172,000)	19,584,120
Sub-Total	30,684,131

	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars
Payable in Deutsche Marks	
31/2% Notes of 1961, due 1964-65 (DM200,000,000)	50,000,000
Notes of 1961, due 1965-67 (DM200,- 000,000) : 43/4% to 1963; 33/4% there- after	50,000,000
41/2% Bonds of 1960, due 1968-72 (DM500,000,000)	125,000,000
5% Bonds of 1959, due 1974 (DM200,000,000)	50,000,000
Sub-Total	275,000,000
Payable in Italian Lire	
5% Bonds of 1961, due 1976 (Lit. 15,000,000,000)	24,000,000
Sub-Total	24,000,000
Payable in Netherlands Guilders	
31/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969 (f.25,580,000)	7,066,298
31/2% 20 Year Bonds of 1955, due 1975 (f.33,153,000)	9,158,287
41/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1961, due 1981 (f.50,000,000)	13,812,155
41/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1962, due 1982 (f.40,000,000)	11,049,724
Sub-Total	41,086,464
Payable in Pounds Sterling	
314% 20-Year Stock of 1951, due 1971 (£3,664,147)	10,259,612
31/2% 20-Year Stock of 1954, due 1974 (£4,326,717)	12,114,807
5% 23-Year Stock of 1959, due 1982 (£10,000,000)	28,000,000
Sub-Total	50,374,419
Payable in Swiss Francs	
33/8% Swiss Franc Loan of 1957, due 1963-65 (Sw.F.100,000,000)	23,269,342
33/4% Loan of 1961, due 1966-68 (Sw.F.100,000,000)	23,269,343
4% Loan of 1961, due 1967 (Sw.F.33,333,333)	7,756,448
31/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1953, due 1968 (Sw.F.50,000,000)	11,634,671
31/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1953 (Nov. Is- sue), due 1968 (Sw.F.50,000,000)	11,634,671
31/2% 18-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1972 (Sw.F.50,000,000)	11,634,671
41/2% 12-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1972 (Sw.F.60,000,000)	13,961,606
4% 11-Year Bonds of 1962, due 1973 (Sw.F.100,000,000)	23,269,342
4% 15-Year Bonds of 1959, due 1974 (Sw.F.100,000,000)	23,269,343
4% 15-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1975 (Sw.F.60,000,000)	13,961,606

	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars
31/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1955, due 1976 (Sw.F.50,000,000)	11,634,671
4% 18-Year Bonds of 1961, due 1979 (Sw.F. 100,000,000)	23,269,343
Sub-Total	198,565,057
Gross Total	2,537,923,071

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR LENDING
(As of 31 December 1962)

Capital	Expressed in U.S. Dollars
Authorized (210,000) shares	21,000,000,000
Subscribed (206,631) shares	20,663,100,000
Paid in:	
Portion paid in gold or U.S. dollars	219,971,000*
Portion paid in the currencies of the respective members	1,847,389,000
Total paid in	2,067,360,000
Subject to call only to meet obliga- tions of the Bank	18,595,740,000
Gross Total	20,663,100,000
Funds Available for Lending	
Portion of subscriptions of all members paid in gold or U.S. dollars	219,971,000*
National currency portion of subscrip- tion of the United States	571,500,000
National currency portion of subscrip- tions made available by other members	886,034,000
Total available capital subscriptions	1,677,505,000
Funds available from operations	515,882,000
Funds available from outstanding debt (including delayed deliveries)	2,542,423,000
Funds available from principal repay- ments	603,566,000
Funds available from loans agreed to be sold:	
Effective loans 1,402,475,000†	
Non-effective loans 2,380,000	1,404,855,000
Gross total available funds	6,744,231,000
Disbursed on loans, less \$11,102,000 exchange adjustments	5,125,086,000
Excess of available funds over loan disbursements	1,619,145,000

* Of this amount, \$13,235,000 represents the amount of national currencies converted by some members to be used and reused as United States dollars.

† Of this amount, \$592,768,000 has been repaid to purchasers of loans.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1962
(In U.S. Dollars)

Income	
Income from investments	54,258,315
Income from loans:	
Interest	123,698,500
Commitment charges	9,178,882
Commissions	29,986,059
Service charges	21,438
Other income	1,183,617
Gross Income	218,326,811
Deduct: Amount equivalent to commis- sions appropriated to Special Reserve	29,986,059
Gross Income less Reserve Deduction	188,340,752
Expenses	
Administrative Expenses:	
Personal services	6,774,844
Contributions to staff benefits	1,057,481
Fees and compensation	1,093,603
Representation	132,426
Travel	1,934,212
Supplies and material	106,556
Office occupancy	663,123
Communication services	397,336
Furniture and equipment	161,003
Books and library services	181,360
Printing	138,832
Insurance	64,002
Other expenses	6,870
Total administrative expenses	12,711,648
Interest on borrowings	97,066,011
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	1,912,107
Discount on sale of loans	6,338,683
Gross Expenses	118,028,449
Net Income: appropriated to Supple- mental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees	70,312,303

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET
(For Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1963)
(In U.S. Dollars)

Board of Governors	305,000
Executive Directors	692,000
Staff:	
Personal services	6,583,500
Staff benefits	1,035,500
Travel	1,321,000
Consultants	180,000
Representation	95,000
	9,215,000
Other administrative expenses:	
Fees and compensations	113,000
Supplies and materials	104,500
Office occupancy	646,500
Communications	378,500
Furniture and equipment	162,000

Printing	140,500	Economic Development	
Books and library service	162,000	Institute	693,000
Insurance	100,500	Training programmes	93,000
Other	5,000	Other services	73,500
	1,812,500		3,239,500
Services to member countries :		Contingency	200,000
Project and sector studies	1,700,000		
General survey missions	209,000	Total	15,464,000
Resident missions	471,000		

**ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS
AND VOTING POWER**
(As of 31 December 1962)

	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	0.15	Abdullah Malikyar	Abdul Hai Aziz	550	0.24
Argentina	373.3	1.81	Ricardo P. Pasman	Alejandro E. Frers	3,983	1.75
Australia	533.0	2.58	Harold E. Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	5,580	2.46
Austria	100.0	0.48	Josef Klaus	Hubert Schmid	1,250	0.55
Belgium	450.0	2.18	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	4,750	2.09
Bolivia	21.0	0.10	Humberto Fossati	Adolfo Linares	460	0.20
Brazil	373.3	1.81	Rocha Walther Moreira	Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes	3,983	1.75
Burma	40.0	0.19	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	650	0.29
Canada	750.0	3.63	Donald M. Fleming	A. F. W. Plumptre	7,750	3.42
Ceylon	60.0	0.29	C. P. de Silva	H. S. Amerasinghe	850	0.37
Chile	93.3	0.45	Eduardo Figueroa	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,183	0.52
China	750.0	3.63	Chia-Kan Yen	Tse-kai Chang	7,750	3.42
Colombia	93.3	0.45	Carlos Sanz de Santamaria	Salvador Camacho Roldan	1,183	0.52
Costa Rica	8.0	0.04	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	330	0.14
Cyprus	15.0	0.07	R. D. Theocharis	M. E. Guven	400	0.18
Denmark	173.3	0.84	Otto Muller	Foul Bjorn Olsen	1,983	0.87
Dominican Republic	8.0	0.04	José Joaquín Gómez	Lydia Pichardo Lapeyrette	330	0.14
Ecuador	12.8	0.06	Guillermo Arosemena	Nef tali Ponce-Miranda	378	0.17
El Salvador	6.0	0.03	Francisco Aquino	Luis Escalante-Arce	310	0.14
Ethiopia	10.0	0.05	Menasse Lemma	Bulcha Demekesa	350	0.15
Federation of Malaya	50.0	0.24	Tan Siew Sin	Dato' Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	750	0.33
Finland	76.0	0.37	R. v. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	1,010	0.45
France	1,050.0	5.08	Minister of Finance	Pierre Paul Schweitzer	10,750	4.74
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,050.0	5.08	Ludwig Erhard	Heinz Starke	10,750	4.74
Ghana	46.7	0.23	F. K. D. Goka	Hubert C. Kessels	717	0.32
Greece	50.0	0.24	Lambros Eutaxias	Ioannis Paraskevopoulos	750	0.33
Guatemala	8.0	0.04	Manuel A. Bendfeldt	Max Jiménez Pinto	330	0.14
Haiti	15.0	0.07	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	400	0.18
Honduras	6.0	0.03	Celeo Dávila	Ricardo Alduvin Abaunza	310	0.14
Iceland	15.0	0.07	Petur Benediktsson	Thors Thors	400	0.18
India	800.0	3.87	Morarji R. Desai	L. K. Jha	8,250	3.64
Indonesia	220.0	1.06	R. M. Notohamiprodjo	Mr. Sumanang	2,450	1.08
Iran	90.0	0.44	Abdol Hossein Behnia	Djaleddin Aghili	1,150	0.51
Iraq	15.0	0.07	Mudhaffar H. Jamil	Abdul Hassan Zalzal	400	0.18
Ireland	60.0	0.29	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	850	0.37
Israel	33.3	0.16	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	583	0.26
Italy	360.0	1.74	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	3,850	1.70

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
Japan	666.0	3.22	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	6,910	3.05
Jordan	15.0	0.07	Abed Elwahhab Majali	Kamal Shair	400	0.18
Korea, Rep. of	25.0	0.12	Se Ryun Kim	Pyong Do Min	500	0.22
Kuwait	66.7	0.32	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdul Aziz Ahmad Al-Bahar	917	0.40
Laos	10.0	0.05	Phouangphet Phanareth	Oudong Souvannavong	350	0.15
Lebanon	9.0	0.04	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	340	0.15
Liberia	15.0	0.07	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	400	0.18
Libya	20.0	0.10	Ahmed Lahsairi	A. A. Attiga	450	0.20
Luxembourg	20.0	0.10	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	450	0.20
Mexico	173.3	0.84	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernández Delgado	1,983	0.87
Morocco	70.0	0.34	M'Hamed Douiri	Mohamed Aminé Bengeloun	950	0.42
Nepal	10.0	0.05	Surya Bahadur Thapa	Yadav Prasad Pant	350	0.15
Netherlands	550.0	2.66	J. Zijlstra	S. Posthuma	5,750	2.53
New Zealand	166.7	0.81	H. R. Lake	E. L. Greensmith	1,917	0.84
Nicaragua	6.0	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Juan José Lugo	310	0.14
Nigeria	66.7	0.32	Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	Reginald A. Clarke	917	0.40
Norway	133.3	0.64	Oscar Christian Gundersen	Thomas Lovold	1,583	0.70
Pakistan	200.0	0.97	Abdul Qadir	Aftab Ahmad Khan	2,250	0.99
Panama	0.4	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	254	0.11
Paraguay	6.0	0.03	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	310	0.14
Peru	35.0	0.17	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley	600	0.26
Philippines	100.0	0.48	Andres V. Castillo	Bienvenido Y. Dizon	1,250	0.55
Portugal	80.0	0.39	Antonio M. Pinto Barbosa	Luis Teixeira Pinto	1,050	0.46
Saudi Arabia	73.3	0.35	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Mahjoob Hassanain	983	0.43
Senegal	33.3	0.16	Karim Gaye	Jean Duhamel	583	0.26
Sierre Leone	15.0	0.07	A. M. Margai	John Taylor	400	0.18
Somalia	15.0	0.07	Abdulcadir Mohamed Aden	Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi	400	0.18
South Africa	200.0	0.97	T. E. Dönges	M. H. de Kock	2,250	0.99
Spain	200.0	0.97	Mariano Navarro Rubio	Juan Antonio Ortiz Gracia	2,250	0.99
Sudan	20.0	0.10	Abdel Magid Ahmed	Hamzah Mirghani Hamzah	450	0.20
Sweden	200.0	0.97	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,250	0.99
Syria	20.0	0.10	G. Khoury	Abdulsattar Noueilati	450	0.20
Tanganyika	33.0	0.16	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	583	0.26
Thailand	60.0	0.29	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Boonma Wongswan	850	0.37
Togo	15.0	0.07	Hospice Dominique Coco	Vu van Thai	400	0.18
Tunisia	30.0	0.15	Ahmed Ben Salah	Abdesselam Ben Ayed	550	0.24
Turkey	115.0	0.56	Ferit Melen	ZiyaKayla	1,400	0.62
United Arab Republic	106.6	0.52	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,316	0.58
United Kingdom	2,600.0	12.58	Reginald Maudling	Sir Denis Rickett	26,250	11.57
United States	6,350.0	30.73	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	63,750	28.10
Uruguay	10.5	0.05	Raúl Ybarra San Martin	Roberta Ferber	355	0.16
Venezuela	140.0	0.68	Rafaël Alfonso Ravard	Miguel Herrera Romero	1,650	0.73
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	30.0	0.15	Tran Huu Phuong	Vu Quoc Thuc	550	0.24
Yugoslavia	106.7	0.52	Kiro Gligorov	Antonije Tasic	1,317	0.58
Total	20,663.1	100.00			226,881	100.00

* Less than .005 per cent.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES (As of 31 December 1962)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	Erle Cocke, Jr.	United States
David B. Pitblado	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larre	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Koinzer	Federal Republic of Germany
G. S. Krishna Moorthi	Arun K. Gosh	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Japan, Thailand, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal
Mohamed Shoaib (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
José Aragonés (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece
Reignson C. Chen (China)	(Vacant)	China
Alice Brun (Denmark)	Eino Suomela (Finland)*	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejia-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahan Tazi (Morocco)	Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Indonesia, Morocco, Federation of Malaya, 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

* Effective 1 January 1963.

NOTE: Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Togo are not yet formally represented by an Executive Director.

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES (As of 31 December 1962)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods*	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Vice-Présidents: J. Burke Knapp, Geoffrey M. Wilson	Special Representative for Europe: John D. Miller
Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld	Director of Operations—Africa: Pierre Moussa
General Counsel: A. Broches	Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East: Escott Reid
Director of Operations—Far East: I. P. M. Cargill	Special Adviser: Leonard B. Rist
Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh	Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere: Orvis A. Schmidt
Director of Operations—Europe: S. R. Cope	Acting Director of Economic Staff: John C. de Wilde
Director of Development Services: Richard H. Demuth	Director, Economic Development Institute: John H. Adler
Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.	
Associate Director of Development Services: Michael L. Hoffman	
Director of Administration: William F. Howell	
Director of Marketing: George L. Martin	

* Took office 1 January 1963.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON

LONDON OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
London Office
27/32 Old Jewry
London, E.C.2, England

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Marketing Department
33 Liberty Street
New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.

PARIS OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
European Office
4 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France

CHAPTER VII

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

In 1962, the International Finance Corporation (IFC)¹ began to exercise its newly acquired authority, approved by the Corporation's Board of Governors in September 1961, to invest in capital stock. The new authority opened the way for IFC not only to invest in shares of industrial enterprises but to join in underwriting the offerings of shares to other investors, and it thereby significantly enlarged the role which the Corporation could play in promoting investment in the less developed areas of the world. The Corporation increased its activities in seeking and obtaining participation by private investors in its own investments, thereby stimulating the flow of international private capital.

A second important development was the creation of a Development Bank Services Department in IFC. The Corporation and its parent institution, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have always attached great importance to the role that domestic development banks might play in stimulating industrial growth. The new IFC Department was to take the lead, not only for IFC but also for the Bank and its other affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), in considering all proposals for financial and technical assistance to industrial development banks.

Twelve countries joined IFC during 1962. At the close of the year, 72 countries were

members, and their paid-in subscriptions totalled \$98,087,000. The new member countries admitted in 1962 were: Cyprus on 2 March, \$83,000; Liberia on 28 March, \$83,000; Syria on 28 June, \$72,000; Tunisia on 25 July, \$133,000; Morocco on 30 August, \$388,000; Togo on 4 September, \$83,000; Senegal on 31 August, \$184,000; Somalia on 31 August, \$83,000; Tanganyika on 10 October, \$184,000; Kuwait on 13 September, \$369,000; Saudi Arabia on 13 September, \$111,000; and Sierra Leone on 10 September, \$83,000.

The Corporation's Board of Governors held its sixth annual meeting in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., on 18 September 1962.

INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

During 1962, the International Finance Corporation made 11 investments, including underwriting commitments, totalling \$23 million for projects located in 10 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.

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.

From the beginning of its operations—in July 1956—to 31 December 1962, the Corporation had made 56 investments including underwriting commitments, totalling \$80.5 million in 23 member countries.

The Corporation's investments during 1962 continued to cover a wide variety of industrial operations.

Chile. In conjunction with a loan made by the Inter-American Development Bank, IFC agreed to invest \$3 million—repayable over 10 years—in *Compañía Manufacturera de Paños y Cartones, S.A.* The investment was to assist the largest pulp and paper manufacturer in Latin America in financing an expansion programme which was expected to make the production of pulp considerably more economical and to strengthen the company's competitive position in the export market. It was expected that up to 140,000 tons of the production of the mill would be exported yearly to other Latin American countries.

Colombia. *Compañía Colombiana de Tejidos, S.A. (COLTEJER)*, the largest textile manufacturer in Latin America, received an IFC investment of \$2 million to help finance a \$13 million modernization and expansion programme started in 1959. The main operations of COLTEJER comprise spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton and synthetic blend fabrics, and the manufacture of yarn and thread.

Six private banks in the United States, Switzerland and Germany participated for a total of \$1,725,000 in the IFC commitment, thus leaving only \$275,000 for IFC's own account. The investment consisted of two series of unsecured 7 per cent dollar notes, each for \$1 million; one was repayable by 1966, the other by 1969 and might be tendered for payment of certain option rights on shares of COLTEJER.

Costa Rica. An IFC investment of \$269,513, including the purchase of \$75,513 worth of new common shares, was made in *Productos de Concrete, S.A.*, to add to the company's working capital and to enable it to expand its capacity to manufacture stressed and other concrete products for which there was a growing demand in the country.

Greece. IFC invested \$600,000 in *Aevol Industrial Company of Organic Fertilizers, S.A.*, a company sponsored by Greek, Italian and American interests. IFC's investment was to be represented by unsecured dollar notes at 7½ percent interest, repayable over 11 years, and a small interest in Aevol's common stock. Aevol was to manufacture organic fertilizer at Salonika, converting municipal refuse through bacterial decomposition by a process developed at Earp Laboratories, a United States corporation.

India. An investment of \$900,000, including the investment of \$380,000 in common shares, was approved to help *Precision Bearings India, Ltd.*, of Bombay construct a plant for the manufacture of a wide variety of ball bearings. Because of the continuous expansion of the engineering industries in India, the manufacture of bearings, which had been imported, was intended to meet the growing demand for these basic components as well as make possible a saving in foreign exchange expenditures.

Mexico. IFC made two investment commitments totalling \$5.1 million. The first was to assist *Compañía Fundidora de Fierro y Acero de Monterrey, S.A. (FUNDIDORA)*, the largest private steel company in Mexico, to complete its current programme to expand steel production from 200,000 to 500,000 tons annually. For this project, IFC and *Crédito Bursatil*, a Mexican institution, formed a syndicate to underwrite an issue of capital shares in FUNDIDORA which was believed to be the largest private industrial issue hitherto underwritten in Mexico. IFC also subscribed a block of shares outright, thus increasing its initial commitment to over \$4 million. In the other investment in Mexico, IFC helped to purchase and otherwise assisted in the placement of new securities to be issued by another manufacturer of steel products, *Tubos de Acero de Mexico, S.A.*

Peru. IFC invested an additional \$197,290 in *Fertilizantes Sintéticos, S.A.*, which in 1959 had already received \$3,886,000. *Fertilizantes* operates a plant which produces synthetic ammonia and its derivatives.

Philippines. In conjunction with an International Bank loan, IFC agreed to provide up to \$4.4 million in share capital for the Private

Development Corporation of the Philippines, a new corporation being established to assist the expansion of private industry in the country. The new corporation was to make long- and medium-term loans to privately controlled industrial and other productive enterprises. It was also to invest in the equity of private enterprises, underwrite new issues of securities, guarantee loans from other investment sources, and provide managerial and technical advice and assistance.

Spain. IFC invested \$3 million in Fábrica Española Magnetos, S.A. (FEMSA), the leading Spanish manufacturer of automotive electrical equipment. The investment consisted of a loan of \$2.5 million and the subscription of approximately \$500,000 in common shares. This was the first IFC investment to include the subscription of capital shares as part of the initial commitment. IFC funds were to help FEMSA to expand its operations. The company expected an increasing demand for its products because of the growing markets for motor vehicles and engines in Spain.

Tunisia. Along with industrial interests in Sweden and the United States, IFC invested in NPK Engrais S.A.T., a new Tunisian company which was to construct and operate a triple superphosphate fertilizer plant at the port of Sfax. The new plant was to have an annual capacity of approximately 150,000 metric tons of triple superphosphate to be produced from local deposits of rock phosphate. The IFC investment was \$2 million in 7 per cent unsecured notes and \$1.5 million in capital shares.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

During the calendar year 1962, IFC received \$75,000 as profits from sales of investments, bringing total profits from sales of investments to \$522,352.

SALES AND PARTICIPATIONS AND UNDERWRITING COMMITMENTS

During the year, sales of and participations in IFC investments and underwriting commit-

ments totalled \$4.7 million. These transactions raised the total amount of investments sold to \$13.8 million.

ACQUISITION BY OTHERS OF STAND-BY AND UNDERWRITING COMMITMENTS

During 1962, acquisition by others of securities covered by stand-by and underwriting commitments totalled \$2.4 million.

INCOME AND RESERVE

Gross earnings for the year ending 31 December 1962 totalled \$4.8 million; after deduction of administrative expenses of \$2 million, net income for the year came to \$2.8 million.

Disbursements against the Corporation's investments during the year amounted to \$18.6 million. Accumulated net income, which was transferred to a reserve against losses, totalled \$14.7 million as of 31 December 1962.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(1 July 1961-30 June 1962)

Income	U.S. Dollars
Income from United States Government obligations and time deposits	2,318,299
Income from loans, equity investments and underwriting commitments	2,279,216
Other income	2,430
Gross Income	4,599,945
Expenses	
Administrative expenses:	
Personal services	1,100,793
Contributions to staff benefits	141,500
Fees and compensation	141,988
Representation	29,235
Travel	284,765
Supplies and material	18,668
Office occupancy	121,104
Communication services	54,222
Furniture and equipment	20,052
Books and library services	18,117
Printing	30,459
Insurance	8,376
Other expenses	655
Gross Expenses	1,969,934
Net Income (allocated to reserve against losses)	2,630,011

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER
(As of 31 December 1962)

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	Abdul Hai Aziz	361	0.31
Argentina	1,662	1.69	Ricardo P. Pasman	Alejandro E. Frers	1,912	1.65
Australia	2,215	2.26	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	2,465	2.12
Austria	554	0.57	Josef Klaus	Hubert Schmid	804	0.69
Belgium	2,492	2.54	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	2,742	2.36
Bolivia	78	0.08	Humberto Fossati Rocha	Adolfo Linares	328	0.28
Brazil	1,163	1.19	Walther Moreira Salles	Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes	1,413	1.22
Burma	166	0.17	UKyawNyein	U Kyaw Nyun	416	0.36
Canada	3,600	3.67	Donald M. Fleming	A. F. W. Plumptre	3,850	3.32
Ceylon	166	0.17	P. B. G. Kalugalla	H. S. Amerasinghe	416	0.36
Chile	388	0.40	Eduardo Figueroa	Alvaro Orrego Barros	638	0.55
Colombia	388	0.40	Carlos Sanz de Santamaria	Salvador Camacho Roldan	638	0.55
Costa Rica	22	0.02	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	272	0.23
Cyprus	83	0.08	R. D. Theocharis	M. E. Guven	333	0.29
Denmark	753	0.77	Otto Muller	Poul Bjorn Olsen	1,003	0.86
Dominican Republic	22	0.02	José Joaquin Gó-mez	Luis Scheker	272	0.23
Ecuador	35	0.04	Guillermo Arosemena	Neftali Ponce-Miranda	285	0.25
El Salvador	11	0.01	Francisco Aquino	Luis Escalante-Arce	261	0.23
Ethiopia	33	0.03	Menasse Lemma	Bulcha Demeksa	283	0.24
Federation of Malaya	277	0.28	Tan Siew Sin	Dato' Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	527	0.45
Finland	421	0.43	R. v. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	671	0.58
France	5,815	5.93	Minister of Finance	Pierre Paul Schweitzer	6,065	5.23
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3,655	3.73	Ludwig Erhard	Heinz Starke	3,905	3.36
Ghana	166	0.17	F. K. D. Goka	W. M. Q. Halm	416	0.36
Greece	277	0.28	Lambros Eutaxias	Ioannis Paraskevopoulos	527	0.45
Guatemala	22	0.02	Manuel A. Bendfeldt	Max Jiménez Pinto	272	0.23
Haiti	22	0.02	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	272	0.23
Honduras	11	0.01	Celeo Davila	Ricardo Alduvin Abaunza	261	0.23
Iceland	11	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	261	0.23
India	4,431	4.52	Morarji R. Desai	L. K. Jha	4,681	4.03
Iran	372	0.38	Abdol Hossein Behnia	Djalaledin Aghili	622	0.54
Iraq	67	0.07	Mudhaffar H. Jamil	Abdul Hassan Zalzal	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	2.03	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	2,244	1.93
Japan	2,769	2.82	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	3,019	2.60
Jordan	33	0.03	Abed Elwahhab Majali	Kamal Shair	283	0.24
Kuwait	369	0.38	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdul Aziz Ahmad Al-Bahar	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	0.29
Libya	55	0.06	Ahmed Lahsairi	A. A. Attiga	305	0.26
Luxembourg	111	0.11	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	361	0.31
Mexico	720	0.73	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	970	0.84
Morocco	388	0.40	M'Hamed Douiri	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	638	0.55
Netherlands	3,046	3.11	J. Zijlstra	S. Posthuma	3,296	2.84
New Zealand	923	0.94	H. R. Lake	E. L. Greensmith	1,173	1.01
Nicaragua	9	0.01	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Juan José Lugo	259	0.22
Nigeria	369	0.38	Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	Reginald A. Clarke	619	0.53

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
Norway	554	0.57	Oscar Christian Gundersen	Thomas Lovold	804	0.69
Pakistan	1,108	1.13	Mohamed Shoaib	Aftab Ahmad Khan	1,358	1.17
Panama	2	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	252	0.22
Paraguay	16	0.02	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	266	0.23
Peru	194	0.20	Fernando Berckemeyer		444	0.38
Philippines	166	0.17	Andrés V. Castillo	Bienvenido Y. Dizon	416	0.36
Saudi Arabia	111	0.11	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Mahjoob Hassanain	361	0.31
Senegal	184	0.19	Karim Gaye	Jean Duhamel	434	0.37
Sierra Leone	83	0.08	A. M. Margai	John Taylor	333	0.29
Somalia	83	0.08	Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden	Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi	333	0.29
South Africa	1,108	1.13	T. E. Dönges	M. H. de Kock	1,358	1.17
Spain	1,108	1.13	Mariano Navarro Rubio	Juan Antonio Ortiz Garcia	1,358	1.17
Sudan	111	0.11	Abdel Magid Ahmed	Hamzah Mirghani Hamzah	361	0.31
Sweden	1,108	1.13	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	1,358	1.17
Syria	72	0.07	G. Khoury	Abdulsattar Noueilati	322	0.28
Tanganyika	184	0.19	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	434	0.37
Thailand	139	0.14	Sunthorn Hongaladarom	Boonma Wongsawan	389	0.34
Togo	83	0.08	Hospice Dominique Coco	Vu van Thai	333	0.29
Tunisia	133	0.14	Ahmed Ben Salah	Abdesselam Ben Ayed	383	0.33
Turkey	476	0.49	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	726	0.63
United Arab Republic	590	0.60	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	840	0.72
United Kingdom	14,400	14.68	Reginald Maudling	Sir Denis Rickett	14,650	12.62
United States	35,168	35.85	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	35,418	30.51
Venezuela	116	0.12	Rafael Alfonzo Ravard	Miguel Herrera Romero	366	0.32
Total	98,087	100.00			116,087	100.00

* Less than .005 per cent.

ANNEX II. DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As of 31 December 1962)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	Erle Cocke, Jr.	United States
David B. Pitblado	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larre	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
C. S. Krishna Moorthi	Arun K. Ghosh	India
Otto Donner	Helmut Koinzer	Federal Republic of Germany
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Mohamed Shoaib (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Kuwait, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Jordan
J. M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, New Zealand
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Franz Oellerer (Austria)	Belgium, Austria, Turkey, Luxembourg
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand
José Aragones (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Alice Brun (Denmark)	Eino Suomela (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
P. Liefstinck (Netherlands)	Aleksander Bogoev (Yugoslavia)*	Netherlands, Cyprus, Israel

Luis Machado (Cuba)*	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Fernando Illanes (Chile)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay
Jorge Mejía-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Morocco, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Libya

* The Board of Directors of the Corporation are composed ex officio of each Executive Director of the International Bank who must have been either appointed by a member of the Bank, which is also a member of the Corporation, or elected in an election in which the votes of at least one member of the Bank, which is also a member of the Corporation, shall have counted toward his election. The alternate to each such Executive Director of the Bank is ex officio an Alternate Director of the Corporation.

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES (As of 31 December 1962)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods	Australasia: Neil J. Paterson
Executive Vice-President: Martin M. Rosen	General Counsel: R. B. J. Richards
Vice-President: J. G. Beevor	Assistant to Management: G. C. Wishart
Director of Development Bank Services: William Diamond	Treasurer: R. W. Cavanaugh
Senior Engineer: J. David Dodd	Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Investments—Africa, Asia and Middle East: Hon. Leonard Hall	Director of Administration: W. F. Howell
Financial and Accounting Officer: (Vacant)	Director of Marketing: George L. Martin
Director of Investments—Latin America, Europe and	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
	Special Representative—Europe: James H. Darton

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS
International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.
Cable Address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE
International Finance Corporation
(New York Office)
33 Liberty Street
New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.

LONDON OFFICE
International Finance Corporation
(London Office)
27/32 Old Jewry
London, E.C.2, England

PARIS OFFICE
International Finance Corporation
(Paris Office)
4 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e France

CHAPTER VIII

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA),¹ an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was established in September 1960 to promote economic development in the less developed areas of the

world included within its membership. It provides finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of pay-

¹ For information about developments prior to 1962, see Y.U.N., 1960, 1961.

ments of recipient countries than do conventional loans. The structure of IDA is adapted to administration by the International Bank. IDA has its own funds, but its directors, officers and staff are those of the Bank, serving ex-officio with the Association. While the terms of IDA lending are much more lenient than those of the Bank, IDA uses the same high standards of project planning and execution when considering a credit operation.

Membership of IDA is open to all member countries of the Bank; by 31 December 1962, IDA had 71 members. The following 15 members were admitted during 1962: Greece on 9 January; Cyprus on 2 March; Liberia on 28 March; Lebanon on 10 April; El Salvador on 23 April; Syria on 28 June; Argentina on 3 August; Togo on 21 August; Somalia on 31 August; Senegal on 31 August; Kuwait on 13 September; Burma on 5 November; Tanganyika on 6 November; Sierra Leone on 13 November; Dominican Republic on 16 November.

CREDIT OPERATIONS

During 1962, IDA extended 15 development credits totalling \$187 million in nine countries. By 31 December 1962, it had extended a total of 33 credits aggregating \$367.45 million in 17 countries. Most of the year's credits went to countries in Asia and the Middle East, which together accounted for \$162.5 million. Latin American countries received credits totalling \$11.35 million. Two African countries borrowed \$7.8 million, and Turkey received a credit of \$5 million.

All of the credits were for a term of 50 years. 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 was to be repayable annually for the final 30 years. The credits were free of interest, but a service charge of 0.75 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 development credits made in 1962 follows:

El Salvador. An \$8 million credit was to be used for the reconstruction of seven trunk roads and the construction of four new feeder roads, all totalling 227 miles in length. It was also to

finance the modernization of maintenance operations on the Coastal Highway, which extends 200 miles across the country from the Guatemala border to Honduras and which was built with the assistance of an \$11.1 million International Bank loan.

Haiti. A \$350,000 credit was to assist in financing highway maintenance and rehabilitation for a period of about one year. The highway maintenance programme was assisted by a Bank loan of \$2.6 million made in 1956, and the IDA credit was to preserve and extend the beneficial results obtained from the Bank-financed programme.

India. India received six credits during the year, totalling \$124 million. Two were for electric power: one, of \$18.5 million, was for the installation of 140,000 kilowatts of new generating capacity and the expansion of transmission facilities in the system operated by the Damodar Valley Corporation, serving one of the most heavily industrialized regions of India; the other, of \$17.5 million, was for the second stage of the Koyna hydro-electric power development, which was to double the capacity of the electricity system serving the highly industrialized Bombay-Poona area. Funds amounting to \$18.7 million from the International Bank had assisted the first stage, under which 240,000 kilowatts of capacity was installed. The IDA credit was to finance the addition of 340,000 kilowatts of capacity, together with expanded transmission facilities.

Two loans were also made for the expansion of irrigation agriculture: a credit of \$15 million was to assist a project to improve and extend the Sone irrigation system in West Bihar, making possible the irrigation of one million crop acres annually, and a credit of \$13 million was to help complete a project to irrigate about 152,000 acres in the Purna River Valley in the state of Maharashtra and to provide a 15,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power station. A credit of \$18 million was to assist the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in carrying out a five-year programme aimed at eliminating ship congestion by expanding the capacity of the port and improving facilities for the handling of cargo and passenger traffic. During its third Five-Year Plan, India intends to invest approximately \$283 million in the expansion and im-

provement of telephone and telegraph services; an IDA credit of \$42 million was to finance the purchase abroad during the next two years of equipment for this programme.

Republic of Korea. A credit of \$14 million was to be used by the Korean National Railroad for the purchase abroad of 115 passenger cars and 800 coal cars and for the services of foreign consultants to assist in the establishment of a modern accounting and statistical system—key items in a five-year programme to increase railroad capacity and improve efficiency.

Nicaragua. A credit of \$3 million was to help finance the expansion and improvement of the water system in Managua, where an adequate and dependable water supply would reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases, improve living conditions and meet the needs of the growing population.

Pakistan. Two credits were extended to Pakistan. One, of \$6.5 million, was to be used by the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation for the development of two industrial estates for small- and medium-scale industries in West Pakistan near Lahore and for the provision of technical assistance to the estates and to small industries in other areas of West Pakistan. The other, of \$18 million, was for the Khairpur ground water and salinity control project in the lower Indus Valley, aimed at restoring and protecting the productivity of more than 300,000 acres of farmland.

Swaziland. A credit of \$2.8 million was to help finance the construction of an all-weather highway extending 112 miles across Swaziland from the border of South Africa to Mozambique. The new highway would facilitate external trade and stimulate Swaziland's economic growth.

Tunisia. IDA made its first credit for education when it extended a \$5 million credit to Tunisia for the construction and equipment of secondary and technical schools.

Turkey. A credit of \$5 million made to the Government was to be re-lent to the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, a privately-owned institution for financing private industrial undertakings in Turkey. Like two International Bank loans, totalling \$18 million, made in previous years, the credit was to provide the Development Bank with foreign exchange for pro-

jects requiring imports of equipment from abroad.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

IDA's financial resources come from subscriptions of its member countries. The Articles of Agreement² provided for initial subscriptions which would have aggregated \$1 billion if all members of the Bank had become members of IDA at the time it was established. For purposes of subscriptions, IDA members are divided into two groups. One group, consisting of the more highly developed member countries, pay their subscriptions entirely in convertible form. The other group, the less developed member countries eligible to borrow from IDA, pay only 10 per cent of their subscriptions in convertible currency; the remaining 90 per cent is paid in national currencies which IDA may use only with the consent of the member concerned. By 31 December 1962, a total of \$947.41 million had been subscribed by members, of which \$763.19 million was to be in convertible form. In addition, IDA received a special supplementary contribution from Sweden of \$5.83 million in convertible form.

IDA's subscriptions are due over a five-year period. By the end of 1962, three payments had been made, providing \$582.66 million for IDA's operations (including restricted portions). Cumulative disbursements on credits at the end of 1962 amounted to \$25.17 million. Accumulated net income on the same date amounted to \$1.93 million.

By mid-1962, IDA had signed credit agreements requiring \$235 million out of the freely convertible resources available from its initial subscriptions. (This figure had risen to over \$367 million by the end of December.) Considering the funds needed for India and Pakistan by June 30, 1963, to fulfill the indications given at meetings of the Consortia on Aid to both countries, and in view of the mounting requirements for operations in other member countries, it was apparent by mid-1962 that most or all of IDA's initial resources might well be committed by mid-1963. Therefore, the Board of Governors, at their annual meeting in September 1962, asked that the Executive

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 643-51.

Directors prepare a report on the prospective years, with a view to replenishing these resources financial requirements of IDA over the coming through additional subscriptions by members.

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As of 31 December 1962)

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	1.01	0.11	Abdullah Malikyar	Abdul Hai Aziz	702	0.31
Argentina	18.83	1.99	Ricardo P. Pasman	Alejandro E. Frers	4,266	1.90
Australia	20.18	2.13	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	4,536	2.02
Austria	5.04	0.53	Josef Klaus	Hubert Schmid	1,508	0.67
Bolivia	1.06	0.11	Humberto Fossati Rocha	Adolfo Linares	712	0.32
Burma	2.02	0.21	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	904	0.40
Canada	37.83	3.99	Donald M. Fleming	A. F. W. Plumptre	8,066	3.59
Ceylon	3.03	0.32	C. P. de Silva	H. S. Amerasinghe	1,106	0.49
Chile	3.53	0.37	Eduardo Figueroa	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,206	0.53
China	30.26	3.19	Chia-Kan Yen	Tse-kai Chang	6,552	2.91
Colombia	3.53	0.37	Carlos Sanz de Santamaria	Salvador Camacho Roldan	1,206	0.53
Costa Rica	0.20	0.02	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	540	0.24
Cyprus	0.76	0.08	R. D. Theocharis	M. E. Guven	652	0.29
Denmark	8.74	0.92	Otto Muller	Poul Bjorn Olsen	2,248	1.00
Dominican Republic	0.40	0.04	José Joaquín Gómez	Lydia Pichardo Lapeyrette	580	0.26
Ecuador	0.65	0.07	Guillermo Arosemena	Neftali Ponce-Miranda	630	0.28
El Salvador	0.30	0.03	Francisco Aquino	Luis Escalante-Arce	560	0.25
Ethiopia	0.50	0.05	Menasse Lemma	Bulcha Demekesa	600	0.27
Federation of Malaya	2.52	0.27	Tan Siew Sin	Dato' Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	1,004	0.45
Finland	3.83	0.41	R. v. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	1,266	0.56
France	52.96	5.59	Minister of Finance	Pierre Paul Schweitzer	11,092	4.93
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	52.96	5.59	Ludwig Erhard	Heinz Starke	11,092	4.93
Ghana	2.36	0.25	F. K. D. Goka	Hubert C. Kessels	972	0.43
Greece	2.52	0.27	Lambros Eutaxias	Ioannis Paraskevopoulos	1,004	0.45
Guatemala	0.40	0.04	Manuel A. Bendfeldt	Max Jiménez Pinto	580	0.26
Haiti	0.76	0.08	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	652	0.29
Honduras	0.30	0.03	Celeo Dávila	Ricardo Alduvin Abaunza	560	0.25
Iceland	0.10	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	520	0.23
India	40.35	4.26	Morarji R. Desai	L. K. Jha	8,570	3.81
Iran	4.54	0.48	Abdol Hossein Behnia	Djalaledin Aghili	1,408	0.63
Iraq	0.76	0.08	Mudhaffar H. Jamil	Abdul Hassan Zalzal	652	0.29
Ireland	3.03	0.32	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	1,106	0.49
Israel	1.68	0.18	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	836	0.37
Italy	18.16	1.92	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	4,132	1.84
Japan	33.59	3.55	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	7,218	3.21
Jordan	0.30	0.03	Abed Elwahhab Majali	Kamal Shair	560	0.25
Korea, Rep. of	1.26	0.13	Se Ryun Kim	Pyong Do Min	752	0.33
Kuwait	3.36	0.36	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdul Aziz Ahmad Al-Bahar	1,172	0.52
Lebanon	0.45	0.05	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	590	0.26
Liberia	0.76	0.08	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	652	0.29
Libya	1.01	0.11	Ahmed Lahsairi	A. A. Attiga	702	0.31
Mexico	8.74	0.92	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	2,248	1.00
Morocco	3.53	0.37	M'Hamed Douiri	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	1,206	0.53
Netherlands	27.74	2.93	J. Zijlstra	S. Posthuma	6,048	2.69

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Nicaragua	0.30	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Juan José Lugo	560	0.25
Nigeria	3.36	0.36	Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	Reginald A. Clarke	1,172	0.52
Norway	6.72	0.71	Oscar Christian Gundersen	Thomas Lovold	1,844	0.82
Pakistan	10.09	1.06	Abdul Qadir	Aftab Ahmad Khan	2,518	1.12
Panama	0.02	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	504	0.22
Paraguay	0.30	0.03	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	560	0.25
Peru	1.77	0.19	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley	854	0.38
Philippines	5.04	0.53	Andres V. Castillo	Bienvenido Y. Dizon	1,508	0.67
Saudi Arabia	3.70	0.39	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Mahjoob Hassanain	1,240	0.55
Senegal	1.68	0.18	Karim Gaye	Jean Duhamel	836	0.37
Sierre Leone	0.76	0.08	A. M. Margai	John Taylor	652	0.29
Somalia	0.76	0.08	Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden	Francesco Palamenghi- Crispi	652	0.29
South Africa	10.09	1.06	T. E. Dönges	M. H. deKock	2,518	1.12
Spain	10.09	1.06	Mariano Navarro Rubio	Juan Antonio Ortiz Gracia	2,518	1.12
Sudan	1.01	0.11	Abdel Magid Ahmed	Hamzah Mirghani Hamzah	702	0.31
Sweden	10.09	1.06	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,518	1.12
Syria	0.95	0.10	G. Khoury	Abdulsattar Noueilati	690	0.31
Tanganyika	1.68	0.18	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	836	0.37
Thailand	3.03	0.32	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Boonma Wongswan	1,106	0.49
Togo	0.76	0.08	Hospice Dominique Coco	Vu van Thai	652	0.29
Tunisia	1.51	0.16	Ahmed Ben Salah	Abdesselam Ben Ayed	802	0.36
Turkey	5.80	0.61	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	1,660	0.74
United Arab Republic	5.08	0.54	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,516	0.67
United Kingdom	131.14	13.84	Reginald Maudling	Sir Denis Rickett	26,728	11.88
United States	320.29	33.81	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	64,558	28.69
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	1.51	0.16	Tran Huu Phuong	Vu Quoc Thuc	802	0.36
Yugoslavia	4.04	0.43	Kiro Gligorov	Antoniye Tasic	1,308	0.58
Total	947.41	100.00			224,982	100.00

* Less than .005 per cent.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES (As of 31 December 1962)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	Erle Cocke, Jr.	United States
David B. Pitblado	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larre	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Koinzer	Federal Republic of Germany
C. S. Krishna Moorthi	Arun K. Gosh	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, Viet-Nam (Republic of)
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Japan, Thailand, Ceylon, Burma
Mohamed Shoaib (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Su- dan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, So- malia, Ethiopia, Lebanon
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Franz Oellerer (Austria)	Turkey, Austria, Korea (Republic of)

Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Aleksander Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel, Cyprus
José Aragones (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)	Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Morocco, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Libya
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

* Effective 1 January 1963.

NOTE: As of 31 December 1962, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Togo were not yet formally represented by an Executive Director.

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1962)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods*	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Vice-Présidents: J. Burke Knapp, Geoffrey M. Wilson	Special Representative for Europe: John D. Miller
Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld	Director of Operations—Africa: Pierre Moussa
General Counsel: A. Broches	Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East: Escott Reid
Director of Operations—Far East: I. P. M. Cargill	Special Adviser: Leonard B. Rist
Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh	Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere: Orvis A. Schmidt
Director of Operations—Europe: S. R. Cope	Acting Director of Economic Staff: John C. de Wilde
Director of Development Services: Richard H. Demuth	Director, Economic Development Institute: John H. Adler
Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.	
Associate Director of Development Services: Michael L. Hoffman	
Director of Administration: William F. Howell	
Director of Marketing: George L. Martin	

* Took office 1 January 1963.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.
Cable Address: INDEVAS WASHINGTON

OTHER OFFICES

International Development Association
(London Office)
27/32 Old Jewry
London, E.C.2, England

International Development Association
(European Office)
4 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France

CHAPTER IX

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

In 1962, the International Monetary Fund¹ received a record total of repayments amounting to over \$1,300 million, or more than twice the total of new drawings.

The Fund's new \$6,000 million borrowing arrangement entered into effect in 1962, as a means of strengthening the financial resources maintained by the Fund in support of the international monetary system.

The Fund's membership rose by seven in 1962, to a total of 82, with the admission of Kuwait on 31 August; Liberia on 28 March; Senegal on 31 August; Sierra Leone on 10 September; Somalia on 31 August; Tanganyika on 10 September; and Togo on 1 August.

Eighteen members of the Fund drew the equivalent of \$584 million from its resources during 1962, and 23 members made repayments equivalent to \$1,316 million. This reduced the total amount of outstanding drawings from \$2,500 million—the figure at the end of 1961—to \$1,600 million on 31 December 1962. It was the largest reduction in outstanding drawings to be made so far in any calendar year of the Fund's activity.

At the end of 1962, the Fund held \$15,346 million in gold and in members' currencies, \$3,000 million of which was held in its gold account. Total drawings since the beginning of the Fund's operations in 1947 amounted to the equivalent of \$6,745.8 million by the end of 1962.

By the end of 1962, the Fund had entered into stand-by arrangements for a total amount of \$5,500 million; these had been used for drawings equivalent to \$1,600 million. Undrawn balances of Fund stand-by arrangements at the end of 1962 provided for drawings up to \$1,600 million. (Stand-by arrangements were introduced by the Fund in 1952 as a facility for giving members advance assurance of access to Fund resources in a fixed amount for a period as long as 12 months. Such assistance has frequently been given in support of fiscal and monetary programmes adopted by members as a means of promoting sound economic growth and development.)

An \$862 million repayment by the United Kingdom of currency purchases had the effect in 1962 of fully restoring that country's position in the Fund, following its \$1,500 million drawing of nine currencies in August 1961. A \$1,000 million stand-by arrangement was made with the United Kingdom in 1962—the largest such arrangement ever agreed to by the Fund. Approved on 27 July, it became effective on 8 August, and was to continue in effect until 7 August 1963. This stand-by arrangement had not, however, been drawn upon by the end of 1962.

There were 16 Fund stand-by arrangements in effect on 31 December 1962 with the following countries: Argentina (for \$50 million), Bolivia (for \$6.5 million), Costa Rica (for \$11.6 million), Ecuador (for \$2 million), El Salvador (for \$11.25 million), Haiti (for \$5 million), Honduras (for \$3.75 million), Iceland (for \$1.63 million), India (for \$75 million), Japan (for \$305 million), Paraguay (for \$5 million), Peru (for \$30 million), the Philippines (for \$40.4 million), the United Arab Republic (for \$5 million), the United Kingdom (for \$1,000 million) and Uruguay (for \$15 million).

During 1962, the Fund received repayments equivalent to \$164 million from the following 11 Latin American members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay. There were drawings amounting to \$96 million by the following nine Latin American countries, all under stand-by arrangements: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Uruguay. These transactions reduced to \$625 million the amount outstanding for the 17 Latin American members that had conducted transactions with the Fund in recent years, namely: Argentina, Boli-

¹ For further information, particularly about the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1962, 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 1962-31 DECEMBER 1962

(Equivalents in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Member	Austrian Schillings	Belgian Francs	French Francs	Deutsche Marks	Italian Lire	Netherlands Guilders	Pounds Sterling	U.S. Dollars	Total*	THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
Argentina	—	—	10.00	10.00	—	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	3.50	
Canada	—	20.00	80.00	80.00	—	20.00	100.00	—	300.00	
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.25	—	11.25	
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.50	7.50	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	2.50	
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	4.00	
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.13	7.13	14.25	
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	5.00	
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.25	3.25	
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	5.00	
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	—	25.00	
Indonesia	—	—	7.00	—	—	—	7.00	7.25	21.25	
Philippines	—	—	—	11.00	—	—	11.20	6.10	28.30	
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.60	—	5.60	
Turkey	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.50	15.00	
United Arab Republic	—	—	—	14.58	5.00	—	22.03	25.78	67.40	
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	15.00	
Total*	7.50	20.00	97.00	115.58	5.00	30.00	199.21	109.51	583.80	

* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

REPURCHASES OF CURRENCY FROM THE FUND, 1 JANUARY 1962-31 DECEMBER 1962
(Equivalents in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Member	Belgian Francs	Canadian Dollars	French Francs	Deutsche Marks	Italian Lire	Netherlands Guilders	Swedish Kroner	U.S. Dollars		Total*	THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.88	39.12	59.00	
Australia	—	10.00	15.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	—	95.00	1.61	176.61	
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.29	—	2.29	
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.50	—	17.50	
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.51	.19	12.70	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.21	.43	6.64	
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.94	3.21	6.15	
El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	8.00	
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.31	—	1.31	
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.73	.02	3.75	
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	4.00	
Iran	—	—	—	20.44	—	—	—	17.50	—	37.94	
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.18	6.82	45.00	
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	—	1.75	
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.24	.67	2.91	
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.49	—	37.49	
Spain	—	.30	—	—	—	—	—	2.59	12.11	15.00	
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.92	—	2.92	
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.17	1.00	2.17	
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.45	2.05	9.50	
United Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	—	10.00	
United Kingdom	45.00	40.00	70.00	180.00	35.00	60.00	15.00	417.00	—	862.00	
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.50	—	7.50	
Total*	45.00	50.30	85.00	235.44	45.00	70.00	15.00	719.17	67.24	1,332.15	

* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

via, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The first drawing on the Fund in 1962 was made early in January by the United Arab Republic, whose balance-of-payments difficulties had been intensified by the effects of pests on agricultural production. It then drew the equivalent of \$22.4 million; in March, it drew an additional \$7.5 million. In May, the Fund entered into a 12-month stand-by arrangement with the United Arab Republic for \$42.5 million; the United Arab Republic had drawn \$37.5 million by the end of 1962.

Also in January 1962, a \$305 million stand-by arrangement was made with Japan, whose domestic investment boom had stimulated imports while exports slackened. This arrangement had not, however, been drawn upon by the end of 1962.

Later in January, the Fund agreed to a drawing by the Philippines, equivalent to \$28.3 million, in support of a broad stabilization programme and exchange reform. Additional Fund assistance was provided in April in the form of a \$40.4 million stand-by arrangement.

Turkey concluded a nine-month stand-by arrangement for \$31 million in March 1962. This arrangement, which provided balance-of-payment support for Turkey's stabilization programme, expired on 31 December 1962 after drawings of \$15 million.

Canada, which returned to a fixed par value system in May 1962, arranged a drawing equivalent to \$300 million in June, the largest to be made on the Fund during the year. This was part of a \$1,050 million total of short-term assistance which Canada obtained through arrangements with the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the United States Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England, as well as with the Fund. The Canadian authorities took additional measures to strengthen their country's fiscal and balance-of-payment position and to defend the stability and convertibility of the Canadian dollar at the new par value.

In July 1962, India entered into a \$100 million stand-by arrangement under which the equivalent of \$25 million was drawn by 31 Decem-

ber. To deal with pressures on the country's external accounts, the authorities pressed a broad export promotion programme, took steps to reduce imports, increased taxation and tightened credit policies.

The Fund's general arrangements for borrowing were the subject of an Executive Board decision on 5 January 1962 and went into effect on 24 October. Under these arrangements, 10 major industrial countries were to stand ready to lend the Fund up to the equivalent of \$6,000 million in their own currencies, should this be needed to avoid a major foreign exchange crisis. Eight of the participants—France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Bundesbank of the Federal Republic of Germany and Sveriges Riksbank—formally announced their adherence to the Executive Board's decision, with maximum commitments aggregating \$5,650 million. Completion of the necessary legislative steps was pending by 31 December 1962 in Belgium and Canada, which had not yet announced their formal adherence to the decision.

Other developments during 1962 included the establishment of initial par values for the currencies of Cyprus, the Federation of Malaya and Portugal. Austria undertook the obligations for currency convertibility as set forth in the Fund's Articles of Agreement, thus bringing to 22, as of 31 December 1962, the number of Fund members whose currencies are convertible under these provisions.

During 1962, the Fund conducted an eleventh annual round of consultations with individual members. These consultations presented an opportunity for examination of the role of fiscal and monetary policy in the exchange problems of members and for inquiry leading towards the reduction of restrictive practices.

Technical assistance provided by the Fund in 1962 was extended by staff missions to member countries for regular consultations and in other advisory efforts. Collection and analysis of statistical material pertaining to member countries and to the international trade and payments field as a whole were continued. Training programmes on the work of the Fund and in balance-of-payments techniques and economic problems were again conducted for

selected staff members of central banks and ministries of finance of member countries.

Publications issued by the Fund during 1962 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; and Direction of International Trade, compiled by the Fund and published jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors was held at Washington, D.C., U.S.A., from 17 to 21 September 1962.

following administrative budget for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1963:

	U.S. Dollars
Board of Governors	288,000
Office of Executive Directors	
Salaries	777,000
Other compensations and benefits	171,000
Travel	233,000
	1,181,000
Staff	
Salaries	4,077,000
Other compensations and benefits	1,437,000
Travel	930,000
	6,444,000
Other Administrative Expenses	
Communications	234,000
Office occupancy expenses	325,000
Books and printing	186,000
Supplies and equipment	160,000
Miscellaneous	162,000
	1,067,000
ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET	
The Fund's Executive Board approved the	Grand Total
	8,980,000

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE FUND, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As of 31 December 1962)

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	0.15	Abdullah Malikyar	Habibullah Mali Achekzai	475	0.28
Argentina	280.00	1.84	Eustaquio Méndez Delfino	Luis M. Otero Monsegur	3,050	1.77
Australia	400.00	2.63	Harold E. Holt	Sir Howard Beale	4,250	2.47
Austria	75.00	0.49	Reinhard Kamitz	Franz Stoeger-Marenpach	1,000	0.58
Belgium	337.50	2.22	Hubert Ansiaux	Maurice Williot	3,625	2.10
Bolivia	22.50	0.15	Augusto Cuadros Sánchez	Claudio Calderon Manrique	475	0.28
Brazil	280.00	1.84	Walther Moreira Salles	Octavio Gouvea de Bulhoes	3,050	1.77
Burma	30.00	0.20	Kyaw Nyein	San Lin	550	0.32
Canada	550.00	3.62	Donald Fleming	Louis Rasminsky	5,750	3.34
Ceylon	45.00	0.30	P. B. G. Kalugalla	D. W. Rajapatirana	700	0.41
Chile	100.00	0.66	Eduardo Figueroa	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,250	0.73
China	550.00	3.62	Chia-Kan Yen	Pao-Hsu Ho	5,750	3.34
Colombia	100.00	0.66	Eduardo Arias Robledo	Germán Botero de los Ríos	1,250	0.73
Costa Rica	15.00	0.10	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	400	0.23
Cuba	50.00	0.33	Segundo Ceballos Pareja	René Monserrat	750	0.44
Cyprus	11.25	0.07	G. C. Stephani	A. M. Pikis	362	0.21
Denmark	130.00	0.86	Svend Nielsen	Einar Dige	1,550	0.90
Dominican Republic	15.00	0.10	José Joaquín Gómez	Lydia Pichardo Lapeyretta	400	0.23
Ecuador	15.00	0.10	Nicolás Fuentes Avellán	Eduardo Larrea	400	0.23
El Salvador	11.25	0.07	Francisco Aquino	Luis Poma	362	0.21
Ethiopia	13.20	0.09	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha	Stanislaw Kirkor	382	0.22

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
Federation of Malaya	35.00	0.23	Tan Siew Sin	Ismail bin Mohamed Ali	600	0.35
Finland	57.00	0.38	Klaus Waris	Eero Asp	820	0.48
France	787.50	5.18	Jacques Brunet	André de Lattre	8,125	4.71
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	787.50	5.18	Karl Blessing	Ludger Westrick	8,125	4.71
Ghana	35.00	0.23	F. K. D. Goka	W. M. Q. Halm	600	0.35
Greece	60.00	0.40	Xenophon Zolotas	John S. Pesmazoglu	850	0.49
Guatemala	15.00	0.10	Arturo Perez Galliano	Francisco Fernández Rivas	400	0.23
Haiti	11.25	0.07	Antonio André	Vilfort Beauvoir	362	0.21
Honduras	11.25	0.07	Jorge Bueso Arias	Roberto Ramírez	362	0.21
Iceland	11.25	0.07	Gylfi Gíslason	Vilhjalmur Thor	362	0.21
India	600.00	3.95	Morarji R. Desai	P. C. Bhattacharyya	6,250	3.63
Indonesia	165.00	1.09	Mr. Soemarno	Pratikto Sastrohadi- koesoemo	1,900	1.10
Iran	70.00	0.46	Ali Asghar Pourhomayoun	G. Reza Moghadam	950	0.55
Iraq	15.00	0.10	Abdul Latif Al-Shawaf	Subhi Frankool	400	0.23
Ireland	45.00	0.30	Seamas O. Riain	Maurice Moynihan	700	0.41
Israel	25.00	0.16	Levi Eshkol	J. Milwidsky	500	0.29
Italy	270.00	1.78	Roberto Tremelloni	Guido Carli	2,950	1.71
Japan	500.00	3.29	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	5,250	3.05
Jordan	7.95	0.05	Izzeddin Mufti	Abdul Karim Humud	329	0.19
Korea, Rep. of	18.75	0.12	Se Ryun Kim	Pyong Do Min	437	0.25
Kuwait	50.00	0.33	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir Hussein	Hamza Abbas Mirza	750	0.44
Laos	7.50	0.05	Phouangphet Phanareth	Oudong Souvannavong	325	0.19
Lebanon	6.75	0.04	André Tueni	Farid Sohl	317	0.18
Liberia	11.25	0.07	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	362	0.21
Libya	13.00	0.09	Khalil Bennani	Faraj Bugrara	380	0.22
Luxembourg	13.00	0.09	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	380	0.22
Mexico	180.00	1.19	Antonio Ortiz Mena	Rodrigo Gómez	2,050	1.19
Morocco	52.50	0.35	M'Hamed Douiri	M'Hammed Zeghari	775	0.45
Nepal	7.50	0.05	Lakshmi Nath Gautam	Shree Jung Shah	325	0.19
Netherlands	412.50	2.72	M. W. Holtrop	E. van Lennep	4,375	2.54
New Zealand	125.00	0.82	H. R. Lake	G. Wilson	1,500	0.87
Nicaragua	11.25	0.07	Francisco J. Laínez	Federico E. Lang	362	0.21
Nigeria	50.00	0.33	Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	Roy Pentelow Fenton	750	0.44
Norway	100.00	0.66	Erik Brofoss	Christian Brinch	1,250	0.73
Pakistan	150.00	0.99	S. A. Hasnie	Mumtaz Mirza	1,750	1.02
Panama	0.50	0.01	René Orillac	Carlos F. Alfaro	255	0.15
Paraguay	11.25	0.07	César Barrientos	Edgar F. Taboada	362	0.21
Peru	35.00	0.23	Enrique Bellido	Emilio G. Barreto	600	0.35
Philippines	75.00	0.49	Andres V. Castillo	Bienvenido Y. Dizon	1,000	0.58
Portugal	60.00	0.40	Rafael Duque	Manuel Jacinto Nunes	850	0.49
Saudi Arabia	55.00	0.36	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Abid M. S. Sheikh	800	0.46
Senegal	7.50	0.05	André Peytavin	Mamadou Diarra	325	0.19
Sierra Leone	11.25	0.07	A. M. Margai	G. E. Hall	362	0.21
Somalia	11.25	0.07	Abdi Aden Mohamed	Ali Said Arrale	362	0.21
South Africa	150.00	0.99	T. E. Dönges	G. W. G. Browne	1,750	1.02
Spain	150.00	0.99	Alberto Ullastres	Manuel Varela	1,750	1.02
Sudan	15.00	0.10	Abdel Magid Ahmed	Mamoun Beheiry	400	0.23
Sweden	150.00	0.99	Per V. Asbrink	S. F. Joge	1,750	1.02
Syria	15.00	0.10	Husni A. Sawwaf	Yassar Bitar	400	0.23
Tanganyika	25.00	0.16	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	500	0.29
Thailand	45.00	0.30	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Bisudhi Nimmanahaeminda	700	0.41
Togo	11.25	0.07	Hospice Dominique Coco	Paulin Eklou	362	0.21
Tunisia	18.30	0.12	Hédi Nouria	Mongi Slim	433	0.25

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
Turkey	86.00	0.57	Ekrem Alican	Ziya Muezzinoglu	1,110	0.64
United Arab Republic	90.00	0.59	Abdel Hakim El Rifai	Hussein Khallaf	1,150	0.67
United Kingdom	1,950.00	12.84	Reginald Maudling	M. H. Parsons	19,750	11.46
United States	4,125.00	27.16	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	41,500	24.07
Uruguay	30.00	0.20	Romeo Maeso	Daniel Rodríguez Larreta	550	0.32
Venezuela	150.00	0.99	Alfredo Machado Gómez	Benito Raúl Losada	1,750	1.02
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	20.50	0.12	Vu Quoc Thuc	Buu Hoan	455	0.26
Yugoslavia	120.00	0.79	Nikola Miljanic	Vladimir Ceric	1,450	0.84
	15,188.70	100.00 [†]			172,380	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 of 31 December 1962)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting Votes of
William B. Dale	John S. Hooker	United States
D. B. Pitblado	Raymond H. Bonham Carter	United Kingdom
Jean de Largentaye	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Wilhelm Hanemann	Walter Habermeier	Federal Republic of Germany
J. J. Anjaria	S. L. N. Simha	India
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting Votes of
Ahmed Zaki Saad (United Arab Republic)	Albert Mansour (United Arab Republic)	Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic
J. M. Garland (Australia)	F. C. Pryor (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Republic of Viet-Nam
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, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Turkey
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
Práxedes Reina Hermosillo (Mexico)	Carlos Sanson (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain
Guillermo Walter Klein (Argentina)	Javier Urrutia (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
Mauricio C. Bicalho (Brazil)	Antonio de Abreu Coutinho (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru
Beue Tann (China)	I-Shuan Sun (China)	China
Karl Skjaeveland (Norway)	Lennart Olofsson (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Mr. Sumanang (Indonesia)	Amon Nikoi (Ghana)	Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1962)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: Per Jacobsson
 Deputy Managing Director: Frank A. Southard, Jr.
 Acting Director, African Department: J. V. Mladek
 Director, Asian Department: D. S. Savkar
 Director, European Department: Gabriel Ferras
 Director, Exchange Restrictions Department: Irving S. Friedman
 General Counsel, Legal Department: Joseph Gold
 Director, Middle Eastern Department: Anwar Ali
 Director, Research and Statistics Department: J. J. Polak
 Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Jorge Del

Canto
 Director, Office of Administration: Philip Thorson
 Secretary, Office of the Secretary: Roman L. Home
 Treasurer, Office of the Treasurer: Y. C. Koo
 Assistant Director, European Office—Paris: Jean-Paul Salle
 Chief Editor: J. K. Horsefield
 Chief of Training: Frederick C. Dirks
 Information Officer: Jay Reid
 Internal Auditor: A. G. P. Dewing
 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 1962, membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)¹ rose to 98, with the accession of Mauritania on 12 February, Gabon on 17 February, Saudi Arabia on 19 February, Upper Volta on 20 April, Madagascar on 14 May, Tanganyika on 23 May, the Congo (Brazzaville) on 26 May and Chad on 2 August.

The membership of the ICAO Council increased from 21 to 27 member States, following an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation which entered into force on 17 July after ratification by 56 States. This action reflected the fact that the membership of ICAO had greatly increased since the Organization was formed in 1947, making it desirable to ensure a wider representation of States on the Council.

At its fourteenth session, held in Rome, Italy, in August-September, the ICAO Assembly discussed a wide variety of civil aviation problems regarding supersonic civil aircraft, technical

assistance, implementation of regional plans, air traffic services areas, co-ordination of civil and military air traffic, economics of aerodromes and air navigation facilities, facilitation, and tariff enforcement. It then approved a series of policy resolutions which were to guide the work of ICAO in the technical, legal, economic and administrative fields during the next three years.

On the subject of supersonic transports, the Assembly adopted measures designed to make sure that the services and facilities required for the smooth and efficient operation of faster-than-sound civil aircraft would be available before the introduction into commercial service of such aircraft, so that such operations might be of advantage to the people of the world.

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.

AIR NAVIGATION

Several technical meetings were held during the year. In February, the seventh session of the Communications Division adopted a series of recommendations to guide the future development of aviation communications and radio and radar navigation aids. Later in the year, an ICAO meeting in Vancouver, Canada, brought up to date the plan for air navigation facilities and services for the Pacific region which had been drawn up in Manila, the Philippines, in 1955; the introduction of long-range jet flights by almost all the air carriers operating in the area and their announcement of increases in these services and new routes to be operated during the next few years made this necessary.

Similarly, the experience gained during the last five years in the operation of large and small turbine-engined aircraft was widely discussed by the seventh session of the Aerodromes, Air Routes and Ground Aids Division. This led to the adoption of amendments to Annex 14—Aerodromes (of the Convention on International Civil Aviation)—particularly as regards the physical characteristics of aerodromes and more stringent specifications for runways.

As part of the regional planning for air navigation, the ICAO Assembly and Council decided to send two teams of experts in aeronautical communications and air traffic control to Africa and the Middle East. The teams were part of a continuing ICAO programme to help remove the serious deficiencies in air navigation services and facilities hindering the efficient conduct of air transport activities in many parts of the world.

AIR TRANSPORT

Suggestions which could improve the economic health of the ailing airlines industry were contained in a study of the trends and developments in the world air freight industry prepared by experts of the Air Transport Bureau.

Year-end traffic figures issued by that Bureau showed not only that air traffic in 1962 had reached the greatest peak in aviation history but that the rate of growth had picked up again to normal levels after an unsatisfactory year in 1961. The number of passengers carried by the scheduled airlines of ICAO's 98 member

nations increased by 11 per cent, from 111 million in 1961 to 123 million; the number of passenger-kilometres (passenger-miles) increased by 12 per cent, while cargo and mail ton-kilometres (ton-miles) increased by 19 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. However, the number of hours flown (7.9 million) decreased again this year by a further 1 per cent because of the greater number of large jet aircraft in use.

LEGAL MATTERS

An air law convention on the subject of crimes committed on board an aircraft on an international flight, and of other acts which might prejudice the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property on board, was drafted by the Legal Committee of ICAO at a meeting in Rome. This draft international air law convention was submitted to the States of the world for comment, and a diplomatic conference was to be convened in 1963 for final approval.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1962, a year of increased activity in the field of technical assistance, ICAO continued to participate in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Some 28 missions were maintained in the field; 219 experts—including 99 experts in the Congo—were involved in the work of ICAO missions and in shorter-term surveys and visits. Training programmes were continued in 1962, and advice of various kinds was given to 36 Governments to strengthen different aspects of their civil aviation departments. During the year, 54 fellowships and 68 scholarships were granted.

ICAO's share of the funds available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance amounted to \$2,165,987 (including funds from the Contingency Fund of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, funds from inter-agency transfers and funds in trust).

During 1962, ICAO also continued as executing agency for several United Nations Special Fund projects. These included the Civil Aviation Training Centres in Bangkok, Thailand, Cairo, United Arab Republic, Mexico City, Mexico, Casablanca, Morocco, and Tunis, Tunisia, as well as a national aeronautical labo-

ratory in Bangalore, India. Plans for the establishment of a Flight Safety Centre at Beirut, Lebanon, were approved. United Nations financial participation (in the total amount of \$5,864,791) was to continue for five years, after which it was expected that the Governments would carry on the projects by themselves.

A new form of assistance, financed by grants from the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board out of his Contingency Fund and beginning in 1961 with two seminars on weather forecasting for jet operations (one at Cairo and the other at Nicosia, Cyprus)—under the joint auspices of ICAO and the World Meteorological Organization—was continued in 1962 with a seminar in Bangkok.

In 1962, co-operation with the ICAO mission in the Congo improved, and more use was made of its advisory services. The first course for air traffic controllers ended in March, and 15 graduates began on-the-job training at Leopoldville Airport.

The technical assistance budget of ICAO is separate from that of the agency in general, which is outlined in the section on BUDGET below.

PUBLICATIONS

Public information material on ICAO available in English, French and Spanish includes: Memorandum on ICAO, a complete summary of the aims, history and work of the agency, and the ICAO Bulletin, an account of the activities of the agency and information of general interest to ICAO members and the aeronautical world.

BUDGET

In 1962, the fourteenth session of the ICAO Assembly approved a basic budget of US\$5,827,028 for the calendar year 1963, as follows:

Meetings	238,400
Secretariat	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 1963, fixed by the fourteenth session of the Assembly, is given in ANNEX I below.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1962; contributions as assessed for 1963)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.13	6,062	Dahomey	0.13	6,062
Argentina*	1.22	56,892	Denmark	0.83	38,705
Australia*	2.41	112,384	Dominican Republic	0.13	6,062
Austria	0.46	21,451	Ecuador	0.13	6,062
Belgium*	1.59	74,146	El Salvador	0.13	6,062
Bolivia	0.13	6,062	Ethiopia	0.13	6,062
Brazil*	1.64	76,477	Federation of Malaya	0.13	6,062
Burma	0.13	6,062	Finland	0.42	19,586
Cambodia	0.13	6,062	France*	7.07	329,691
Cameroon	0.13	6,062	Gabon	0.13	6,062
Canada*	4.55	212,177	Germany, Fed. Rep. of*	5.56	259,276
Central African Republic	0.13	6,062	Ghana	0.13	6,062
Ceylon	0.13	6,062	Greece	0.32	14,923
Chad	0.13	6,062	Guatemala	0.13	6,062
Chile	0.36	16,788	Guinea	0.13	6,062
China	0.67	31,244	Haiti	0.13	6,062
Colombia*	0.47	21,917	Honduras	0.13	6,062
Congo (Brazzaville)*	0.13	6,062	Iceland	0.13	6,062
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.13	6,062	India*	2.28	106,322
Costa Rica	0.13	6,062	Indonesia*	0.44	20,518
Cuba	0.33	15,389	Iran	0.22	10,259
Cyprus	0.13	6,062	Iraq	0.13	6,062
Czechoslovakia	0.91	42,436	Ireland	0.28	13,057

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Israel	0.30	13,990	Peru	0.13	6,062
Italy*	2.59	120,778	Philippines*	0.39	18,187
Ivory Coast	0.13	6,062	Poland	1.19	55,493
Japan*	2.36	110,053	Portugal	0.24	11,192
Jordan	0.13	6,062	Saudi Arabia	0.13	6,062
Korea, Rep. of	0.18	8,394	Senegal	0.13	6,062
Kuwait	0.13	6,062	Sierra Leone	0.13	6,062
Laos	0.13	6,062	South Africa*	0.64	29,845
Lebanon	0.23	10,726	Spain	0.99	46,166
Liberia	0.13	6,062	Sudan	0.13	6,062
Libya	0.13	6,062	Sweden	1.64	76,477
Luxembourg	0.13	6,062	Switzerland	1.44	67,151
Madagascar*	0.13	6,062	Syria	0.13	6,062
Malaya	0.13	6,062	Tanganyika	0.13	6,062
Mali	0.13	6,062	Thailand	0.18	8,394
Mauritania	0.13	6,062	Tunisia*	0.13	6,062
Mexico*	0.96	44,767	Turkey	0.38	17,721
Morocco	0.20	9,327	United Arab Republic	0.29	13,524
Nepal	0.13	6,062	United Kingdom	9.90	461,660
Netherlands	2.35	109,586	United States	31.80	1,482,909
New Zealand	0.48	22,384	Upper Volta	0.13	6,062
Nicaragua*	0.13	6,062	Uruguay	0.13	6,062
Niger	0.13	6,062	Venezuela	0.65	30,311
Nigeria*	0.24	11,192	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.13	6,062
Norway*	0.72	33,575	Yugoslavia	0.37	17,254
Pakistan	0.50	23,316			
Panama	0.13	6,062		100.00	4,663,234
Paraguay	0.13	6,062			

* Member of the ICAO Council. Council President: Walter Binaghi.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1962)

OFFICERS

Secretary-General: R. M. Macdonnell
 Director of Air Navigation Bureau: T. S. Barnes
 Director of Air Transport Bureau: E. M. Weld
 Director, Legal Bureau: P. K. Roy

Director, Administration and Services Bureau: J. F. Berrier
 Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: H. Costa
 Acting Chief, Public Information Office: S. G. Cooper

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization
 International Aviation Building
 Montreal, Canada
 Cable Address: ICAO MONTREAL

REGIONAL OFFICES

North American and Caribbean Office
 Apartado Postal 25377
 Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
 Cable Address: ICAOREP MEXICO

Far East and Pacific Office
 Sala Santitham
 Rajadamnoen Avenue
 Bangkok, Thailand
 Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

South American Office
 Apartado 4127
 Lima, Peru
 Cable Address: ICAOREP LIMA

Middle East Office
 16 Hassan Sabri
 Zamalek
 Cairo, United Arab Republic
 Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

European and African Office
60 bis, Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e France
Cable Address: ICAOREP PARIS

CHAPTER XI

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

At the end of 1962, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)¹ had 117 members and three associate members. The following became members during 1962: Mauritania on 18 April; Rwanda on 12 December; Somalia on 28 September; Syria on 24 August; Tanganyika on 31 October; and Upper Volta on 16 January.

On 1 January 1961, the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) took effect. Eighty-five countries signed this Convention. Fifty-five of them had ratified it by the end of 1962, and 26 had acceded to it.

The new ITU building in the Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, was inaugurated on 3 May.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The ITU Administrative Council held its seventeenth session in Geneva from 5 May to 9 June 1962. It decided to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva on 3 October 1963, whose task would be to allocate frequency bands for space communications. In December 1961, the United Nations General Assembly formally acknowledged that ITU had wide responsibilities in space-communication engineering matters and in the development of regulations governing such communications.²

The Council proposed, too, that two conferences on broadcasting problems in Africa be convened. One of them was to meet in Geneva in April and May 1963 to discuss the problem of Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra-High Frequency (UHF) broadcasting. The other was to meet in Europe in 1964 to discuss Low Frequency (LF) and Medium Frequency (MF) broadcasting. In addition, the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), a permanent organ of ITU, was invited

to study the use of the "tropical broadcasting" bands by the African countries, as well as future African requirements for such bands.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES**INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE**

During 1962, study groups of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) studied the problems raised by the development of telephone-type intercontinental submarine cables—both in telephony and telegraphy—world-wide traffic routing plans and the associated numbering plans were prepared, intercontinental signalling and operating methods were the subject of projects being examined by the administrations concerned, and new transmission characteristics were specified.

A meeting concerning the plan for the development of the international network in Africa was held in Dakar, Senegal, in January 1962.

Following the decisions reached by the Administrative Council of ITU, in application of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959), studies were initiated on the national telecommunications of developing countries. These studies were to result, in particular, in the publication of a basic manual,

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*.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 32-36.

after the Moscow 1964 Plenary Assembly of CCITT on the planning of national automatic networks.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Various study group meetings were held in 1962 to prepare the way for the tenth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) in Geneva in January 1963. Among the matters they considered were problems relating to television, space communications and radio astronomy, sound broadcasting and tropical broadcasting.

Wide interest was aroused in July by the tests of intercontinental television and telephony conducted by the United States through the medium of the satellite "Telstar."

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

The duties of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) are, first, to maintain the Master International Frequency Register, an official international register of worldwide radio frequencies for radio stations. It continued its efforts to improve this Register so that it would accurately reflect frequency usage and to prepare for the registration of frequency usage in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959).

To meet the requirements of the Board for the maintenance of its Master Register, and to assist in computation work, an electronic computer was installed and brought into use. Programmes were prepared by IFRB staff for the various phases of machine operation, including computation, reproducing, sorting, collating and summarizing, and for the preparation of tabulations of frequency assignments for the over-all needs of the Board. The computer was also to be used by the Board in its preparatory work for conferences. Preparations were begun for the African Television and Broadcasting Conference and the Space Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, to be held in 1963.

IFRB also organized three seminars on radio frequency management and the application of the Geneva Radio Regulations (1959), to be given for participants from all countries.

The Board also initiated special procedures by which Administrations were being advised on more effective use of the radio frequency spectrum and on the use of specific frequencies and, when requested, on the organization of their specialized services.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1962, ITU continued to take an active part in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Forty-nine experts from 16 countries were on mission during 1962. They were sent to 29 countries in Africa, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America. The number of fellowships awarded under the Expanded Programme during 1962 rose to 64, of which 36 were awarded to African countries. In addition, 58 fellowships awarded in previous years were implemented by arranging study programmes for the recipients. Telecommunication equipment, costing \$190,000, was also supplied under the Expanded Programme to 13 countries, 10 of them in Africa. This equipment was generally associated with expert missions (for training and demonstration or for conducting tests).

The United Nations Special Fund continued to be an important additional source from which the ITU could help its members to secure substantial assistance over long periods. Thus, the number of approved Special Fund projects increased in 1962 to seven, totalling more than \$5.3 million. Effective field operations were begun in connexion with four projects during the year. At the end of the year, four chiefs of mission were in the field, and a fifth was about to take up his duties. Three supporting experts were on project sites and 10 others under recruitment. Equipment to the approximate value of \$80,000 was supplied under the Special Fund.

The mission in operation since 1959 in Venezuela was continued during 1962 with three experts.

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:

Financial Operating Report, 1961.
 Annual Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunications Union, 1961.
 General Telegraph Statistics, 1961.
 List of International Telex Circuits, 1961.
 Table of International Telex Relations, 1961.
 General Telephone Statistics, 1961.
 List of International Telephone Routes, 2nd edition, 1962.
 List of Point-to-Point Radiotelegraph Channels, 1962.
 Collection showing the action taken by Administrations and private operating agencies in connexion with the optional provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (2nd series).
 Table of optional provisions of the Radio Regulations, 1st series (Green Table).
 Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Services, 1st edition, 1962.
 List of Ship Stations, 2nd edition, 1962.
 List of International Monitoring Stations, 1st edition, 1962.
 General Radio Statistics, 1961.
 CCITT—Red Book, Vol. I bis and Vol. II bis (Spanish edition), New Delhi, 1960.
 CCITT—Red Book, Vol. III (English, French and Spanish editions), New Delhi, 1960.
 Instructions for the use of the standardized test-chart for facsimile transmissions.
 International Frequency List, 1st edition, 1961, Preface, Vol. II and Vol. III.
 IFRB Weekly Circulars (Notification of Frequency Assignments to IFRB in respect of Frequency Assignment Notices).
 Summary of International Monitoring Information, Booklets 64 to 76.
 List of Fixed Stations, 1st edition, 1962.
 List of Broadcasting Stations operating in Bands below 5.950 kc/s, 1st edition, 1961.
 Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, and High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule.

Also published was ITU's monthly Tele-

communication 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 14,795,200 Swiss francs for 1962. The following revised budget for 1962 was adopted at the Administrative Council's session in 1962:

	Swiss Francs
Administrative Council	380,000
General Secretariat	3,911,500
IFRB	5,457,400
CCIR	779,600
CCITT	1,031,500
Common Services and Miscellaneous	1,714,400
	<hr/> 13,274,400
CCIR Study Groups	542,000
CCITT Study Groups	750,000
	<hr/> 14,566,400
Total	

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 provisions. The classes of contributions for the various members and associate members are listed in the ANNEX below. At the end of 1962, the total number of units was 548. The amount of the contributory unit was 23,296 Swiss francs (US\$5,393).

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1962)

MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1962

CONTRIBUTION				CONTRIBUTION			
	Unit	(In	(Equivalent		Unit	(In	(Equivalent
	Class	Swiss	in U.S.	MEMBER	Class	Swiss	in U.S.
		Francs)	Dollars)			Francs)	Dollars)
Afghanistan	1/2	11,648	2,696	Byelorussian SSR	1	23,296	5,393
Albania	1/2	11,648	2,696	Cambodia	1	23,296	5,393
Argentina	15	349,440	80,888	Cameroon	1	23,296	5,393
Australia	20	465,920	107,851	Canada	18	419,328	97,067
Austria	1	23,296	5,393	Central African			
Belgium	4	93,184	21,570	Republic	1/2	11,648	2,696
Bolivia	3	69,888	16,178	Ceylon	1	23,296	5,393
Brazil	25	582,400	134,814	Chad	1/2	11,648	2,696
Bulgaria	1	23,296	5,393	Chile	3	69,888	16,178
Burma	3	69,888	16,178	China	15	349,440	80,888

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)
Colombia	3	69,888	16,178	Overseas States of the			
Congo (Brazzaville)	1/2	11,648	2,696	French Community			
Congo (Leopoldville)	1	23,296	5,393	and French Overseas			
Costa Rica	3	69,888	16,178	Territories	5	116,480	26,963
Cuba	1	23,296	5,393	Overseas Territories for			
Cyprus	1/2	11,648	2,696	the international re-			
Czechoslovakia	5	116,480	26,963	lations of which the			
Dahomey	1/2	11,648	2,696	Government of the			
Denmark	5	116,480	26,963	United Kingdom is			
Dominican Republic	3	69,888	16,178	responsible	1	23,296	5,393
Ecuador	1	23,296	5,393	Pakistan	15	349,440	80,888
El Salvador	3	69,888	16,178	Panama	3	69,888	16,178
Ethiopia	1	23,296	5,393	Paraguay	1	23,296	5,393
Federation of Malaya	3	69,888	16,178	Peru	2	46,592	10,785
Finland	3	69,888	16,178	Philippines	1	23,296	5,393
France	30	698,880	161,777	Poland	3	69,888	16,178
Gabon	1/2	11,648	2,696	Portugal	8	186,368	43,140
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	20	465,920	107,851	Portuguese Overseas			
Ghana	1	23,296	5,393	Provinces	8	186,368	43,140
Greece	1	23,296	5,393	Rhodesia and Nyasa-			
Guatemala	1	23,296	5,393	land, Fed. of	1	23,296	5,393
Guinea	1	23,296	5,393	Romania	1	23,296	5,393
Haiti	1	23,296	5,393	Rwanda ^{ab}	1/2	971	224
Honduras	2	46,592	10,785	Saudi Arabia	1	23,296	5,393
Hungary	1	23,296	5,393	Senegal	1	23,296	5,393
Iceland	1/2	11,648	2,696	Sierra Leone	1/2	11,648	2,696
India	20	465,920	107,851	Somalia ^{af}	1	7,765	1,797
Indonesia	5	116,480	26,963	South Africa and Ter-			
Iran	1	23,296	5,393	ritory of South West			
Iraq	1	23,296	5,393	Africa	8	186,368	43,140
Ireland	3	69,888	16,178	Spain	3	69,888	16,178
Israel	1	23,296	5,393	Spanish Provinces in			
Italy	8	186,368	43,140	Africa	1	23,296	5,393
Ivory Coast	1	23,296	5,393	Sudan	1	23,296	5,393
Japan	25	582,400	134,814	Sweden	10	232,960	53,926
Jordan	1/2	11,648	2,696	Switzerland	10	232,960	53,926
Korea, Rep. of	1	23,296	5,393	Syria ^{ag}	1	9,707	2,247
Kuwait	1	23,296	5,393	Tanganyika ^{ac}	1/2	2,912	674
Laos	1/2	11,648	2,696	Thailand	3	69,888	16,178
Lebanon	1/2	11,648	2,696	Togo	1/2	11,648	2,696
Liberia	3	69,888	16,178	Tunisia	1	23,296	5,393
Libya	1/2	11,648	2,696	Turkey	5	116,480	26,963
Luxembourg	1/2	11,648	2,696	Ukrainian SSR	3	69,888	16,178
Malagasy Republic				USSR	30	698,880	161,777
(Madagascar)	1	23,296	5,393	United Arab Republic	5	116,480	26,963
Mali	1	23,296	5,393	United Kingdom	30	698,880	161,777
Mauritania ^{ac}	1/2	8,736	2,022	United States	30	698,880	161,777
Mexico	8	186,368	43,140	Territories of United			
Monaco	1/2	11,648	2,696	States	25	582,400	134,814
Morocco	1	23,296	5,393	Upper Volta ^{ad}	1	23,296	5,393
Nepal	1/2	11,648	2,696	Uruguay	1	23,296	5,393
Netherlands	10	232,960	53,926	Vatican City	1/2	11,648	2,696
New Zealand	5	116,480	26,963	Venezuela	5	116,480	26,963
Nicaragua	1	23,296	5,393	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	1	23,296	5,393
Niger	1	23,296	5,393	Yemen	1	23,296	5,393
Nigeria	2	46,592	10,785	Yugoslavia	1	23,296	5,393
Norway	5	116,480	26,963	Total	546	12,668,171	2,932,446

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1962

ASSOCIATE MEMBER	Unit Class	CONTRIBUTION (In Swiss Francs) (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)		ASSOCIATE MEMBER ^h	Unit Class	CONTRIBUTION (In Swiss Francs) (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)	
British East Africa	1/2	11,648	2,696	Singapore-British			
Bermuda-British				Borneo Group	1/2	11,648	2,696
Caribbean Group	1/2	11,648	2,696				
Ruanda-Urundi, Territory of	1/2	11,648	2,696	Total	2	46,592	10,784
				Grand Total	548	12,714,763	2,943,230

NOTE: ITU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations. For ratifications and accessions to ITU Convention before 1962, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

^a Acceded in 1962.

^c For 9 months.

^e For 3 months.

^g For 5 months.

^b For 1 month.

^d For 12 months.

^f For 4 months.

^h During 1962, the number of Associate Members was reduced to 3, since "British West Africa" was dissolved and the "Territory of Ruanda-Urundi" ceased to exist as such on 1 July 1962.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, 1962

Chairman: Argentina

Vice-Chairman: Ethiopia

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federal Republic

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), 1962

Chairman: Nicolai Krasnosselski

Vice-Chairman: John H. Gayer

Members: Alfonso Hernandez Catá y Galt, Fioravanti Dellamula, John H. Gayer, John A. Gracie, Shinichi

Hase, Nicolai Krasnosselski, Mohamed N. Mirza, 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)

Director of CCIR: Dr. Ernst Metzler (Switzerland)

Vice-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 22142

CHAPTER XII

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

During 1962, the membership of the Universal Postal Union (UPU)¹ increased from 114 to 117, following the admission of three new countries: Sierra Leone on 29 January; Togo on 21 March; and Liechtenstein on 13 April.

The different branches of the international postal service were governed, as in the past, by the Universal Postal Convention and by the supplementary Agreements as they were revised at Ottawa (1957) and which came into effect on 1 April 1959.

ACTIVITIES OF UPU ORGANS

EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Executive and Liaison Committee, on which 20 countries are represented, is responsible for ensuring continuity of the work of UPU between its Congresses.

During its regular annual session at Berne, Switzerland, in September 1962, it considered the reports of seven of its sub-committees.

Among the main activities of the sub-committees in 1962 were the following:

(1) Consideration of studies made by the International Bureau of UPU relating to the forms of multilateral and bilateral technical assistance;

(2) A review of airmail problems, such as the acceptance of a revised formula for calculating airmail distances; the arrangement with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) concerning the return by air without payment of empty airmail bags; the final preparation of the study of basic rates for air transport, with the assistance of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); consideration of acceptance for postal transport of radioactive substances; consideration of other matters, including the organization of airmail accounting systems and the setting up of the accounts based on statistics for airmail sent in transit à découvert;

(3) Charges for unpaid or underpaid items;

(4) Preparation of new draft transit rate tables, to be submitted to the next Universal

Postal Congress;

(5) Consideration of amendments to the present provisions relating to money instruments;

(6) Definition of terms to supplement those contained in the third edition of the Multilingual Vocabulary of the International Postal Service; and

(7) Study of various matters relating to the conditions of service of the staff of the International Bureau of UPU.

The Executive and Liaison Committee approved most of the conclusions and recommendations submitted to it in the reports of the sub-committees.

In addition to the above studies, the Executive and Liaison Committee also had to consider various matters connected with the preparations for the fifteenth Universal Postal Congress, scheduled to take place in Vienna, Austria, in 1964.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

A Management Council, on which 20 countries are represented, is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCPS). The Council decided not to meet in 1962, in order to reduce the considerable amount of work falling on Postal Administrations and on the International Bureau because of the need to prepare for the next Congress, but it authorized its Directing Committee, composed of the Chairman and the three Vice-Chairmen (technical, economic and operational sections), to meet in place of the full Council.

The Directing Committee of the Management Council of the CCPS accordingly met at Berne from 3 to 6 October 1962. The matters dealt with during this session included the follow-

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.

ing: (1) progress of studies undertaken by the three sections; (2) report and exchange of views concerning the meeting of the Contact Committee of UPU and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO); (3) simplification of the task of the Management Council and its working groups; (4) rules of procedure for the new Management Council to be elected at the forthcoming Congress; (5) technical assistance and the CCPS; (6) organization by the International Bureau of an Institute for Higher Postal Studies; (7) prospects and future technical progress of the postal service during the next 15 to 20 years; (8) work programme of the Management Council for the period 1963-68; (9) reorganization of the statistical documents of UPU.

Lastly, the Directing Committee approved the draft report on the whole of the activities of the Management Council from 1957 to 1962. This report was prepared for the next Universal Postal Congress.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

Placed under the general supervision of the Swiss Postal Administration, the International Bureau of UPU serves Postal Administrations as an organization for liaison, information and consultation. The work of the Bureau grows from year to year, both because of the tasks assigned to it by the Ottawa Congress (held in 1957), by the Executive and Liaison Committee and by the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies, and because of the admission of a number of new States to membership in UPU.

At the request of Postal Administrations, the Bureau carried out surveys of the operation of various postal services. It also distributed to them many of its documents, bulletins and circulars and handled the exchange of postage stamps between them.

In 1962, the Bureau also continued to publish the monthly *Union Postale*, which appears in seven languages (French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian). *Union Postale* contains an increasing number of articles and news items on the modernization and mechanization of postal services; the French part of the periodical includes an illustrated philatelic section.

In addition, the Bureau made films, books, plans and studies available to Postal Administrations through its library and loan service, which comprised some 6,000 books and 200 16-mm films, as well as periodicals, photographs, slides, etc. During 1962, more than 400 requests from Postal Administrations for loans were filled. In addition, approximately 100 requests by private individuals, chiefly for pamphlets, photographs and specimen copies of *Union Postale*, were handled by the loan service.

Finally, the Bureau also served as clearing-house and intermediary for the settlement of accounts relating to the international postal service.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Under the agreement between the two organizations, the United Nations and UPU continued in 1962 their co-operation in fields of common interest and exchanged many documents and reports. They sent representatives to attend several of each other's meetings when questions of mutual interest were discussed.

UPU also maintained its contacts with certain specialized agencies on matters relating to the postal service. Thus, UPU communicated by circular to Postal Administrations a suggestion from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the issue of special postage stamps dedicated to the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia.

On the basis of information received from ICAO (statistics and a study on the effect on air transport of the entry into service of jet aircraft), UPU was able to complete the study of basic airmail rates, which is still the principal subject of relations between the two organizations.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Until 1962 UPU, unlike certain other specialized agencies, did not participate in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In view of the urgent needs of many countries in the postal field, it submitted a request to the Economic and Social Council for participation in the Expanded Pro-

gramme. This request was approved by the Council on 2 August 1962. As a result, UPU has been acting as executing agency for postal projects under the current programme, in place of the United Nations.

UPU also continued its co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in matters relating to the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX).

The direct technical assistance afforded each other by the member countries of UPU for many years under bilateral agreements continued during 1962. It included exchanges of postal officials, granting of fellowships, provision of reports and documents and communication of results of experiments or trials.

In collaboration with the Chief of the United Nations Civilian Operation in the Congo (Leopoldville), UPU was able, through certain Postal Administrations, to give substantial technical assistance in postal matters in the Congo. This aid consisted mainly in the supply of transport vehicles. In the course of 1963, training of automobile mechanics was also to be provided.

BUDGET

The ceilings for the annual expenditures of UPU are fixed by the Congresses, and the expenditures are borne in common by all the member countries. For this purpose, the countries are divided into seven classes for contribution purposes, each of which contributes in proportions ranging from 1 unit for class 7 to 25 units for class 1.

When a new member is admitted, the Government of the Swiss Confederation determines, in agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the contribution class in which the latter is to be placed for the purpose of sharing expenditures.

The following table shows the assessments for 1961 by classes:

CONTRIBUTION		ASSESSMENTS FOR 1961		
		Swiss	Gold	U.S.Dollar
Class	Units	Francs	Francs	Equivalent*
1	25	79,925.00	55,947.50	18,501.15
2	20	63,940.00	44,758.00	14,800.93
3	15	47,955.00	33,568.50	11,100.70
4	10	31,970.00	22,379.00	7,400.46
5	5	15,985.00	11,189.50	3,700.23
6	3	9,591.00	6,713.70	2,220.14
7	1	3,197.00	2,237.90	740.05

* Calculated on the basis 4.32 Swiss francs=US\$1.
(See ANNEX below for classification of UPU members in each class.)

The ceiling for the ordinary annual net expenditures of UPU is fixed by the Regulations of the Ottawa Convention of 1957 at 1,750,000 gold francs (2,500,000 Swiss francs, or the equivalent of US\$578,703.70).

Within this limit, operating costs of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies must not exceed the sum of 250,000 gold francs (357,143 Swiss francs or the equivalent of US\$82,671.99). The Government of Switzerland supervises the expenditures of the International Bureau of UPU and advances the necessary funds.

The summary of receipts and expenditures for 1962 is given below:

RECEIPTS		Swiss Francs
Ordinary		
Contributions from members		3,059,529.00
Sale of documents and other receipts		88,266.13
Extraordinary		
Sale of publications and other receipts		12,706.94
Total Receipts		3,160,502.07
EXPENDITURES		
Ordinary		
Personnel		1,684,659.00
Premises and furniture		149,544.85
Supplies		413,655.60
General expenditure		325,105.14
Total Ordinary Expenditures		2,572,964.59
Extraordinary		
Special projects		254,738.13
Congresses and conferences		332,799.35
Total Extraordinary Expenditures		587,537.48
Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures		3,160,502.07

**ANNEX. MEMBERS OF UPU, CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION,
ORGANS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS**

(As of 31 December 1962)

MEMBERS AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

Member	Class of Contribution *	Member	Class of Contribution *	Member	Class of Contribution *	Member	Class of Contribution *
Afghanistan	6	France	1	lic (Madagas-		South Africa	1
Albania	6	Algeria	3	car)	6	Sudan	7
Argentina	1	The whole of		Mali	7	Sweden	3
Australia	1	the Territories		Mexico	3	Switzerland	3
Austria	5	represented by		Monaco	7	Syria	7
Belgium	3	the French Of-		Morocco	4	Thailand	6
Bolivia	6	fice of Overseas		Nepal	6	Togo	7
Brazil	1	Posts and Tele-		Netherlands	3	Tunisia	5
Bulgaria	5	communica-		Netherlands An-		Turkey	3
Burma	6	tions	3	tilles and Suri-		Ukrainian SSR	3
Byelorussian SSR	5	Gabon	7	nam	6	USSR	1
Cambodia	7	Germany	1	New Zealand	1	United Arab	
Cameroon	7	Ghana	6	Nicaragua	6	Republic	3
Canada	1	Greece	5	Niger	7	United Kingdom	1
Central African		Guatemala	6	Nigeria	5	Overseas Terri-	
Republic	7	Guinea	6	Norway	4	tories for the in-	
Ceylon	5	Haiti	6	Pakistan	1	ternational re-	
Chad	7	Honduras	6	Panama	6	lations of which	
Chile	5	Hungary	4	Paraguay	6	the Govern-	
China	1	Iceland	7	Peru	5	ment of the	
Colombia	5	India	1	Philippines	7	United King-	
Congo (Brazza-		Indonesia	3	Poland	3	dom is respon-	
ville)	7	Iran	5	Portugal	4	sible	3
Congo (Leopold-		Iraq	7	Portuguese Pro-		United States	1
ville)	6	Ireland	4	vinces of East		The whole of	
Costa Rica	6	Israel	6	Africa, Asia		the Territories	
Cuba	6	Italy	1	and Oceania	4	of the United	
Cyprus	7	Ivory Coast	7	Portuguese Pro-		States, includ-	
Czechoslovakia	3	Japan	1	vinces of West		ing the Trust	
Dahomey	7	Jordan	7	Africa	4	Territories of	
Denmark	4	Korea, Rep. of	4	Romania	3	the Pacific Is-	
Dominican		Kuwait	7	San Marino	7	lands	3
Republic	6	Laos	7	Saudi Arabia	7	Uruguay	6
Ecuador	6	Lebanon	7	Senegal	6	Vatican City	7
El Salvador	6	Liberia	7	Sierra Leone	7	Venezuela	6
Ethiopia	6	Libya	7	Somalia	7	Viet-Nam,	
Federation of		Liechtenstein	7	Spain	1	Rep. of	6
Malaya	6	Luxembourg	6	Spanish Territo-		Yemen	7
Finland	4	Malagasy Repub-		ries of Africa	7	Yugoslavia	3

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 of 31 December 1962)

Director: Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland)
 Deputy-Director: Fokke Albert Hofman (Netherlands)
 Assistant-Director: Alain Boënnec (France)
 Counsellors: A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), Dr. M.
 Rahi (United Arab Republic), Dr. R. Barrientos
 (Bolivia), Dr. Z. Caha (Czechoslovakia), M. Akbar

(Pakistan), S. N. Das Gupta (India)
 Assistant-Counsellor: W. Schlaefli (Switzerland)
 First-Secretaries: P. Piguet (Switzerland), M. Froide-
 vaux (Switzerland), N. Siple (Belgium), S. Bäck-
 ström (Sweden)

HEADQUARTERS

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CHAPTER XIII

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

In 1962, the membership of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)¹ rose to 118 (103 States and 15 territories).

The following countries acceded to the Convention of WMO as member States during the year: Burundi on 30 November; Colombia on 4 February; Kuwait on 31 December; Mauritania on 22 February; Sierra Leone on 29 April; and Tanganyika on 14 October. On the accession to independence of Burundi and Rwanda, Ruanda-Urundi ceased to be a member territory of the agency. (For full list of members on 31 December 1962, see ANNEX below).

No significant changes were made in the structure and method of operation of WMO during 1962. The technical work of WMO followed the pattern provided by the activities of the six Regional Associations responsible for regional questions, the eight Technical Commissions dealing with world-wide problems in their respective fields and the numerous working groups (over 100 in 1962) of these bodies. A number of special panels of experts also continued to deal with questions which did not fall

clearly under the terms of reference of one of the Technical Commissions.

EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES ON METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH AND OPERATIONS

In December 1961, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 1721 (XVI) on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.² By the third part of this resolution, the Assembly, noting the possibilities opened up for meteorology by the advances in outer space, recommended to all Member States, to WMO and to other appropriate specialized agencies the early and comprehensive study of measures: (a) to advance the state of atmospheric science and technology so as to provide greater knowledge of basic physical forces affecting climate and the possibility of large-scale weather modification; and (b) to develop exist-

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions, organization and activities of WMO prior to 1962, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 32-36.

ing weather forecasting capabilities and to help Member States make effective use of such capabilities through regional meteorological centres. The Assembly also asked WMO, consulting as appropriate with other agencies and organizations, to report to its member Governments and to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on appropriate organizational and financial arrangements to achieve those ends, with a view to their further consideration by the General Assembly.

To prepare the report called for by this resolution, the Governments of the United States and the USSR generously responded to an invitation to send experts to collaborate with the WMO secretariat. In addition, the WMO report benefited from the views presented by several international organizations, as well as from advice from the competent bodies of WMO.

The report was approved by the Executive Committee at its fourteenth session and was subsequently considered by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It was submitted in December 1962 to the seventeenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The WMO report, to be considered as a first report, expressed the belief that the full exploitation of the new meteorological data which could be provided by artificial satellites called for an expansion and rearrangement of the existing system whereby conventional meteorological observations were made and exchanged under procedures laid down by WMO. This proposed system would be called the "World Weather Watch"; its purpose would be to ensure availability to each country of that combination of processed information and observations, including satellite data, best suited to meet its needs.

It was recommended that the World Weather Watch be introduced step by step, with the first steps aimed at establishing world and regional centres and at filling the main gaps in the world networks of conventional meteorological observing stations.

The report also proposed the establishment of a United Nations "World Weather Fund,"

to be used for providing technical assistance in the implementation of the various aspects of the WMO plan.

It was stressed that the new possibilities for improving weather forecasting capabilities provided by meteorological satellites could only be realized by an intensification of meteorological research. The report stated that to meet the future needs of research workers, the WMO Executive Committee was proposing to the 1963 WMO Congress the establishment of an advisory committee on which representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Council of Scientific Unions and other interested international organizations would be invited to sit. With a view to stimulating progress in research, this body would recommend the action needed to fill the gaps in man's knowledge of the atmosphere and its basic physical forces, which in turn would facilitate a solution of many urgent problems associated with weather prediction, climatic changes, water resources and large-scale weather modification.

Pending a decision by the WMO Congress regarding the proposed advisory committee, the Executive Committee established a Working Group on Research Aspects of Meteorological Satellites, which held its first session in Geneva, Switzerland, in November 1962. It listed a number of research problems in the atmospheric sciences which should receive urgent attention and made several suggestions for encouraging qualified mathematicians and physicists to undertake research work in meteorology.

At its seventeenth session, the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1962 unanimously adopted resolution 1802(XVII), on the recommendation of its First Committee, in which, among other things, it recommended that WMO, in consultation with other United Nations organizations, develop in greater detail its plan for an expanded programme to strengthen meteorological services and research, placing particular emphasis on the use of meteorological satellites and the expansion of training and educational opportunities in these fields. (For further details about this resolution, see pp. 47-55, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE.)

METEOROLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

A special WMO consultant prepared three reports on meteorological training which were examined by the Executive Committee at its fourteenth (1962) session. The first report dealt with the problem of basic training of meteorological personnel of all grades and contained detailed outlines of training courses. The Executive Committee agreed that this report should be considered as advisory material which would be useful to countries establishing or expanding their training facilities.

The second report gave a plan for the development of professional meteorological training in Africa. On the basis of the comments made on this report by the third session of Regional Association I (Africa), held in March 1962, the Executive Committee approved a final plan for the training of meteorological personnel in Africa.

The third report prepared by the consultant related to the plan for a training section in the WMO secretariat.

As in previous years, most of WMO's activities under various international technical co-operation programmes were devoted to professional and sub-professional training in meteorology and hydrology.

In November-December 1962, a training seminar on high-level forecasting for turbine-powered aircraft operations was organized jointly with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Bangkok, Thailand. This seminar, which dealt with the techniques of meteorological analysis and forecasting in tropical and sub-tropical areas between West Pakistan and the Western Pacific, was similar to those held jointly with ICAO in Cairo, United Arab Republic, and Nicosia, Cyprus, in 1961. The seminar included practical work consisting in the preparation of flight forecasts for the area concerned.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1962, WMO gave technical aid to 64 countries under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Forty-eight experts were sent out, and 51 fellowships were awarded to meteorologists from 25 countries,

who were enabled to study in 17 host countries. WMO participation in this programme was mainly devoted to the development of national weather services, to the application of meteorology to agriculture, aviation and shipping, and to the use and control of water. In certain cases, aid was provided for training in the latest techniques in meteorology, such as numerical forecasting and use of machine methods of computations in climatology.

Regional projects in 1962 dealt with tropical cyclones, statistical analysis and prognosis in meteorology. Further, a survey of the needs and available facilities in meteorological telecommunications in South America was also undertaken, as well as a hydro-meteorological survey of the Lake Victoria Basin in Africa and a meteorological survey in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Funds expended on all WMO field projects during 1962 totalled about \$830,000, as compared with \$457,338 in 1961.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

In 1962, WMO served as executing agency for six United Nations Special Fund projects. Five of these projects involved the setting up of hydro-meteorological observing networks in Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Thailand, and the sixth concerned the establishment of a meteorological institute in Israel. All these projects were to continue in 1963. A new Special Fund project for the establishment of an Institute of Tropical Meteorology and an international meteorological centre in India was submitted in 1962 to the Special Fund for approval early in 1963.

AID TO THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Throughout 1962, WMO continued to collaborate in the United Nations Civilian Operation in the Congo. Advice was given on the technical aspects of the meteorological programme, and implementation of the programme was arranged and supervised. The assistance given fell into three categories: guidance and advice to the national meteorological service, participation in the day-to-day operation of the service, and training of Congolese nationals in meteorological duties. Three experts, including the senior representative of WMO in the Congo, assumed the advisory duties, while 24 experts

were occupied in operational posts. Two instructors and three assistant instructors were in charge of training, but some of the experts engaged in operational activities also devoted a part of their time to training work. The operational duties mentioned above included the provision of meteorological service to aviation, a reorganization of the network of meteorological stations and the maintenance and completion of the observing equipment. Congolese forecasters were trained at the Binza Meteorological School near Leopoldville, and it was expected that, from 1963 onward, these forecasters might assist and subsequently replace the foreign experts. WMO's Regional Association I (Africa), at its third session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 1962, recommended that the Binza professional training centre for meteorological personnel be recognized as a regional centre open to students from other French-speaking African countries.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA AND BURUNDI

In accordance with resolution 1746(XVI) adopted on 27 June 1962 by the United Nations General Assembly,³ a meteorological expert was provided by WMO to participate in a United Nations team which studied the need for technical and economic assistance to Rwanda and Burundi. The expert made recommendations for future assistance to meet the requirements of Rwanda and Burundi in the field of meteorology.

METEOROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY

On 29 October 1961, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1629(XVI)) which, among other things, invited WMO, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, to examine urgently the feasibility of extending the existing meteorological reporting system to include measurements of atmospheric radiation and the day-to-day exchange of this information. A draft plan was prepared and, after consultations with IAEA and the Scientific Committee, was discussed in Geneva in April 1962 by the WMO Panel of Experts on Atomic Energy. The revised version of the plan adopted by this panel was approved by the WMO Exe-

cutive Committee and submitted to the General Assembly's seventeenth session later in 1962.

By its resolution 1764(XVII), adopted on 20 November 1962, the General Assembly, among other things, invited WMO to implement its consultations with the Scientific Committee on the development of its draft plan and to increase the plan, if found feasible, at the earliest possible date.⁴ A session to be held by the Scientific Committee early in 1963 was to provide the opportunity for such consultations.

A symposium on trace gases and natural and artificial radioactivity in the atmosphere was held in Utrecht, the Netherlands, from 8 to 14 August 1962, under the joint auspices of WMO and the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. It was attended by 85 participants from 17 countries.

WORLD-WIDE NETWORKS OF METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

In 1961, following a recommendation of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the WMO Executive Committee established a special working group to prepare a draft plan for the development of the minimum network of meteorological stations on land and at sea, intended to bridge existing gaps in the world network. This group met in Washington, D.C., in April 1962. Its report called for the establishment of 53 upper-air observation stations and suggested that the major gaps in the surface observation network should be filled by the installation of 100 automatic weather stations.

With regard to the financial implications, the group concluded that some form of international financing appeared to provide the only possible means of implementing the plan, even on the minimum basis proposed. It estimated the installation costs of the plan at \$35.7 million and the annual operating costs at \$16.5 million.

The fact-finding and implementation unit of the WMO Secretariat maintained current information on the state of the networks in all WMO regions. Regional network reports were

³ See also above, pp. 223-25, section on TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDI AND RWANDA.

⁴ For further details about this resolution, see above, pp. 29-34, section on THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION.

issued for the Asian and European regions during 1962, and supplements to the reports published earlier for the other regions were issued.

ANTARCTIC METEOROLOGY

In 1962, an important change was introduced in the WMO procedures for dealing with questions relating to Antarctic meteorology. At its fourteenth session, the WMO Executive Committee established a Panel of Experts on Antarctic Meteorology, composed of experts nominated by the permanent representatives of those members of WMO who were operating meteorological programmes in the Antarctic. The terms of reference of this panel were broadly similar to those of a Regional Association of WMO, and the panel was to work in close collaboration with the WMO Technical Commissions.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN HYDROLOGY

At its fourteenth session, the WMO Executive Committee considered the UNESCO proposals on international co-operation in the field of hydrology and considered that this co-operation would encourage the development of both science and practice in the common field of hydrology and meteorology. Suggestions regarding the way in which WMO should participate in this international programme were prepared for submission to the fourth WMO Congress in 1963, including, in particular, proposals on the role to be played by WMO in the International Conference on Hydrology and in the "international hydrologic decade."

WMO also contributed to the preparation of a report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the priority programme of co-ordinated action in the question of water resources during the United Nations Development Decade. (See also above, p. 230.)

AGROCLIMATOLOGY IN SEMI-ARID AND ARID ZONES

The joint project on agroclimatology of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNESCO and WMO, initiated in 1959, was brought to a successful conclusion in 1962. This project arose from the desire of the three agencies to investigate jointly the basic climatic conditions for agriculture in those regions of the

semi-arid lands in the Near East where the areas of cultivated land and agricultural production might be increased. The report of the project—entitled *A Study of Climatology in Semi-arid and Arid Zones of the Near East*—was published in 1962. A second project of a similar nature was planned for 1963 in Africa south of the Sahara.

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS AND REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

During 1962, the WMO Technical Commissions for Instruments and Methods of Observation, for Synoptic Meteorology and for Agricultural Meteorology held their third sessions. The Regional Associations for Africa, Asia and the South-West Pacific also held their third sessions during the year.

BUDGET

The financial year 1962 was the third 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 1962 budget, including the supplementary estimates for that year, amounted to \$796,227.

At its fourteenth session in May-June 1962, the WMO Executive Committee adopted a budget for 1963 which, including the supplementary estimates, amounted to \$935,439, as follows:

Revenue	
Contributions	875,096
Miscellaneous income	2,500
Reappropriations from previous years	25,061
Per general fund	32,782
Total	935,439
Expenditure	
Meetings	129,484
Personal services	573,998
General services	88,508
Regular programme	117,831
Other budgetary provisions	25,618
Total	935,439

The proportional scale of contributions for 1963 is to be found in the ANNEX which follows.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1962; contributions as set for 1963)

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Amount in			Amount in			Amount in		
STATE	Unit	U.S. Dollars	STATE	Unit	U.S. Dollars	STATE	Unit	U.S. Dollars
Afghanistan	2	1,574	France	47	36,968	Niger	1	786
Albania	2	1,574	Finland	7	5,506	Nigeria	3	2,360
Argentina	19	14,946	Gabon	1	786	Norway	8	6,293
Australia	22	17,305	Germany, Fed.			Pakistan	11	8,652
Austria	7	5,506	Rep. of	50	39,330	Paraguay	2	1,574
Belgium	16	12,586	Ghana	3	2,360	Peru	6	4,720
Bolivia	4	3,147	Greece	4	3,147	Philippines	8	6,293
Brazil	19	14,946	Guatemala	1	786	Poland	13	10,225
Bulgaria	5	3,932	Guinea	1	786	Portugal	8	6,293
Burma	4	3,147	Haiti	2	1,574	Romania	7	5,506
Burundi	*	*	Honduras	1	786	Saudi Arabia	2	1,574
Byelorussian SSR	7	5,506	Hungary	5	3,932	Senegal	1	786
Cambodia	2	1,574	Iceland	2	1,574	Sierra Leone		
Cameroon	2	1,574	India	30	23,598	South Africa	14	11,012
Canada	28	22,025	Indonesia	11	8,652	Spain	14	11,012
Central African			Iran	4	3,147	Sudan	3	2,360
Republic	1	786	Iraq	2	1,574	Sweden	18	14,159
Ceylon	4	3,147	Ireland	5	3,932	Switzerland	16	12,586
Chad	1	786	Israel	4	3,147	Syria	3	2,360
Chile	7	5,506	Italy	27	21,238	Tanganyika		*
China	37	29,104	Ivory Coast	1	786	Thailand	5	3,932
Colombia	4	3,147	Japan	28	22,025	Togo	1	786
Congo (Brazza-			Jordan	2	1,574	Tunisia	2	1,574
ville)	1	786	Korea, Rep. of	2	1,574	Turkey	11	8,652
Congo (Leopold-			Kuwait		*	Ukrainian SSR	17	13,371
ville)	7	5,506	Laos	1	786	USSR	87	68,433
Costa Rica	1	786	Lebanon	2	1,574	United Arab		
Cuba	4	3,147	Libya	1	786	Republic	9	7,078
Czechoslovakia	10	7,867	Luxembourg	2	1,574	United Kingdom	67	52,702
Dahomey	1	786	Madagascar	3	2,360	United States	215	169,118
Denmark	10	7,867	Mali	1	786	Upper Volta	1	786
Dominican			Mauritania	1	786	Uruguay	6	4,720
Republic	2	1,574	Mexico	11	8,652	Venezuela	7	5,506
Ecuador	2	1,574	Morocco	4	3,147	Viet-Nam,		
El Salvador	2	1,574	Netherlands	15	11,798	Rep. of	3	2,360
Ethiopia	3	2,360	New Zealand	8	6,293	Yugoslavia	7	5,506
Federation of			Nicaragua	1	786			
Malaya	3	2,360				Total	1,105	869,190

* Contribution assessment to be made by the Fourth World Meteorological Congress.

TERRITORIES

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Amount in			Amount in		
TERRITORY	Unit	U.S. Dollars	TERRITORY	Unit	U.S. Dollars
British East Africa**	5	3,932	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	5	3,932
French Polynesia	1	786	Ruanda-Urundi†	1	786
French Somaliland	1	786	Singapore	3	2,360
Hong Kong	2	1,574	Spanish Guinea	1	786
Mauritius	1	786	Surinam	1	786
Netherlands Antilles	1	786	West Indies‡	3	2,360
New Caledonia	1	786	West New Guinea (West Irian)	1	786
Portuguese East Africa	3	2,360			
Portuguese West Africa	2	1,574	Total	32	25,166

** This assessment was made before Tanganyika and Uganda became independent.

† This assessment was made before Burundi and Rwanda became independent.

‡ This assessment was made before Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago became independent.

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

A. Viaut (France) ^a	J. L. Giovannelli (New Caledonia)	Sir Graham Sutton (United Kingdom)	Kiyoo Wadati (Japan)
L. de Azcárraga (Spain) ^b	Alf Nyberg (Sweden)		A. A. Wahab (Sudan)
M.F.Taha (United Arab Republic) ^c	M. A. F. Barnett (New Zealand)		A. A. Zolotuhin (USSR)
M. Ramanisarivo (Madagascar)	F. L. Fernández (Argentina)	* Members of the Executive Committee are elected in their personal capacities and do not represent Governments. ^a President. ^b First Vice-President. ^c Second Vice-President.	
S. N. Naqvi (Pakistan)	F. Giansanti (Italy)		
T. Farina Sanchez (Paraguay)	J. Lambor (Poland)		
F. W. Reichelderfer (United States)	P. D. McTaggart-Cowan (Canada)		

SENIOR MEMBERS OF WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. Davies	Chief of Conferences, Documents and Publications
Deputy Secretary-General: J. R. Rivet	Division: J. Rubiato
Chief of Technical Division: K. Langlo	Chief of Technical Assistance Unit: H. Sebastian

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa	M. Ramanisarivo (Madagascar)	IV. North and Central America	F. W. Reichelderfer (United States)
II. Asia	S. N. Naqvi (Pakistan)	V. South-West Pacific	J. L. Giovannelli (New Caledonia)
III. South America	T. Fariña Sánchez a.i. (Paraguay)	VI. Europe	Alf Nyberg (Sweden)

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aerology	G. P. Cressman (United States)	Hydrological Meteorology	M. A. Kohler (United States)
Aeronautical Meteorology	A. Silva de Sousa (Portugal)	Instruments of 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)

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CHAPTER XIV

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

The aims of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO),¹ which completed its fourth year of activity in 1962, 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,

¹ For earlier information about IMCO, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

international conferences on shipping matters and for drafting international conventions or agreements on this subject.

By the end of 1962, IMCO's membership had risen to 53, including one associate member. During the year, the following States became members: Spain on 23 January; Morocco on 30 July; and the Republic of Korea on 10 April. Nigeria—formerly an associate member—became a full member on 15 March.

The IMCO Assembly, the policy-making body of IMCO, which meets every two years, was to hold its next regular session in 1963. The IMCO Council, which performs the functions of the agency between the biennial sessions of the Assembly, held its sixth session in February 1962, at which it considered various matters of domestic policy and decided to establish a working group to advise on means of facilitating travel and transport. At its seventh session, in October 1962, the Council appointed Jean Roullier (France) as Secretary-General of IMCO, to succeed the late Ove Nielsen. This appointment was confirmed by an extraordinary session of the Assembly on 10 January 1963.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

The fifth session of the Maritime Safety Committee, the third main organ of IMCO, was held in February 1962 to review the agency's work programme. The Committee approved preparations for the International Conference on Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, which was to be convened by IMCO; established a sub-committee on subdivision and stability problems; approved a programme concerning co-ordination of safety at sea and in the air in which the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) were to collaborate; and reviewed the work of its Working Group on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea.

BUDGET

The second IMCO Assembly, in 1961, voted \$892,350 for the two-year period 1962-1963.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL

An International Conference on Prevention

of Pollution of the Sea by Oil was convened by IMCO in March/April 1962, following a decision of the IMCO Assembly in 1961 to hold such a conference. The Conference, which was the third on this subject held at the international level and the first held under the auspices of IMCO, was attended by representatives of 55 countries.

The Conference agreed to revise certain articles of the 1954 Convention, with the aim of reducing the menace of oil pollution, particularly by extending the existing zones in which oil discharge is prohibited.

At the end of 1962, 19 countries, accounting for about 68 per cent of the world's tonnage, had ratified the 1954 Convention.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY SEA

The 1960 International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea recommended that IMCO, in collaboration with the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, prepare a unified international code for the transport of dangerous goods by sea, taking into account existing maritime practices and procedures.

To implement this recommendation, IMCO's Maritime Safety Committee appointed a working group which held its second meeting in November 1962. The group considered two sections of the proposed code, covering inflammable solids and substances liable to spontaneous combustion, and miscellaneous dangerous substances.

FACILITATION OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

The IMCO Working Group on Facilitation of Travel and Transport, established as a result of a request of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1959, met for the first time in November 1962. The Working Group, composed of 15 members chosen for their knowledge of matters concerning customs, health and immigration, had as its aim to reduce and simplify procedures and documents required by Governments of ships entering and leaving port. It set up three sub-groups to study matters relating to customs, health and immigration, respectively, and expressed the view that their long-term objective should be the establishment by IMCO of an international convention in this field.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS

A Sub-Committee which was established by the Maritime Safety Committee to deal with the revision of the International Code of Signals held its first meeting in May 1962. It was considered that the Code, which was drawn up in 1931, stood in urgent need of review, since much of its contents no longer corresponded to the requirements of modern sea transport. The 10-nation Sub-Committee, in collaboration with representatives of the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), agreed that an international code of signals should be designed to cover only those cases where there was a risk of language difficulties endangering safety. The revision of the existing code was to be carried out in the light of that premise and was to be prepared in nine languages—English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian and Spanish. The Sub-Committee asked WHO to prepare an up-to-date medical section in co-operation with ILO.

SUBDIVISION AND STABILITY PROBLEMS

The Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability Problems, another body established by IMCO's Maritime Safety Committee, was to deal with certain recommendations of the 1960 International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea. Sixteen nations, together with representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and ICS, comprised the Sub-Committee, which was charged with studying the watertight subdivision of passenger ships, the prac-

ticability of extending subdivision and damage stability requirements to cargo ships and the possible formulation of related international standards. Also to be studied was the intact stability and standards of stability information of passenger, cargo and fishing vessels, also with the possible formulation of related international standards. The Sub-Committee established two working groups for detailed study of these aspects, including such matters as the examination of reports of casualties caused by lack of stability and by breaching of the hull, examination of national stability requirements and study of the external forces affecting the stability of ships.

TONNAGE MEASUREMENTS

At its second session in 1961, the Sub-Committee on Tonnage Measurement established a working group which was instructed to pay particular attention to the treatment, for tonnage measurement purposes, of shelter-deck ships, with a view to making early recommendations in detail on the matter. The working group met in November 1962 and was to report its findings to the Sub-Committee.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, which was revised in 1960 by a conference convened by IMCO, and for which IMCO is the depository, was accepted during 1962 by Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam. At the end of 1962, the Convention had been accepted by nine countries.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Member	Contributions for 1962 (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contributions for 1962 (in U.S. Dollars)	Member	Contributions for 1962 (in U.S. Dollars)
Argentina	4,847	Denmark	7,497	Honduras	2,286
Australia	3,413	Dominican Republic	2,000	Iceland	2,260
Belgium	3,699	Ecuador	2,000	India	6,275
Bulgaria	2,000	Finland	4,035	Indonesia	2,653
Burma	2,000	France	16,193	Iran	2,000
Cambodia	2,000	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	15,368	Ireland	2,345
Cameroon	2,000	Ghana	2,000	Israel	2,924
Canada	7,977	Greece	14,960	Italy	16,674
China	5,127	Haiti	2,000	Ivory Coast	2,000

Contributions for 1962 (in U.S. Dollars)		Contributions for 1962 (in U.S. Dollars)		Contributions for 1962 (in U.S. Dollars)	
Member		Member		Member	
Japan	22,953	Nigeria	1,750	Switzerland	2,400
Korea	1,333	Norway	30,653	Turkey	3,592
Kuwait	2,000	Pakistan	2,686	USSR	19,688
Liberia	28,044	Panama	11,648	United Arab Republic	2,479
Madagascar	2,000	Poland	3,780	United Kingdom	55,146
Mauritania	2,000	Sarawak and North Borneo*	1,000	United States	67,754
Mexico	2,422	Senegal	2,000	Yugoslavia	3,982
Morocco	833	Spain	6,110		
Netherlands	13,699	Sweden	11,522	Total	442,565
New Zealand	2,558			* Associate member.	

IMCO COUNCIL
(As of 31 December 1962)

Chairman: Jean Roullier (France)

Argentina	France	Italy	Sweden
Australia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Japan	USSR
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Canada	India	Norway	United States

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE
(As of 31 December 1962)

Chairman: C. Moolenburgh (Netherlands)

Argentina	Greece	Liberia	Pakistan
Canada	Italy	Netherlands	USSR
France	Japan	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany, Fed. Rep. of			United States

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMCO
SECRETARIAT

Acting Secretary-General: William Graham
Director, Administration and External Relations:
Michael Higgins

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.

¹ For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

As a result of the lack of acceptance of the Havana Charter, it became evident by the end of 1950 that the attempt to establish ITO 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).² The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1948, there being 23 contracting parties to GATT at that time.

Up to the end of 1962, the Contracting Parties had held 20 regular sessions. At the end of 1962, there were 44 contracting parties and eight 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. The 1960-61 Tariff Conference, which opened in 1960 and continued into 1962, is described below.

The main events of the year 1962 were: the twentieth session of the Contracting Parties; the conclusion of the 1960-61 Tariff Conference; the continuing work under the Trade Expansion Programme; the completion and entry into force of the Long-Term Cotton Textiles Arrangement; and three meetings of the Council of Representatives, to deal with business arising between the sessions. All meetings were held at Geneva, Switzerland.

Much of the work undertaken by GATT in 1962 stemmed from the conclusions reached by the Ministers at their meeting during the nineteenth session in November 1961 and the programme of work subsequently adopted by the Contracting Parties.³

TWENTIETH SESSION OF CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT

The Twentieth session of the Contracting Parties was held from 23 October to 16 November 1962. An important decision was taken to convene a ministerial meeting in 1963 to consider a programme for effective liberalization of trade in both primary and secondary pro-

ducts; full weight was to be attached to the urgency of negotiating solutions to the particular problems of the less developed countries.

Prior to the session, Committee II of the Trade Expansion Programme, concerned with problems of trade in agricultural products, undertook an examination of the changes in the agricultural policy of the six member countries for the European Economic Community (EEC). The examination covered cereals, pig meat, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables. The discussion of the Committee's report during the session showed that, despite assurances given by the Community, there was uncertainty and anxiety as to effects of the common agricultural policy, particularly regarding the degree of protection given to Community producers.

Committee III of the Trade Expansion Programme, concerned with the trade problems of less developed countries, met during the session and gave preliminary consideration to a seven-point programme of action, submitted by 21 GATT countries, for removing trade barriers and widening access to markets, particularly for less developed countries. This proposal was to be laid before the GATT Council when it considered the agenda for the meeting of Ministers in 1963. Committee III also reported on progress in removing particular obstacles to the trade of less developed countries, notably quantitative import restrictions, tariff barriers and internal taxes. Committee III also examined and reported on the trade aspects of the second Five-Year Plan of Pakistan.

Regarding the need for less developed countries to expand their access to markets for tropical products and the creation of a Special Group on Tropical Products, see below.

Among other matters dealt with during the twentieth session were:

(a) Regional arrangements. Recent developments in the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association

² For a fuller description of the structure and functions of GATT, see Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 836-37.

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 673-74.

(EFTA), and the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) were outlined by the spokesmen for these groups. With regard to the EEC, the debate showed that there were several important matters of concern, particularly for less developed countries and for countries relying heavily on exports of agricultural products. A working party examined the Agreement of Association between Greece and the EEC; both parties were to report as the evolution of the Association proceeded.

(b) 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 1962, the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions held such consultations with Brazil, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Denmark, Finland, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Uruguay.

(c) Waivers. The Contracting Parties examined reports on waivers from certain GATT obligations granted at earlier sessions, to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Peru, Chile, Nicaragua and Ceylon. The waivers for Belgium and Germany expired by the end of 1962.

(d) The first review of relations between Poland and contracting parties, under the terms of that country's form of association with GATT, was undertaken.

(e) Other subjects discussed included: the impact of commodity problems on international trade; the disposal of commodity surpluses; the application of GATT Article XXXV⁴ to Japan by certain contracting parties; and the temporary import surcharges imposed by Canada earlier in 1962 to safeguard its external financial position.

SPECIAL GROUP ON TROPICAL PRODUCTS

In accordance with the views expressed during the ministerial meeting in November 1961 on the problems of trade in tropical products, the Council of Representatives at its meeting in February 1962 appointed a special group, whose main task was to find ways of overcoming difficulties confronting less developed countries exporting these products (cocoa, coffee,

tea, vegetable seeds and oils, tropical timber and bananas). During the year, intensive work at the technical level was undertaken leading towards specific courses of action for solving the difficulties faced by the less developed countries in expanding their access to markets for these products.

1960-61 TARIFF CONFERENCE

The fifth extensive tariff negotiating conference held under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade took place at Geneva from 1 September 1960 to 16 July 1962. (Although the Conference ended in 1962, its official title was "1960-61 Tariff Conference.") The first phase, which was concerned with the renegotiations with the member States of the European Economic Community, was terminated in May 1961.⁵

The second phase, which comprised a "general round" of negotiations for the exchange of concessions, was then opened. There were also negotiations for countries wishing to accede to GATT, in accordance with the relevant provisions. The total number of concessions negotiated in the Tariff Conference as a whole was about 4,400. It was estimated that the value of trade covered by concessions in the "general round" was in the magnitude of \$4,900 million. This is about twice the value of trade covered by the 1956 Tariff Conference. Regarding the Protocol embodying the results of the Tariff Conference, see below under PUBLICATIONS.

FUTURE PLANS FOR THE REDUCTION OF TARIFFS

The "item-by-item" technique was the one generally used in the 1960-61 Tariff Conference, as was the case during previous conferences. However, the Ministers at their meeting in November 1961, when they agreed that the reduction of tariffs on a GATT most-favoured-nation basis should be continued, recognized that the item-by-item basis was no longer adequate for meeting changing conditions of world trade. They set up a special working party to con-

⁴Article XXXV specifies that a contracting party can, in specified circumstances, withhold the application of GATT obligations towards another contracting party.

⁵See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 674-75.

sider the adoption of new techniques. This working party held its first meeting at the technical level in December 1962. Its studies were to be advanced at further meetings early in 1963, so that the matter could be submitted to the ministerial meeting in 1963.

TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

In 1961, under GATT auspices, 19 countries drew up and put into effect a short-term arrangement designed to apply to the immediate problems of trade in cotton textiles during the 12-month period starting 1 October 1961. Preliminary work on a longer-term arrangement was started in October, and the Contracting Parties at their nineteenth session established the Cotton Textiles Committee to formulate a solution based on the guiding principles of the short-term arrangement, namely that: (i) the economic expansion and development of the less developed countries should be facilitated by expanding markets for their exports of manufactures; (ii) in the view of some countries, there were situations which caused or threatened to cause "market disruption"; and (iii) countries participating in the arrangement desired to deal with these problems in such a way as to provide growing opportunities for exports of cotton textile products, provided that the development of this trade proceeded in an orderly manner so as to avoid disruptive effects in individual markets or on individual lines of production.

The Cotton Textiles Committee, at its meeting from 29 January to 9 February 1962, drew up a Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles, for reference to Governments. The Arrangement entered into force on 1 October 1962 and was due to remain in force for five years. By the end of 1962, it had been accepted by the following: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, the European Economic Community, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom (including acceptance on behalf of Hong Kong), the United States and the United Arab Republic. The Cotton Textiles Committee, in addition to being concerned with the administration of the Arrangement, was to undertake studies in trade in cotton textiles.

APPLICATION OF GATT TO NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

A number of dependent territories to which GATT had been applied since 1948 achieved independence and autonomy in the conduct of their external commercial relations in 1960. So as to give those new States an opportunity to consider their future commercial policy and their relations with GATT, the Contracting Parties recommended, in November 1960, that contracting parties should continue to apply the General Agreement de facto to each of these new States for two years from the date of its independence. A further extension of one year for States so requesting was agreed at the nineteenth session and, at the twentieth session, a further extension to the session of October 1963 was made, so that the status of this group of countries might be examined at that time. The following countries were included in this category:

Algeria	Jamaica
Burundi	Kuwait
Cameroon	Madagascar
Central African Republic	Mali
Chad	Mauritania
Congo (Brazzaville)	Niger
Congo (Leopoldville)	Rwanda
Cyprus	Senegal
Dahomey	Togo
Gabon	Upper Volta
Ivory Coast	

MEMBERSHIP

Portugal became a contracting party on 6 May 1962 and Israel on 5 July 1962. Trinidad and Tobago became a contracting party as from 9 October 1962.

The United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia acceded provisionally in November 1962.

Cambodia and Spain, which participated in the 1960-61 Tariff Conference with a view to accession, were expected to accede in 1963.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1962 the GATT secretariat published: International Trade in 1961 (analysis, with extensive statistical material, of the main change in the structure and development of international trade on a world-wide basis). Tenth Supplement to Basic Instruments (containing the decisions, reports, etc., of the

eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Contracting Parties).

The Activities of GATT 1961/1962 (a review of the work undertaken during 1961 and the tasks ahead in 1962).

Second and Third Reports of Committee II (the Committee's examination of, and conclusions on, the use and effects of agricultural protectionist measures on international trade in agricultural products).

Special Report of Committee HI (on trade problems of less developed countries. It sets out the Committee's findings resulting from product-by-product examination of such ob-

stacles as import restrictions, tariff duties, etc.).

Protocol to the GATT embodying Results of the 1960-61 Tariff Conference (listing the rates of duty granted as concessions, country by country; preceded by texts of Final Act and Protocol).

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 for 1962 is given in ANNEX I.

ANNEX I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT AND 1963 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	23,520	France	75,720	Pakistan	5,750
Austria	12,760	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	110,450	Peru	5,750
Belgium	36,210	Ghana	5,750	Portugal	7,320
Brazil	14,360	Greece	5,750	Rhodesia and Nyasa-	
Burma	5,750	Haiti	2,500	land, Fed. of	5,750
Cambodia	2,500	India	18,180	Sierra Leone	2,500
Canada	63,050	Indonesia	7,640	South Africa	15,030
Ceylon	5,750	Israel	5,750	Sweden	27,400
Chile	5,750	Italy	41,890	Tanganyika	5,750
Cuba	6,650	Japan	44,640	Trinidad and Tobago	5,750
Czechoslovakia	20,260	Luxembourg	5,750	Turkey	5,750
Denmark	17,050	Netherlands	52,580	Uganda	2,500
Dominican Republic	5,750	New Zealand	8,350	United Kingdom	149,130
Federation of Malaya	8,040	Nicaragua	2,500	United States	187,760
Finland	10,320	Nigeria	5,750	Uruguay	5,750
		Norway	12,210		

CONTRIBUTIONS OF COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT FULL CONTRACTING PARTIES

Argentina	11,750	Switzerland	21,720	United Arab Republic	5,890
Poland	14,930	Tunisia	5,750		
Spain	7,910	Yugoslavia	7,030	Total	1,150,000

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS

(November 1962-October 1963)

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

Special Assistant, Office of Executive Secretary: F. A.
Haight

Director, Trade Intelligence Division: (Vacant)

Director, Trade Policy Division: (Vacant)

Head, Administrative and Financial Services: H. Ph.
Sobels

Head, Information and Library Services: R. R. Ford

Head, Language Services: R. Glémet

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat

Villa le Bocage

Palais des Nations

Geneva, Switzerland

Cable Address: GATT GENEVE

Appendices

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA	ICAO	UPU ⁴	ITU ⁵	WMO ⁶	IMCO ⁷
AFGHANISTAN															
ALBANIA															
ALGERIA															
ARGENTINA															
AUSTRALIA															
AUSTRIA															
BELGIUM															
BOLIVIA															
BRAZIL															
BULGARIA															
BURMA															
BURUNDI															
BYELORUSSIAN SSR															
CAMBODIA															
CAMEROON															
CANADA															
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.															
CEYLON															
CHAD															
CHILE															
CHINA															
COLOMBIA															
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)															
CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)															
COSTA RICA															
CUBA															
CYPRUS															
CZECHOSLOVAKIA															
DAHOMEY															
DENMARK															
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC															
ECUADOR															
EL SALVADOR															
ETHIOPIA															
FED. OF MALAYA															
FINLAND															
FRANCE															
GABON															
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF															
GHANA															
GREECE															
GUATEMALA															
GUINEA															
HAITI															
HOLY SEE															
HONDURAS															
HUNGARY															
ICELAND															
INDIA															
INDONESIA															
IRAN															
IRAQ															
IRELAND															
ISRAEL															
ITALY															
IVORY COAST															
JAMAICA															
JAPAN															
JORDAN															
KOREA, REP. OF															

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA	ICAO	UPU ⁴	ITU ⁵	WMO ⁶	IMCO ⁷
KUWAIT															
LAOS															
LEBANON															
LIBERIA															
LIBYA															
LUXEMBOURG															
MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REP.)															
MALI															
MAURITANIA															
MEXICO															
MONACO															
MONGOLIA															
MOROCCO															
NEPAL															
NETHERLANDS															
NEW ZEALAND															
NICARAGUA															
NIGER															
NIGERIA															
NORWAY															
PAKISTAN															
PANAMA															
PARAGUAY															
PERU															
PHILIPPINES															
POLAND															
PORTUGAL															
RHODESIA & NYASALAND, FED. OF															
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															
TOTAL	110	81	107	101	113	117	85	83	73	74	100	116	117	120	54

NOTES

Memberships shown are as of 30 April 1963. The complete names of the related agencies included in the table are:

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 three associate members: British Guiana; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mauritius.

² UNESCO had three associate members: Mauritius; Singapore; Qatar.

³ WHO had one associate member: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

⁴ UPU's members also included the following (not listed as such in the table): Algeria; Liechtenstein; Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Pro-

vinces 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 members also included the following (not listed in the table): Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible. ITU also had two associate members: British East Africa; Singapore-British Borneo Group.

⁶ WMO's members also included the following (not listed as such in the table): Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; West New Guinea (West Irian); New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

⁷ IMCO had one associate member: Sarawak and North Borneo.

(Designations of members are as given by the agency concerned.)

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As at 31 December 1962)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) *	
			Total	Date
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	650,000	13,800	1 July 1960
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	28,748	1,660	1 July 1961
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	2,381,741	10,784	15 Sep. 1960
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	2,776,656	21,247	31 Dec. 1961
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	7,704,159	10,705	30 June 1962
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	83,849	7,081	1 July 1961
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	30,507	9,190	31 Dec. 1961
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	1,098,581	3,549	1 July 1962
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	8,511,965	75,271	1 July 1962
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	110,669	7,981	31 Dec. 1961
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	678,033	22,342	1 July 1962
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	27,834	2,234	31 Dec. 1960
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	207,600	8,270	1 July 1961
Cambodia	14 Dec. 1955	172,511	5,749	18 Apr. 1962
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	475,442	4,326	1 July 1962
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	9,976,177	18,600	1 July 1962
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	617,000	1,227	1 July 1961
Ceylon	14 Dec. 1955	65,610	10,167	30 June 1961
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	1,284,000	2,680	1 July 1961
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	741,767	8,050	30 Sep. 1962
China	24 Oct. 1945	9,596,961	656,220	31 Dec. 1957
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	1,138,338	14,769	5 July 1962
Congo (Brazzaville)	20 Sep. 1960	342,000	900	1 July 1960
Congo (Leopoldville)	20 Sep. 1960	2,345,409	14,797	30 June 1962
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	50,700	1,300	31 Dec. 1962
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	114,524	7,068	1 July 1962
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	9,251	584	31 Dec. 1962
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	127,869	13,856	1 July 1962
Dahomey	20 Sep. 1960	115,762	2,050	1 Sep. 1961
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	43,043	4,617	1 July 1961
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	48,734	3,205	1 July 1962
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	270,670	4,596	1 July 1962
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	21,393	2,810	1 July 1962
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	1,184,320	21,000	1 July 1962
Federation of Malaya	17 Sep. 1957	131,313	7,250	31 Dec. 1961
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	337,009	4,522	1 Dec. 1962
France	24 Oct. 1945	551,208	46,710	1 July 1962
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	267,000	448	Dec. 1960-Apr. 1961
Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	237,873	7,100	1 July 1962
Greece	25 Oct. 1945	130,918	8,433	31 Dec. 1961
Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	108,889	3,980	30 June 1962
Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	245,857	3,000	1 July 1960
Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	27,750	4,346	30 June 1962
Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	112,088	1,950	30 June 1962
Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	93,031	10,071	31 Dec. 1962
Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	103,000	180	1 Dec. 1961
India	30 Oct. 1945	3,042,794	434,885	1 Mar. 1961
Indonesia	28 Sep. 1950	1,491,564	96,750	31 Dec. 1961
Iran	24 Oct. 1945	1,648,000	21,876	31 Dec. 1962
Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	448,742	7,263	1 July 1961
Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	70,280	2,824	1 July 1962
Israel	11 May 1949	20,700	2,332	31 Dec. 1962
Italy	14 Dec. 1955	301,225	49,963	31 Oct. 1962
Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	322,463	3,375	1 July 1962
Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	11,425	1,652	30 Sep. 1962
Japan	18 Dec. 1956	369,661	95,323	1 Dec. 1962
Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	96,610	1,690	18 Nov. 1961

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) ² 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	1,290	1 July 1960
Libya	14 Dec. 1955	1,759,540	1,244	1 July 1962
Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	2,586	320	31 Dec. 1961
Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	595,790	5,577	1 July 1961
Mali	28 Sep. 1960	1,204,021	4,100	1960-61
Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	1,085,805	791	31 Dec. 1960
Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	1,972,546	37,233	30 June 1962
Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	1,535,000	998	1 July 1962
Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	443,680	11,925	1 July 1961
Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	140,798	9,388	22 June 1961
Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	33,612	11,861	1 Nov. 1962
New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	268,676	2,521	31 Dec. 1962
Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	148,000	1,552	31 Dec. 1961
Niger	20 Sep. 1960	1,188,794	3,112	1 Jan. 1962
Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	923,772	36,473	1 July 1962
Norway	27 Nov. 1945	323,917	3,640	1 July 1962
Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947	946,719	96,558	1 July 1962
Panama	13 Nov. 1945	74,470	1,139	1 July 1962
Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945	406,752	1,857	30 June 1962
Peru	31 Oct. 1945	1,285,215	10,365	2 July 1961
Philippines	24 Oct. 1945	299,681	30,289	31 Dec. 1962
Poland	24 Oct. 1945	311,730	30,484	31 Dec. 1962
Portugal	14 Dec. 1955	91,531	8,927	1 Dec. 1962
Romania	14 Dec. 1955	237,500	18,567	1 July 1961
Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962	26,338	2,695	31 Dec. 1960
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945	1,600,000	6,036	1 Jan. 1956
Senegal	28 Sep. 1960	197,161	2,980	July-Aug. 1961
Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961	72,326	2,450	1 July 1961
Somalia	20 Sep. 1960	637,661	2,000	1 July 1962
South Africa	7 Nov. 1945	1,223,409	16,236	1 July 1961
Spain	14 Dec. 1955	504,748	30,817	1 July 1962
Sudan	12 Nov. 1956	2,305,823	12,470	1 July 1962
Sweden	19 Nov. 1946	449,793	7,562	1 July 1962
Syria ³	24 Oct. 1945	184,479	4,555	20 Sep. 1960
Tanganyika	14 Dec. 1961	937,061	9,560	30 June 1962
Thailand	16 Dec. 1946	514,000	28,000	1 July 1962
Togo	20 Sep. 1960	56,600	1,520	1 July 1962
Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962	5,128	859	1 July 1961
Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956	125,180	4,254	1 July 1961
Turkey	24 Oct. 1945	780,576	29,418	20 Oct. 1962
Uganda	25 Oct. 1962	239,640	6,845	30 June 1961
Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	601,000	43,770	1 July 1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)	24 Oct. 1945	22,402,200	221,465	1 July 1962
United Arab	24 Oct. 1945	1,000,000	26,858	30 Sep. 1961
United Arab Republic ³	24 Oct. 1945	244,030	53,441	1 July 1962
United States	24 Oct. 1945	9,363,389	187,844	1 Dec. 1962
Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960	274,200	4,404	Oct. 1960-Mar. 1961
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945	186,926	2,846	31 Dec. 1960
Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945	912,050	7,872	30 June 1962
Yemen	30 Sep. 1947	195,000	5,000	1 July 1960
Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945	255,804	18,952	31 Dec. 1962

¹ Area figures based on information in Demographic Yearbook 1962.

² Population figures based on Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-2. April, 1963.

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

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 affected 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 1c 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 effect 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.

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;

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no

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 1962

Resumed Sixteenth Regular Session: 8-26 June 1962.
Seventeenth Regular Session: 18 September-21 December 1962.

OFFICERS

President, Resumed Sixteenth Regular Session: Mongi Slim (Tunisia).

Vice-Présidents, Resumed Sixteenth Regular Session: China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

President, Seventeenth Regular Session: Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan).

Vice-Présidents, Seventeenth Regular Session: Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Jordan, Madagascar, Romania, 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 seventeenth session, the officers of the Main Committees were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel (Sudan).

Vice-Chairman: Ralph Enckell (Finland).

Rapporteur: Karoly Csatorday (Hungary).

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Leopoldo Bénites (Ecuador).

Vice-Chairman: Shintaro Fukushima (Japan).

Rapporteur: Hermod Lannung (Denmark).

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Bohdan Lewandowski (Poland).

Vice-Chairman: Ghulam Ali Allana (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Miss Gay Sellers (Canada).

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Nemi Chandra Kasliwal (India).

Vice-Chairman: Linneu de Albuquerque Melo (Brazil).

Rapporteur: Mrs. Marie Sivomey (Togo).

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Guillermo Flores Avendaño (Guatemala).

Vice-Chairman: Mohied Din Nabavi (Iran).

Rapporteur: S. H. Okechuku Ibe (Nigeria).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Jan Paul Bannier (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: Harry L. Morris (Liberia).

Rapporteur: Nathan A. Quao (Ghana).

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Constantin Th. Eustathiades (Greece).

Vice-Chairman: Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: José Maria Ruda (Argentina).

(For officers of the Main Committees at the Assembly's sixteenth session, see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 703.)

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees of the Assembly: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 13 Vice-

Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

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 seventeenth regular session were: Canada, El Salvador, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, USSR, United States.

(For membership of Credentials Committee at the Assembly's sixteenth session, see Y.U.N., 1961, p. 704.)

STANDING COMMITTEES OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

There are 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 1962:

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1962: André Ganem (France); Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); G. H. W. Hodges (United Kingdom).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1963: Raúl

(Greece), Chairman; 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).

On 11 December 1962, the Assembly appointed André Ganem (France), Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq), Agha Shahi (Pakistan) and James Gibson (United Kingdom) for the period 1 January 1963-31 December 1965.

Members for 1963: Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina); Alfonso Grez (Chile); André Ganem (France); Thanasis Agnides (Greece); Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania); Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan); A. F. Sokirkin (USSR); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Albert F. Bender (United States).

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Antonio Arráiz (until his death on 16 September 1962) (Venezuela); C. H. W. Hodges (United Kingdom); Sidney D. Pollock (Canada).

To serve until 31 December 1963: P. M. Chernyshev (USSR); C. S. Jha (India), Chairman; 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).

On 11 December 1962, the Assembly appointed T. W. Cutts (Australia), James Gibson (United Kingdom) and David Silveira da Mota (Brazil), each to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965.

On 19 December 1962, the Assembly appointed Birendra Narayan Chakravarty to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1963 to replace C. S. Jha, who had submitted his resignation to take effect on 1 January 1963.

Members for 1963: Raymond T. Bowman (United States), Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India), P. M. Chernyshev (USSR), T. W. Cutts (Australia), James Gibson (United Kingdom), F. Nouredin Kia (Iran), José Pareja y Paz Soldan (Peru), Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland), David Silveira da Mota (Brazil), Maurice Viaud (France).

SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

The following subsidiary and ad hoc bodies were either in existence or functioning in 1962 or else were established during that part of the General Assembly's sixteenth session held between 8 and 26 June 1962 and its regular seventeenth session held between 18 September and 21 December 1962. Those bodies marked † were set up or began to function in this period, 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

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Peace Observation Commission

Collective Measures Committee

Panel of Military Experts

Preparatory Committee for a United Nations International Co-operation Year †

Commission of Investigation (into circumstances of the Deaths of Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito)

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 New Guinea (West Irian) †

United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) †

United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)

Committee of UNCURK

United Nations Representative on Hungary*

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 (UNWRA)
 UNWRA Advisory Commission
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General,
 Jordan
 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
 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 Declara-
 tion of Human Rights †
 Three-Member United Nations Commission for
 Ruanda-Urundi*
 Five-Member United Nations Commission for Rwanda-
 Urundi*
 United Nations Special Committee for South West
 Africa*
 Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing
 Territories
 Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese
 Administration*
 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
 Committee for United Nations Memorial Cemetery
 in Korea
 United Nations Administrative Tribunal
 Committee on Applications for Review of Adminis-
 trative 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 †

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Each Member of the United Nations has the right
 to be represented on the Interim Committee.

OFFICERS (elected on 29 June 1961):

Chairman: Pacifico Montero de Vargas (Paraguay).
 Vice-Chairman: Melquiades J. Gamboa (Philippines).
 Rapporteur: Walter Loridan (Belgium).

The Committee did not meet in 1962.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Members: All the Members of the United Nations.
 The Commission did not meet during 1962.

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The following were members of the Committee,
 which met at United Nations Headquarters, New
 York, 19-29 March and 10-14 September 1962.

Members in 1962:

Albania. Representative: Sybhi Dedei; Alternate:
 Sokrat Como.

Argentina. Representative: Mario Amadeo; Alternate:
 Juan Carlos Ferreira.

Australia. Representative: Sir James Plimsoll.

Austria. Representative: Franz Matsch (Chairman).

Belgium. Representative: André Forthomme; Alter-
 nate: Michel Van Ussel.

Brazil. Representative: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos
 (Rapporteur); Alternate: João Frank da Costa.

Bulgaria. Representative: Yordan Tchobanov; Alter-
 nate: Christo Christov.

Canada. Representative: William H. Barton; Alter-
 nate: D. C. Rose.

Chad. Representative: Adam Malick Sow; Alternate:
 M. H. Guiagoussou.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Zdenek Cernik; Al-
 ternate: Vladimir Guth.

France. Representative: Armand Bérard; Alternate:
 Louis Dauge.

Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday; Alter-
 nate: Tamas Lorinc.

India. Representative: C. S. Jha; Alternate: A. B.
 Bhadkamkar.

Iran. Representative: Mehdi Vakil; Alternate:
 Houshang Amirmokri.

Italy. Representative: Vittorio Zoppi; Alternate:
 Paolo Tallarigo.

Japan. Representative: Katsuo Okazaki; Alternates:
 Masao Sugimoto, Takeo Hatanaka, Bunshichi
 Hoshi.

Lebanon. Representative: Georges Hakim; Alternate:
 Suheil Chammas.

Mexico. Representative: Jorge Castañeda; Alternate:
 Joaquin Mercado.

Mongolia. Representative: Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan;
 Alternate: Burenjargalyn Orso.

Morocco. Representative: Ahmed Taibi Benhima; Al-
 ternate: Mohamed Tabiti.

Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski; Alter-
 nate: Jacek Machowski.

Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu (Vice-
 Chairman).

Sierra Leone. Representative: Gershon B. O. Collier;
 Alternate: Harry E. Maurice-Jones.

Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel; Alternate:
 Bengt C. G. Holmquist.

USSR. Representative: V. A. Zorin; Alternates:
 A. A. Blagonravov, P. D. Morozov.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Mohamed
 H. El-Zayyat; Alternate: Alaa Khariat.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean;
 Alternates: A. H. Campbell, Miss J. A. C. Gut-
 teridge.

United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton;
 Deputy Representative: Richard N. Gardner; Al-
 ternates: 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. The membership of each of these two Sub-Committees consists of the members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Members and Representatives in 1962:

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 eleventh session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 5-23 March 1962:

Argentina: Dan Beninson, Chairman.
Australia: D. J. Stevens.
Belgium: J. A. Cohen.
Brazil: C. Pavan, C. Chagas.
Canada: E. A. Watkinson.
Czechoslovakia: Ferdinand Hercik.
France: Louis Bugnard.
India: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar, V. R. Khanolkar, A. S. Rao.
Japan: Kempo Tsukamoto, M. Tsuzuki.
Mexico: Manuel Martínez Báez.
Sweden: T. O. Caspersson, A. Nelson, R. M. Sievert.
USSR: V. A. Engelhardt, N. A. Kraevsky, A. M. Kuzin.
United Arab Republic: M. E. A. El-Kharadly, Vice-Chairman.
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 1962:

Australia. Representative: Sir James Plimsoll. Alternate: J. D. L. Hood.
Cambodia. Representatives: Koun Wick, Nong Kimny, Sonn Voeunsai. Alternate: Caimerom Measketh.
Ethiopia. Representative: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy. Alternates: Kifle Wodajo, Girma Abebe.
India. Representative: C. S. Jha (Chairman). Alternates: A. B. Bhadkamkar, M. Rasgotra, K. Natwar Singh.
Italy. Representatives: Livio Theodoli, Paolo Tallarigo. Alternates: Ludovico Carducci-Artensio, Vittorio Ivella, Vincenzo Zito.
Madagascar. Representative: Louis Rakotomalala. Alternates: Rémi Andriamaharo, Henri Jux Ratsimbazafy, Gabriel Rakotoniaina.
Mali. Representative: Sori Coulibaly (Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Mamadou Traore.

Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski. Alternate: Kazimierz Smiganowski.
Syria. Representative: Najmuddine Rifai (Rapporteur).
Tanganyika. Representatives: V. K. Kyaruzi, A. Z. Nsilo Swai. Alternate: Christopher P. Ngaiza, John S. Malecela, Abbas Sykes.
Tunisia. Representative: Taieb Slim. Alternates: Mahmoud Mestiri, Chedly Ayari.
USSR. Representative: A. V. Zorin. Deputy Representatives: P. D. Morozov, V. I. Oberemko.
United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean. Alternates: C. T. Crowe, Sir Hugh Foot.
United States. Representative: Jonathan B. Bingham. Alternate: Robert O. Blake.
Uruguay. Representative: Carlos Maria Velazquez. Alternate: Aureliano Aguirre.
Venezuela. Representative: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez. Alternate: Ignacio Silva Sucre.
Yugoslavia. Representative: Miso Pavicevic. Alternates: Miroslav Kreacic, Sreten Ilic.

On 17 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Special Committee by seven new Members, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly. Those nominated were Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.

Members for 1963: Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

During 1962, the Special Committee established: a Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, a Sub-Committee on Petitions, a Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, and a number of drafting sub-committees.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Members in 1962: India, Mali, Syria, Hungary, Yugoslavia.

This Sub-Committee ceased to exist after the draft questionnaire prepared by it had been adopted by the Special Committee on 29 March 1962.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1962: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Poland, Tunisia, Venezuela.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Members in 1962: India, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Venezuela.

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:

Austria. Designated 11 November 1958: Alfred Verdross, Johann Dostal, Karl Wolff, Ludwig Kleinwächter, Alois Vollgruber.

Brazil. Designated 22 December 1959: Braz Arruda, Levi Carneiro, San Tiago Dantas, Linneu de Albuquerque Mello, Francisco Pontes de Miranda.

Ceylon. Designated 2 December 1959: Sir Claude Corea.

Dominican Republic. Designated 15 September 1959: Temístocles 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 13 November 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.

Pakistan. Designated 22 June 1962: Amiruddin Ahmad, Rahim Bux Pir Bux Munshi, Amin Ahmed.

Sweden. Designated 2 August 1960: Baron C. F. H. Hamilton.

United Arab Republic. Designated 20 July 1959: Mohammed Abdel Khalik Hassouna, Mahmoud Sami Guenena, Ahmed Mohammed Hassan, Naim T. El Antaki, Wadith 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 reappointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1962 for the two calendar years 1963 and 1964.

Members and Representatives in 1962:

China. Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang. Alternate: Chiping H. C. Kiang.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Karel Kurka. Alternate: Zdenek Cernik.

France. Representative: Armand Bérard. Alternate: Pierre Millet.

Honduras. Representative: Francisco Milla Bermúdez. Alternate: Guillermo Cáceres Pineda.

India. Representative: C. S. Jha. Alternate: A. B. Bhadkamkar.

Iraq. Representative: Adnan M. Pachachi.

Israel. Representative: Michael Comay.

New Zealand. Representative: Foss Shanahan (until 16 May 1962); F. H. Corner (from 16 May 1962).

Pakistan. Representative: Muhammad Zafrulla Khan. Alternate: Viqar Ahmed Hamdani.

Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel.

USSR. Representative: V. A. Zorin.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean.

United States. Representative: Adlai E. Stevenson.

Alternates: Francis T. P. Plimpton; Charles P. Noyes.

Uruguay. Representative: Carlos Maria Velazquez.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Members in 1962: 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 FOR A UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Members: Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, United Arab Republic.

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES RESULTING IN THE TRAGIC DEATHS OF MR. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD AND OF MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ACCOMPANYING HIM

Members: S. B. Jones (Sierra Leone); Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina), Rapporteur; Alfred Emil Sandstrom (Sweden); Rishikesh Shaha (Nepal), Chairman; Nikola Srzentic (Yugoslavia).

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION (INTO CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATHS OF PATRICE LUMUMBA, MAURICE MPOLO AND JOSEPH OKITO)

Members: U Aung Khine (Burma), Chairman; Tashoma Hailemariam (Ethiopia); Salvador Martinez de Alva (Mexico); Ayité d'Almeida (Togo), Rapporteur.

With the submission of its report on 11 November 1961, the Commission adjourned, pending a decision of the General Assembly concerning its future work.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID

Members: Algeria, Costa Rica, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Members:

Bolivia. Representative: Carlos Salamanca (Chairman). Alternate: Jaime Caballero Tamayo.

Dahomey. Representative: Louis Ignacio Pinto. Alternate: Maxime-Léopold Zollner.

Federation of Malaya. Representative: Dato' Nik Ahmed Kamil (Rapporteur) (until 16 March 1962); Dato' Ong Yoke Lin (Rapporteur) (from 25 July 1962). Alternate: Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali.

Finland. Representative: Ralph Enckell (Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Taneli Kekkonen (from 9 July 1962).

Sudan. Representative: Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel. Alternates: Sir El Khatim El Sanousi (until 21 February 1962); El Nur Ali Suleiman (from 21 February 1962).

The Sub-Committee reported to both the General Assembly and the Security Council in 1961 and adjourned sine die after consideration of its reports at the General Assembly's sixteenth session in January 1962.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY
FOR WEST NEW GUINEA (WEST IRIAN)
United Nations Administrator: Djalal Abdo.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY FORCE
IN WEST NEW GUINEA (WEST IRIAN)

The Force consisted of contingents and staff personnel contributed by Pakistan, and supporting air personnel contributed by Canada and the United States. (For details, see p. 126.)

Commander (as of 31 December 1962): Major-General Said Uddin Khan.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION
AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)

Members in 1962:

Australia. Representative: John D. Petherbridge. Alternate: Cavan Hogue (until 10 December 1962).

Chile. Representative: Roberto Suárez Barros.

Netherlands. Representative: N. A. J. de Voogd.

Pakistan. Representative: Mohammed Ali (until 27 February 1962); Ali Arshad (from 16 to 22 June 1962); Lieutenant-General K. M. Sheikh (from 6 July 1962).

Philippines. Representatives: Juan M. Arreglado (until 13 February 1962); Maximino G. Bueno (from 26 March 1962). Alternate: Pelayo F. Llamas (until 25 May 1962); Tiburcio C. Baja (from 15 June 1962).

Thailand. Representative: Major-General Chan An-suchote. Alternate: Klos Visessurakarn.

Turkey. Representative: Muammer Baykan. Alternate: A. G. Alacakaptan (until 10 June 1962).

COMMITTEE OF UNCURK

Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE ON HUNGARY
Sir Leslie Munro.

On 20 December 1962, the Assembly decided that the position of the United Nations Representative on Hungary need no longer be continued.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)
Commander of UNEF: Lieutenant-General P. S. Gyani.

During 1962 the Force was composed of units voluntarily contributed by the following United Nations Member States: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

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 1962:

France. Representative: Louis Dauge, subsequently replaced by Claude Arnaud.

Turkey. Representative: Sadi Eldem, subsequently replaced by 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 Readdaway.

UNRWA ADVISORY COMMISSION

Members in 1962:

Belgium. Representative: Jean Querton. Alternate: Joseph Trouveroy.

France. Representative: Louis Pannier. Alternate: Pierre Rocalve.

Jordan. Representative: Seif-ed-Din El-Keylani.

Lebanon. Representative: Georges Bey Haimari.

Syria. Representative: Rushdi Al-Jabi.

Turkey. Representative: General Shahap Gurler.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Amin Helmi El-Tani. Alternate: Saddick El Sayed Darwish.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Moore Crosthwaite. Alternates: H. A. A. Hankey, H. G. Balfour Paul.

United States. Representative: Armin H. Meyer. Alternate: Richard D. Gatewood.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL, JORDAN

Pier P. Spinelli.

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

Members in 1962:

Argentina. Representative: Hector Bernardo (Chairman). Alternate: L. M. Caraballo.

Brazil. Representative: S. P. Rouanet.

Burma. Representative: U On Sein. Alternate: U Aung Thant.

Canada. Representative: W. H. Barton.

Chile. Representative: A. Somavia.

Czechoslovakia. Representatives: L. Smid, Jiri Jambor.

Denmark. Representative: Poul Boeg.

France. Representative: A. George.
 Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey. Alternate: J. K. D. Appiah.
 India. Representative: C. S. Jha. Alternates: S. K. Roy, S. L. N. Simha.
 Indonesia. Representative: J. B. P. Maramis (Rapporteur). Alternate: I. C. Mangkuseputro.
 Iraq. Representative: Adnan Pachachi. Alternate: A. Z. Hassan.
 Italy. Representative: Mario Franzi (First Vice-Chairman). Alternate: G. Scolamiero.
 Ivory Coast. (Not represented).
 Japan. Representative: Masayoshi Kakitsubo. Alternate: S. Kadota.
 Netherlands. Representative: J. H. Lubbers.
 Nigeria. Representative: P. C. Asiodu. Alternate: J. A. O. Akadiri.
 Pakistan. Representative: V. A. Hamdani. Alternate: S. A. M. S. Kibria.
 Peru. Representative: J. P. Fernandini.
 Sudan. Representative: E. Nur Ali Suleiman. Alternate: A. M. B. El-Ahmedi.
 USSR. Representative: E. N. Makeev. Alternate: B. P. Prokofiev.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Abou Bakr H. Abdel Ghaffar (Second Vice-Chairman).
 United Kingdom. Representative: C. H. W. Hodges. Alternates: Miss B. Salt, Miss S. Harden.
 United States. Representative: Philip M. Klutznick. 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 1962:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREPARING PLANS TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

The members of this Committee were appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with a request made by the General Assembly on 7 December 1962.

THREE-MEMBER UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR RUANDA-URUNDI

Commissioners: Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti), Chairman; Majid Rahnema (Iran); Ernest Gassou (Togo).

This Commission ceased its existence with the submission of its report to the General Assembly's sixteenth session and the establishment of a five-member Commission for Ruanda-Urundi under General Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI) of 23 February 1962.

FIVE-MEMBER UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR RUANDA-URUNDI

Commissioners:

Haiti: Ernest Jean-Louis. Iran: Majid Rahnema, Rapporteur. Liberia: Miss Angie Brooks, Chairman. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba. Togo: Ernest Gassou, Vice-Chairman.

This Commission ceased its existence with the submission of its report to the General Assembly's resumed sixteenth session (7-28 June 1962).

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Members: Brazil, Burma, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Somaliland, Togo.

On 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa 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.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Committee consists of: (a) United Nations Members which administer 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 for 1962:

Administering Members: Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected Members: Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Upper Volta.

The members and principal representatives at the thirteenth session of the Committee, held at Headquarters in New York from 23 April to 23 May 1962, were as follows:

Argentina. Representative: Enrique Jorge Ros (Rapporteur).

Australia. Representative: J. D. L. Hood. Alternates: J. A. Forsythe, T. W. White.

Ceylon. Representative: G. P. Malalasekera (Chairman). Alternate: C. Mahendran.

Ecuador. Representative: Leopoldo Bénites Vinuesa. Alternate: Luis Valencia Rodríguez.

France. Representatives: Michel de Camaret, René Doise.

Liberia. Representative: Christie W. Doe. Alternate: Nathaniel Eastman.

Mexico. Representative: Jorge Castañeda. Alternate: José Calvillo.

Netherlands. Representative: C. W. A. Schurmann. Alternates: L. J. Goedhart, N. Jouwe, J. V. de Bruyn.

New Zealand. Representative: M. Norrish. Alternate: G. C. Hensley.

Pakistan. Representative: V. A. Hamdani. Alternate: I. A. Akhund.

Philippines. Representative: Privado G. Jiménez. Alternate: Ernesto Calingasan.

Portugal. (Not represented).

Spain. Representative: Jaime de Finiés Rubio (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: José Luis Perez Ruiz, Wilwardo Jones.

United Kingdom. Representative: J. A. Sankey. Alternates: K. C. Thom, H. Houghton.

United States. Representative: Jonathan B. Bingham. Alternates: Charles Phelps Noyes, Richard F. Taitano.

Upper Volta. Representative: Pierre Ilboudo.

As the Committee had hitherto been constituted, the terms of office of Argentina and Ceylon as members of the Committee were due to expire at the end of 1962. Since the Netherlands ceased to participate in the work of the Committee as an Administering Member at the end of 1962, only one vacancy in the Committee had to be filled. The Netherlands withdrew from membership in the Committee as a result of the agreement reached with Indonesia on the future of West New Guinea (West Irian). On 19 December 1962, the Assembly confirmed the Fourth Committee's election, for three-year term beginning 1 January 1963, of Honduras to fill the vacancy which had occurred on the Committee on Information.

Members for 1963:

Administering Members: Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected Members: Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Upper Volta.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

Members in 1962:

Bulgaria. Representatives: Barouch Grinberg, Decho Stamboliev.

Ceylon. Representative: G. P. Malalasekera. Alternate: H. O. Wijegoonawardena (Rapporteur).

Colombia. Representatives: Jorge Morales Rivas, Antonio Bayona, Alfonso Venegas.

Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides (Chairman). Alternates: A. A. Akyamac, Dinos Moushoutas, A. J. Jacovides.

Guatemala. Representatives: Guillermo Flores Aveniño, Carlos Gonzalez Calvo.

Guinea. Representative: Achkar Marof (Vice-Chairman).

Nigeria. Representatives: C. O. Ifeagwu, I. Olisemeka. Alternate: S. H. O. Ibe.

On 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration and requested 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 give high priority to the examination of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese Administration.

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 1962:

Appointed by Assembly to serve until 31 December 1964:

Members: Albert F. Bender (United States); C. H. W. Hodges (United Kingdom)*; Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile). Alternates: Arthur C. Liveran (Israel); Brendan T. Nolan (Ireland); Nathan Quao (Ghana).

Appointed by Secretary-General until further notice:

Members: W. A. B. Hamilton; Bruce R. Turner; David B. Vaughan. Alternates: William McCaw; Laurence Michelmore; John McDiarmid.

Elected by participants to serve until 31 December 1964:

Members: Marc Schreiber; Alfred Landau; Sturges B. Shields. Alternates: Preston W. Cox (who died on 13 July 1962); Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien; Isaac Godin.

* On 11 December 1962, the Assembly elected James Gibson (United Kingdom) to replace C. H. W. Hodges (United Kingdom) on his resignation which was to take effect on 30 April 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 1962:

Serving until 31 December 1962: Jacques Rueff.

Serving until 31 December 1964: Roger de Candolle, William Fiske Frazier, R. McAllister Lloyd, B. K. Nehru, David Rockefeller.

On 11 December 1962, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of B. K. Nehru to serve for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1962. Notice

of his availability to serve was not obtained in time to be confirmed at the General Assembly's sixteenth session. His appointment was therefore confirmed at the Assembly's seventeenth session, on 11 December 1962. On that date, the Assembly also confirmed the appointment of Eugene R. Black and Jacques Rueff for terms ending 31 December 1964. Mr. Black was appointed to fill the vacancy that arose with the death of Mr. Frazier.

Members for 1963: Eugene R. Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd, B. K. Nehru, David Rockefeller, Jacques Rueff.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1962: Auditor-General of Netherlands (appointed for term ending 30 June 1965); Auditor-General of Colombia (appointed for term ending 30 June 1963); Auditor-General of Pakistan (appointed for term ending 30 June 1964).

On 11 December 1962, the General Assembly re-appointed the Auditor-General of Colombia for three years beginning 1 July 1963.

Members for 1963: 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 BUDGETRY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

This Working Group, originally set up by General Assembly resolution 1620(XV) of 21 April 1961, was re-established on 19 December 1962, to consist of the original 15 members and six additional members appointed by the President of the Assembly.

Members: Argentina,* Australia,* Brazil,† Bulgaria,† Cameroon,* Canada,† China,† France,† India,† Italy,† Japan,† Mexico,† Mongolia,* Netherlands,* Nigeria,† Pakistan,* Sweden,† USSR,† United Arab Republic,† United Kingdom,† United States.†

* Appointed by President of General Assembly's seventeenth session.

† Member of first Working Group set up by Assembly resolution 1620(XV) of 21 April 1961.

CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Members in 1962: 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.

COMMITTEE FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMORIAL CEMETERY IN KOREA

Members in 1962:

Members: Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands,

New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: James J. Casey (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom), First Vice-President.

To serve until 31 December 1963: Bror Arvid Sture Pettrén (Sweden), Second Vice-President; Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay).

To serve until 31 December 1964: Mme. Paul Bastid (France), President; Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic), resigned on 27 April 1962; R. Venkataraman (India); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey), from 11 December 1962.

On 11 December 1962, in order to fill vacancies occurring on the Administrative Tribunal on 31 December 1962, the General Assembly appointed James W. Barco (United States) and Lord Crook, each for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1963. It also appointed Louis Ignacio-Pinto for a period beginning on 11 December 1962 and ending on 31 December 1964, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Loutfi's resignation.

Members for 1963: James W. Barco (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Bror Arvid Sture Pettrén (Sweden); Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Mme. Paul Bastid (France); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); R. Venkataraman (India).

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGEMENTS

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 1962 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's sixteenth session): Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members from September 1962 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's seventeenth session): Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

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 1962: Roberto Ago (Italy); Gilberto Amado (Brazil), Second Vice-Chairman; Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia); Herbert W. Briggs (United States); Marcel Cadieux (Canada); Erik Castren

(Finland); Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic); Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria); André Gros (France), First Vice-Chairman; Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay); Victor Kanga (Cameroon); Manfred Lachs (Poland), Rapporteur; Chieh Liu (China); Antonio de Luna Garcia (Spain); Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico); Radhabinod Pal (India), Chairman; Angel Modesto Paredes (Ecuador); Obed Pessou (Dahomey); Shabtai Rosenne (Israel); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); G. I. Tunkin (USSR); Alfred Verdross (Austria); Sir Humphrey Waldo (United Kingdom); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

The Commission held its fourteenth session from 24 April-29 June 1962.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER
All Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REPLIES ON THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

This Committee is composed of those Member States which served on the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the Assembly. Members in 1962 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's sixteenth session):

Argentina. Representative: Enrique Ros.
Bulgaria. Representative: Yordan Tchobanov. Alternate: Decho Dincho Stamboliev.
China. Representative: Yu-Chi Hsueh. Alternate: Wang Men-hsien.
Costa Rica. Representative: Gonzalo Ortiz (Rapporteur). Alternate: Javier Oreamuno.
Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides.
Czechoslovakia. Representative: Zdenek Cernik. Alternate: Stanislav Myslil.
Denmark. Representative: Aage Hesselund-Jensen. Alternate: William F. McIlquham Schmidt.
France. Representative: Pierre Millet. Alternate: Jean-Louis Plihon.
Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey. Alternate: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie.

Greece. Representative: Dmitri S. Bitsios (Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Alexandre Demetropoulos.
Italy. Representative: Paolo Tallarigo. Alternate: Marco Pisa.
Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes (Chairman). Alternate: Nathaniel Eastman.
Mexico. Representative: Jorge Castañeda. Alternate: Joaquín Mercado.
Netherlands. Representative: Jan Poldermann. Alternate: Lodewyk H. J. B. van Gorkom.
Niger. Representative: Illa Salifou.
Panama. Representative: César Quintero.
Philippines. Representative: Eduardo Quintero. Alternate: Zoilo M. Alberto.
Tunisia. Representative: Chedly Ayari.
USSR. Representative: P. D. Morozov. Alternates: K. G. Fedoseev, I. I. Yakovlev.
United Kingdom. Representative: C. T. Crowe. Alternate: Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge.
United States. Representative: Charles Phelps Noyes. Alternates: Ernest L. Kerley, Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr.

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

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), Víctor Andrés Belaunde (Peru) and Frederick H. Boland (Ireland)); and the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 11 Members of the United Nations. Five are permanent members of the Council. The remaining six are non-permanent members, elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

MEMBERS IN 1962:

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
Non-Permanent Members: Chile, Ghana, Ireland, Romania, United Arab Republic, Venezuela.

On 17 October 1962, the General Assembly elected Brazil, Morocco, Norway and the Philippines to the

Council for terms of office beginning 1 January 1963. The Philippines was elected from 1 January 1962 to 31 December 1962, completing the term of office of Romania, which resigned as of 31 December 1962 in accordance with an arrangement announced by the President of the General Assembly on 1 December 1961. Brazil, Morocco and Norway were elected by the Assembly for two-year terms ending 31 December 1964, replacing Chile, Ireland and the United Arab Republic, whose regular terms expired on 31 December 1962.

(For representatives to the Council in 1962, see APPENDIX V.)

MEMBERS FOR 1963:

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Brazil, Ghana, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Venezuela.

PRESIDENTS IN 1962

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabet listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1962:

Month	Member	Representative
January	United Kingdom	Sir Patrick Dean
February	United States	Adlai E. Stevenson
March	Venezuela	Carlos Sosa Rodríguez
April	Chile	Daniel Schweitzer
May	China	Tingfu F. Tsiang
June	France	Armand Béard
July	Ghana	Alex Quaison-Sackey
August	Ireland	Frederick H. Boland
September	Romania	Mihail Haseganu
October	USSR	V. A. Zorin
November	United Arab Republic	Mahmoud Riad
December	United Kingdom	Sir Patrick Dean

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1962. The first meeting of the year was held on 11 January 1962 and the last on 27 December 1962.

China. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Ho Shai-lai (until 18 March 1962), Major-General Lu Fu-ning (from 19 March 1962). Navy Representative: Captain Chang Hsiang-chi. Air Force Representative: General Wang Shu-ming.

France. Army Representative: Général de brigade P. Gouraud (until 15 August 1962), Général de brigade Jean Compagnon (from 15 August 1962). Navy Representative: Contre-Amiral J. Guérin. Air Force Representative: Général de corps aérien H. M. de Rancourt de Mimerand.

USSR. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General V. A. Dubovik. Navy Representative: Rear Admiral B. D. Yashin (until 3 November 1962), Vice-Admiral L. K. Bekrenev (from 3 November 1962). Air Force Representative: Major General M. N. Kostiuk (until 19 September 1962), Major General A. N. Chizhov (from 19 September 1962).

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Major-General J. M. McNeill. Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral Sir William Crawford. Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal R. H. E. Emson.

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General E. J. O'Neill (until 31 March 1962), Lieutenant-General G. H. Davidson (from 1 April 1962). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral Charles Wellborn, Jr. Air Force Representative: Lieutenant-General R. W. Burns.

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 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.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE

FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Chief Observer: Lieutenant-General 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.)

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

Sture C. Linner (until 10 February 1962); Robert K. A. Gardiner (from 10 February 1962).

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATION IN THE CONGO

Chief: Mahmoud Khiari (until 30 September 1962); Syed Habib Ahmed (from 1 October 1962).

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO

Commander: Lieutenant-General Sean MacEoin (until 28 March 1962); Lieutenant-General Kebbede Guebre (from 28 April 1962).*

* Major-General Yacob Gabre-Leul acted as Commander of the Force during the interval between 28 March and 28 April 1962.

(For list of United Nations Member States which have contributed personnel to the Force, see above, p. 80.)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE CONGO

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 1962): Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

The Committee meets under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

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 1962

To serve until 31 December 1962: Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom.

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.

On 17 October 1962, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, USSR and United Kingdom, each to serve for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1965, to replace the six members whose terms of office expired on 31 December 1962.

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL FOR 1963

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

SESSIONS IN 1962

The Council held two sessions in 1962, as follows: Thirty-third session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 18 April 1962.

Thirty-fourth session, held in Geneva from 3 July to 3 August 1962 and resumed at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 20 December 1962.

OFFICERS IN 1962

President: Jerzy Michalowski (Poland).

First Vice-President: Alfonso Patino (Colombia).

Second Vice-President: Muhammad H. El-Farra (Jordan).

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

Economic Committee. Chairman (1962): Alfonso Patino (Colombia).

Social Committee. Chairman (1962): Muhammad H. El-Farra (Jordan).

Co-ordination Committee. Chairman (1962): Mrs. Nonny Wright (Denmark).

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 consisted of 18 members in 1962, each elected by the Council for a four-year term. The membership was as follows:

Members for 1962 and 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 members and chief representatives at the Commission's twelfth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 April to 10 May 1962, were as follows: Australia: K. M. Archer; F. B. Horner (Alternate). Brazil: Jessé de Sousa Montello. Canada: Walter E. Duffett; S. A. Goldberg (Alternate). China: Jui Pao-kung; Chung-sieu Chen (Alternate). Cuba: Mario Garcia Incháustegui; Juan Juarbe y Juarbe, Gilberto Mediavilla (Alternates). France: G. R. Chevy (Alternate). India: P. C. Mahalanobis; P. C. Mathew (Alternate). Ireland: M. D. McCarthy, Chairman. Japan: Yuzo Morita; Saburo Kawai (Alternate). New Zealand: J. V. T. Baker, Rapporteur. Norway: Odd Oukrust (Alternate). Romania: Mircea Bulgaru; Mihai Anastasescu (Alternate). Sudan: Suleiman Taha Ayoub (Alternate). Ukrainian SSR: V. F. Burlin, Vice-Chairman. USSR: A. I. Yezhov. United Kingdom: Sir Harry Campion. United States: Raymond T. Bowman. Uruguay: (not represented).

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission consisted of 18 members in 1962, each elected by the Council for a four-year term. The Commission did not meet in 1962.

Members for 1962 and 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.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Social Commission consisted of 21 members in 1962, each elected by the Council for four years. On 22 December 1961, however, the Council decided that the terms of office of members elected after 1961 should henceforth be for three years rather than for four.

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Ceylon.

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, Federation of Malaya, France, Iraq, USSR, United States.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's fourteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 30 April to 11 May 1962, were as follows: Albania: Sybhi Dedei; Sokrat Como (Alternate). Austria: Paul Hempel. Brazil: C. Vianna Moog. Byelorussian SSR: V. I. Luzgin; S. Bronnikov (Alternate). Canada: J. W. Willard, Chairman. Ceylon: G. P. Malalasekera; H. O. Wijegoonawardena, C. Mahendran (Alternates). China: Hua-kuo Pao; P. Y. Tsao (Alternate). Ecuador: Pericles Gallegos; Gonzalo Alcivar (Alternate). Federation of Malaya: Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali (Alternate). Finland: Heikki Waris. France: Henry Hauck; Jean Marcel Bouquin (Alternate). Iraq: Miss Faiha I. Kamal. Israel: Giora Lotan; Miss Hava Hareli (Alternate). Sudan: Bashir El Bakri, First Vice-Chairman. Tunisia: Mohamed Ennaeuer; Mohamed Chakchouk (Alternate). USSR: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova; E. Birichev (Alternate). United Arab Republic: Hussein Kamel. United Kingdom: George E. Haynes; W. H. Chinn, H. P. L. Attlee (Alternates). United States: Mrs. Jane W. Dick. Uruguay: Jorge Alvarez-Olloniego, Rapporteur. Yugoslavia: Mrs. Vida Tomsic, Second Vice-Chairman; Milos Melovski (Alternate).

On 17 April 1962, the Economic and Social Council elected Gabon for a term of office ending on 31 December 1965, to fill the vacancy caused when Ceylon's term of office expired on 31 December 1962.

Members for 1963: Albania, Austria, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Iraq, Israel, Sudan, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1962, each elected by the Council for three years.

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Argentina, Austria,

Denmark, Pakistan, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Venezuela.

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.

The members, and chief representatives present, at the Commission's eighteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 March to 14 April 1962, were: Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Argentina: Mario Amadeo; Lucio Alberto Garcia del Solar (Alternate). Austria: Felix Ermacora. China: Cheng Paonan; P. Y. Tsao (Alternate). Denmark: Niels Madsen. El Salvador: Carlos Guerra (Alternate). France: Jean Marcel Bouquin, Bernard Aujay de la Dure (Alternates). India: C. S. Jha; A. B. Bhadkamkar (Alternate). Italy: Giuseppe Sperduti; Mario Franzi, Giovanni Scolamiero (Alternates). Lebanon: Georges Hakim, Chairman; Khalil Makkawi (Alternate). Netherlands: L. J. C. Beaufort. Pakistan: M. Shahabuddin. Panama: César A. Quintero (Alternate). Philippines: Jacinto Castel Borja; Hortencio J. Brillantes (Alternate), Rapporteur. Poland: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Alternate). Turkey: Ilhan Litem, Second Vice-Chairman. Ukrainian SSR: P. E. Nedbailo, First Vice-Chairman; I. F. Grishchenko (Alternate). USSR: P. D. Morozov; Y. A. Ostrovski (Alternate). United Kingdom: Sir Samuel Hoare; Mrs. J. F. Wearing (Alternate). United States: Mrs. Marietta P. Tree. Venezuela: Antonio Arráiz (Alternate).

On 17 April 1962, the Council elected: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Liberia, Ukrainian SSR and United States to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were to expire at the end of 1962.

Members for 1963: Afghanistan, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, India, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Netherlands, Panama, 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 1962:

The following members and alternates attended the fourteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 8 January to 2 February 1962: Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon); Jean Marcel Bouquin, Alternate (France); Philip Halpern (United States); G. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom); José D. Ingles, Chairman (Philippines); Wojciech Ketrzynski, Vice-

Chairman (Poland); Franz Matsch (Austria); Mrs. Z. V. Mironova and Y. A. Ostrovsky, Alternates (USSR); Mohammed Yousef Mudawi, Alternate (Sudan); Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat (Uruguay); Voitto Saario, Rapporteur (Finland); Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile).

Two members of the Sub-Commission were not present at the Sub-Commission's session in 1962: Arcot Krishnaswami (India), who was unable to attend, and A. H. Abdel-Ghani (United Arab Republic), who had resigned in August 1961.

Members for 1963:

On 5 April 1962, the Commission on Human Rights elected the following 14 persons as members of the Sub-Commission, subject to the consent of their Governments, for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1963: Morris Abram (United States), Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan), Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon), Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom), Francesco Capotorti (Italy), Gabino Fraga (Mexico), José D. Ingles (Philippines), B. S. Ivanov (USSR), Pierre Juvigny (France), Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland), Arcot Krishnaswami (India), Franz Matsch (Austria), Voitto Saario (Finland), Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile).

COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee on Periodic Reports, which was set up by the Commission on Human Rights in 1961, met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 to 16 March and 22 March 1962. The membership was as follows: Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak; Austria: Felix Ermacora, Chairman; France: Jean Marcel Bouquin; India: A. B. Bhadkamkar; Panama: Henrique Jiménez; Poland: Eugeniusz Wyzner.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO BE FREE FROM

ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

The Commission on Human Rights also elects an ad hoc Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile. Members in 1962: Argentina: Raúl A. J. Quijano, L. A. S. García del Solar. Netherlands: H. T. Schaapveld. Pakistan: I. A. Akhund. Philippines: H. J. Brillantes (Chairman-Rapporteur).

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1962, each elected by the Council for three years.

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Colombia, Cuba, Finland, France, Iran, Mexico, Poland.

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.

The Members and chief representatives at the Commission's sixteenth session, held at United Na-

tions Headquarters, New York, from 19 March to 6 April 1962, were: Argentina: Mrs. Marcela Gatica de Vilchez. Australia: Mrs. Ada Norris. China: Mrs. Chu-sheng Yeh Cheng. Colombia: Mrs. Anacarsis Cardona de Salonia; Mrs. Clara Nieto de Ponce de León (Alternate). Cuba: Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos (Alternate). Czechoslovakia: Mrs. Helena Leflerova. Finland: Mrs. Helvi Sipila. France: Mrs. Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux; Jean Marcel Bouquin, Bernard Aujay de la Dure (Alternates). Ghana: Miss Emelia Aryee; Mrs. Gloria Nikoi (Alternate). Indonesia: Miss Endang Sulbi Satrodiredjo; Tan Bian Kit (Alternate). Iran: Mrs. Zafardokhte Ardalan; Miss Mehry Ahy (Alternate). Japan: Mrs. Setsu Tanino; Shozo Kadota (Alternate). Mexico: Miss Maria Lavalle Urbina, First Vice-Chairman. Netherlands: Miss J. C. H. H. de Vink. Philippines: Miss Helena Z. Benitez, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Etta C. Enríquez (Alternate). Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska, Chairman; Mrs. Fryderyka Kalinowska (Alternate). Spain: Miss Aurora Huber Robert. USSR: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova. United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein. United Kingdom: Miss Joan Vickers, Rapporteur; H. P. L. Attlee (Alternate). United States: Mrs. Gladys Avery Tillett.

The following were elected on 17 April 1962, to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965 to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1962: Colombia, Finland, France, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone.

Members for 1963: Argentina, Australia, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission in 1962 consisted of 21 members, elected by the Council, from among the Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of: (a) countries which were important producers of opium or coca leaves; (b) countries which were important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs; and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem.

•Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Hungary, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, United Arab Republic.

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.

The members and chief representatives at the seventeenth session of the Commission, held in

Geneva from 14 May to 1 June 1962, were! Brazil: A. Valladão; Miss A. Padilla (Alternate). Canada: R. E. Curran, Rapporteur. China: C. K. Liang. France: J. Mabileau, First Vice-Chairman; J. X. Clément (Alternate). Hungary: I. Vertes, Second Vice-Chairman; J. Benyi (Alternate). India: V. T. Dehejia; D. N. Kohli (Alternate). Iran: M. Dadgar. Japan: Y. Ushimaru; H. Asahina (Alternate). Madagascar: (Not represented). Mexico: O. Rabasa; H. Diaz Thomé (Alternate). Morocco: B. Bencheikroun. Netherlands: A. Kruysse; W. M. Rehorst (Alternate). Peru: B. Caravedo. Poland: W. Wieniawski. Switzerland: J. P. Bertschinger. Turkey: M. Ozkol, Chairman; Selraan Acha (Alternate). USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vassilieva. United Arab Republic: A. M. Khalifa. United Kingdom: T. C. Green. United States: H. J. Anslinger; Miss H. E. Dougherty (Alternate). Yugoslavia: D. Nikolic.

The following were elected on 17 April 1962 to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965 to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1962: Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, Mexico, Republic of Korea, United Arab Republic, Morocco. Members for 1963: Brazil, Canada, China, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Members in 1962: Brazil: A. Valladao, Miss A. Padilla. Canada: R. E. Curran. China: C. K. Liang. France: J. Mabileau, C. Gillard. India: D. N. Kohli. Iran: M. Dadgar. Japan: Y. Ushimaru, H. Asahina, N. Takizawa. Mexico: O. Rabasa, H. Diaz Thomé. Netherlands: W. M. Rehorst. Poland: W. Wieniawski. Switzerland: J. P. Bertschinger, U. Vogel, E. Gnädinger, A. Maillard, E. Freivogel. Turkey: M. Ozkol, Selman Acha. USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vassilieva, N. Petrenko. United Arab Republic: A. El Hadka, A. Noureldin. United Kingdom: T. C. Green, Chairman. United States: H. J. Anslinger, J. T. Cusak, Miss H. E. Dougherty.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission in 1962 consisted of 21 members, each elected by the Council for three years.

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1963: Bulgaria, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Ivory Coast, New Zealand, Sweden, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1964: Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Madagascar, Mali, Peru.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's tenth session held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, from 15 to 23 May 1962, were: Argentina:

Héctor Bernardo; Vicente C. Brunini, Ovidio S. Ventura (Alternates). Australia: Alfred Maiden; F. P. Donovan, Stuart Francis Harris, Michael McKeown (Alternates). Belgium: Y. Coppieters 't Wallant; Jules Woulbroun (Alternate). Brazil: Octavio A. Dias Carneiro, Chairman; Arizio de Viana, Paulo Tarso Flécha de Lima (Alternates). Bulgaria: Emil Nicolov Bahtchevanov. Ceylon: H. E. Tennekoon; Elmo Ziegelaar (Alternate). Czechoslovakia: Jiri Ryska; Richard Wagner (Alternate). Ecuador: Alfredo Blum Flor. Federation of Malaya: Lew Sip Hon, Second Vice-Chairman; Malek Ali Merican (Alternate). France: Georges Henri Janton, First Vice-Chairman; Maurice Viaud (Alternate). Madagascar: Rakoto Ratsimamanga; G. Rakotomanga (Alternate). Mali: Mamadou Traore; Boubacar Ly (Alternate). New Zealand: A. W. Broadbent; B. F. Bolt (Alternate). Pakistan: M. L. Rahman; Ahmed Nazir (Alternate). Peru: Vicente Cerro Cebrian; Jorge Vellando (Alternate). Sweden: G. Ryding; B. Siegbahn (Alternate). USSR: E. S. Shershnev; O. Kojevnikov, V. Smirnov (Alternates). United Kingdom: E. Melville; D. J. Mitchell, J. C. Burgh (Alternates). United States: W. Michael Blumenthal; Sydney L. W. Mellen, Clarence I. Blau (Alternates).

The following were elected on 17 April 1962, to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965, to take the place of those members whose term of office expired at the end of 1962: Brazil, Greece, Romania, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Members for 1963: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

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 1962 are listed below.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, 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, Com-

mittee on Gas, Housing Committee, Industry and Materials Committee, Inland Transport Committee, Committee on Manpower, 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 Coal Committee, for example, has a Coal Trade Sub-Committee and a Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture; the Inland Transport Committee has Sub-Committees on Inland Water Transport, Rail Transport and Road Transport.

The members and chief representatives at the seventeenth session of the Commission, held at Geneva from 24 April to 11 May 1962, were: Albania: Dhimiter Lamani. Austria: Ludwig Steiner. Belgium: Emile P. H. Lotz. Bulgaria: Evgeni Kamenov. Byelorussian SSR: A. E. Gurinovich. Cyprus: Ahmed Zaim. Czechoslovakia: Karel Kurka. Denmark: V. Hoelgaard. Federal Republic of Germany: A. Muller-Armack. Finland: Olli Kaila. France: Joannes Dupraz. Greece: Ange Vlachos, Vice-Chairman. Hungary: Karoly Szarka. Iceland: (Not represented). Ireland: Louis Cullen. Italy: Francesco Paolo Vanni d'Archirafi. Luxembourg: Ignace Bessling. Netherlands: F. C. Herinckx. Norway: S. Charles Sommerfelt. Poland: Franciszek Modrzewski. Portugal: Humberto Alves Morgado. Romania: Gheorghe Radulescu, Chairman. Spain: José Manuel Aniel-Quiroga. Sweden: G. Ryding. Switzerland: Albert Weitnauer. Turkey: Nihat Dinc. Ukrainian SSR: A. A. Boiko. USSR: N. P. Firubin. United Kingdom: Peter Thomas. United States: Walter M. Kotschnig. Yugoslavia: Stane Pavlic.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States. Associate Members: Brunei, Hong Kong, North Borneo and Sarawak, Singapore.

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; Conference of Asian Statisticians; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Asian Conference on Community Development; Conference of Asian Economic Planners; and Asian Conference on Social Aspects of Economic Planning and Development.

Some of these bodies have set up subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties. For example, the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources has Sub-Committees on Metals and Engineering, on Electric Power and on Mineral

Resources Development, a Working Party of Senior Geologists and Working Parties on Small-Scale Industries and on Housing and Building Materials. The Inland Transport and Communications Committee has a Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, an Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, a Railway Sub-Committee, and a Working Party on Telecommunications.

The members and chief representatives at the eighteenth session of the Commission, held at Tokyo, Japan, from 6 to 19 March 1962, were:

Members: Afghanistan: M. Sarwar Omar. Australia: T. K. Critchley. Burma: U Tun Shein. Cambodia: Ung Krapum Phka. Ceylon: Sir Susanta de Fonseka. China: Shen-Yi. Federation of Malaya: Tuan M. K. Johari. France: P. Abelin. India: Nityananda Kanungo. Indonesia: Soewito Koesoemowidagdo, Second Vice-Chairman. Iran: Hassanali Mansour, First Vice-Chairman. Japan: Aiichiro Fujiyama, Chairman. Laos: Ngon Sananikone. Mongolia: Bandin Surmazhav. Nepal: Narapratap Thapa. Netherlands: J. M. A. H. Luns; N. A. J. de Voogd. New Zealand: J. R. Marshall. Pakistan: Said Hasan. Philippines: Manuel Lim. Republic of Korea: Lieutenant-General Nae Hiuk Jung. Republic of Viet-Nam: Huynh-Van-Diem. Thailand: Sunthorn Hongladarom. USSR: M. A. Lesechko. United Kingdom: The Marquess of Lansdowne. United States: Philip M. Klutznick.

Associate Members: Brunei: Setia Pengiran Mohammad Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim. Hong Kong: Fung Hon-chu. North Borneo and Sarawak: Ong Kee Hui. Singapore: Goh Keng Swee.

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, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate Members: British Guiana, British Honduras (Belize).

The Commission meets once every two years. In the year in which it does not meet, ECLA's Committee of the Whole meets, as was the case in 1962.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: Trade Committee and Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

The Committee on Trade has set up the Central Bank's Working Group, the Working Group on Customs Questions and a Working Group on the Regional Market.

The Central American Economic Co-operation Committee has the following subsidiaries: Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination; Sub-Committee on Central American Trade; Central American Commission on Industrial Initiatives; Transport Sub-Committee; Central American Electrification Sub-Committee; Central American Housing, Building and

Planning Sub-Committee; ad hoc Working Group on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries; Meeting of Experts on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development; and an Agricultural Development Sub-Committee.

(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 Commission did not meet during 1962. The Committee of the Whole held its eighth session at Santiago, Chile, from 14 to 16 February 1962; its fourth extraordinary session, at Santiago, Chile, on 21 and 22 March 1962 and its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 and 7 June 1962.

The members and chief representatives present at the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole included the following: Argentina: Alejandro Solari. Bolivia: Felipe Galarza. Brazil: Fernando Ramos de Alencar. Canada: Paul Tremblay, Second Vice-Chairman. Chile: Luis Escobar Cerda, Chairman. Colombia: Abel Naranjo Villegas; Alvaro Rocha Lalinde, Rapporteur. Costa Rica: Hernán Bolaños Ulloa. Cuba: Roberto Lasalle del Amo. Dominican Republic: José Martínez Moraza. Ecuador: Arturo Borrero Bustamante. El Salvador: Hector Palomo Salazar. France: Gabriel Lisette. Guatemala: Sergio Alvarez Escobar. Haiti: André Farreau. Honduras: (Not represented). Mexico: Gustavo Ortiz Hernán, First Vice-Chairman. Netherlands: H. S. Radhakishun. Nicaragua: Armando Luna Silva. Panama: David Samudio. Paraguay: Hugo Couchonnal. Peru: Juan Miguel Bákula Patiño. United Kingdom: R. D. J. Scott Fox. United States: Charles Woolsey Cole. Uruguay: Alvaro Vázquez. Venezuela: Wolfgang Larrazábal.

The members and chief representatives present at the fourth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole included the following: Argentina: Carlos Herrera. Bolivia: Fuad Mujaes. Brazil: Fernando Ramos de Alencar. Canada: Paul Tremblay, Second Vice-Chairman. Chile: Luis Escobar Cerda, Chairman; Humberto Díaz Contreras. Colombia: Alvaro Rocha Lalinde, Rapporteur; Abel Naranjo Villegas. Costa Rica: Hernán Bolaños Ulloa. Cuba: Roberto Lasalle del Amo. Ecuador: Arturo Borrero Bustamante. El Salvador: Héctor Palomo Salazar. France: Marquis d'Aurelle de Paladines. Guatemala: Francisco Barnoya Gálvez. Honduras: Valentín Miralda Navas. Mexico: Gustavo Ortiz Hernán, First Vice-Chairman. Netherlands: Jan L. Voute. Nicaragua: Armando Luna Silva. Panama: Alfredo Boyd. Paraguay: Hugo Couchonnal. Peru: José Miguel Bákula Patiño. United Kingdom: H. T. Kennedy. United States: Charles Woolsey Cole. Uruguay: Alvaro Vázquez. Venezuela: Wolfgang Larrazábal.

The members and chief representatives present at the ninth session included the following: Argentina:

Héctor Bernardo. Bolivia: Felipe Galarza. Brazil: Marcelo Raffaelli. Canada: William H. Barton. Chile: Luis Escobar Cerda, Chairman. Colombia: Alfonso Patino Roselli. Costa Rica: Javier Oreamuno. Cuba: Raúl Primelles. Dominican Republic: Donatello Herrera. Ecuador: Germánico Salgado. El Salvador: Francisco Argüello Escolán. France: Gabriel Lisette. Guatemala: Colonel Guillermo Flores Avendaño. Haiti: Max H. Dorsinville. Honduras: Francisco Milla Bermúdez. Mexico: Plácido García Reynoso, Rapporteur. Netherlands: Jan Hendrik Lubbers. Nicaragua: José N. Roman. Panama: David Samudio. Paraguay: Miguel Solano López. Peru: Jorge Pablo Fernandini. United Kingdom: Miss Barbara Salt. United States: Seymour M. Finger. Uruguay: Carlos Maria Velazquez. Venezuela: Carlos Dorante.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

Members: Algeria,* Belgium,† Burundi,* Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda,* Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda,* United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Upper Volta.

Associate Members: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar.

* Became members of the Commission on admission to United Nations membership: Algeria on 4 October 1962; Burundi and Rwanda on 26 July 1962; and Uganda on 15 October 1962. Prior to achieving their independence and their admission to United Nations membership, Burundi and Rwanda were parts of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi which was an associate member of the Commission. Uganda was previously an associate member of the Commission.

† Belgium ceased to be a member of the Commission on 1 July 1962 when the former Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became the independent states of Burundi and Rwanda, as it no longer had any territorial responsibilities in Africa.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: Standing Committee on Trade; Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development; Standing Committee on Natural Resources and Industrialization; and Conference of African Statisticians.

The members and chief representatives at ECA's fourth session, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 19 February to 3 March 1962, were:

Members: Belgium: Georges Cassiers. Cameroon: Alfred Ngando Black. Central African Republic: François Pehoua. Chad: Saba Hassane. Congo (Brazzaville): Alphonse Massamba-Debat. Congo (Leopoldville): Laurant Mbariko. Dahomey: Sourou-Migan Apithy. Ethiopia: Lij Endelkachew Makonnen. France: Joannes Dupraz. Gabon: André Anguile. Ghana: A. K. Onwona-Agyeman. Guinea: Sikhé

Camara. Ivory Coast: Philippe Yace. Liberia: James Milton Weeks. Libya: Ali Ahmed Attiga. Madagascar: Alfred Ramangasoavina, First Vice-Chairman. Mali: Oumar Baba Diarra, Chairman. Mauritania: Mohamed Abdellahi Ould Hassen. Morocco: Mohamed Mehdi Abdeljalil. Niger: Adamou Mayaki. Nigeria: Waziri Ibrahim. Portugal: Humberto Alves Morgado. Senegal: Joseph M'Baye. Sierra Leone: S. T. Navo. Somalia: Abdul Kadir Mohamed Aden. South Africa: (Not represented). Spain: José Luis Florez-Estrada. Sudan: Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, Second Vice-Chairman. Tanganyika: P. Bomani. Togo: Paulin Eklou. Tunisia: Ahmed Mestiri. United Arab Republic: Abdelmonem Albanna. United Kingdom: Sir Alan Dudley.

Associate Members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: J. Z. Savanhu. Ruanda-Urundi: G. Verhegghen. Uganda: Alexander Alija Latim.

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The Technical Assistance Committee (TAG) 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.

On 22 December 1961, the Council increased the membership of TAC from 24 to 30 members—the 18 members of the Council plus 12 additional members. On 17 April 1962, the Council elected China, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Israel, Netherlands and Upper Volta as the six additional members of the Committee and, by drawing lots, determined their terms of office as indicated below.

Members in 1962:

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1962: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1962: China, Czechoslovakia, Sudan, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1963: Afghanistan, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand.

Chairman of TAC in 1962: Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia).

The following non-members of the Council were elected on 20 December 1962, to serve as members of TAC from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1964, to take the place of those elected members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1962: Brazil, Denmark,

Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria, Poland, United Arab Republic.

Members for 1963: Afghanistan,* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil,* Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,* El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany,* Greece,* India, Indonesia,* Israel,* Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Nigeria,* Poland,* Senegal, USSR, United Arab Republic,* United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

* Not a member of Economic and Social Council.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Members in 1962: Colombia, France, Japan, Jordan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairmen: Yacoub J. Joury (Jordan) (thirty-third session); M. H. El-Farra (Jordan) (thirty-fourth session).

On 20 December 1962, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members of the Committee to serve in 1963: Austria, France, Japan, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES

Members in 1962: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Jean Marcel Bouquin (France).

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Members in 1962:

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1962: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1962: Ivory Coast, Peru, Sudan, Sweden.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1963: Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, Philippines.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Madagascar, Mexico, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

The Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 28 March 1962. The members and their representatives attending the session were: Australia: Frank Commons Pryor. Brazil: Miguel Alvaro Ozorio de Almeida. Bulgaria: Yordan Tchobanov. Colombia: Alfonso Patiño. Denmark: Mrs. Nonny Wright. El Salvador: Francisco A. Carrillo. Ethiopia: Kifle Wodajo. France: Jean Ripert. Federal Republic of Germany: Otto Donner. India: C. S. Jha. Italy: Mario Franzini. Ivory Coast: Simeon Ake. Japan: Masayoshi Kakitsubo. Jordan: Jacob J. Joury. Madagascar: Mr. Ramaholimihaso. Mexico: José Campillo Sainz. Pakistan: Yusuf J. Ahmad. Peru: Jorge Pablo Fernandini, First Vice-Chairman. Philippines: Joaquin M. Elizalde; Hortencio J. Brillantes, Rapporteur. Poland: Jozef Pajestka. Senegal: Abdou Ciss. Sudan: El Nur Ali Suleiman. Sweden: Bertil Bolin, Second Vice-Chairman. Tunisia: Chedly Ayari, Chairman. USSR: J. M. Gvishiani. United Arab Republic:

Abou Bakr Hussein Abdel Ghaffar. United Kingdom:
H. T. Weeks. United States: Byron L. Johnson.
Uruguay: Aurelio Pastori. Yugoslavia: Ervin
Salomon.

The following were elected on 20 December 1962,
to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965,
to take the place of those elected members whose
terms of office expired at the end of 1962: Algeria,
Brazil, Central African Republic, Sweden.

Members for 1963: Algeria,* Argentina, Australia,
Austria, Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Central African Re-
public,* Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador,
Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany,* France,
India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar,* Mexico,*
Pakistan,* Philippines,* Senegal, Sweden,* Tuni-
sia,* USSR, United Arab Republic,* United King-
dom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

* Not a member of Economic and Social Council.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

On 2 August 1962, the Economic and Social Coun-
cil established a Committee on Housing, Building
and Planning to deal with housing and related com-
munity facilities and physical planning and to report
to the Council through the latter's Social Commission.
On 19 December 1962, the Council, acting on a re-
quest by the General Assembly, decided to enlarge
the Committee's membership from 18 to 21. Except
for the initial period, the Council decided, Committee
members should serve for three-year terms; for the
initial period, one-third of the Committee's members
should serve for one year, one-third for two years,
and one-third for three years. The Committee's mem-
bers were elected by the Council on 20 December
1962.

Members for 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, Unit-
ed Arab Republic.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia,
Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, United
States.

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 2 March 1958-2 March 1963: Sir Harry
Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; George
Joachimoglu (Greece); E. S. Krishnamoorthy
(India); Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia); Estefa-
nus Loohe (Indonesia); Herbert L. May (United
States); Décio Parreiras (Brazil); Paul Reuter
(France), Vice-President.

Members for five-year period beginning 3 March
1963: Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom),
George Joachimoglu (Greece), E. S. Krishna-
moorthy (India), Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia),
Décio Parreiras (Brazil), Paul Reuter (France),
Amin Ismail Shehab (United Arab Republic),
Leon Steinig (United States).

The members for the five-year period beginning
3 March 1963 were elected by the Economic and
Social Council on 3 August 1962.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Drug Supervisory Body consists of the follow-
ing four members:

Appointed by the World Health Organization: George
Joachimoglu (Greece), Vice-President; Décio Par-
reiras (Brazil).

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:
Charles Vaille (France), President.

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board:
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.

Members for 1962: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria,
Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, El Salvador,
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece,
India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico,
Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland,
Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United
States, Uruguay, Republic of Viet-Nam.

Officers for 1962. Chairman: Miguel E. Bustamante
(Mexico); First Vice-Chairman: A. H. Tabibi (Af-
ghanistan); Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Ko-
zuszniak (Poland); Third Vice-Chairman: G. C. B.
Okany (Nigeria); Fourth Vice-Chairman: Fran-
cisco Antonio Carrillo (El Salvador).

Members for 1963:

To serve until 31 December 1963: Afghanistan, Brazil,
China, El Salvador, France, Japan, Poland, Tuni-
sia, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1964: Bulgaria, Canada,

Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uruguay.
To serve until 31 December 1965:* Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Officers for 1963 (elected 20 December 1962). Chairman: Miguel E. Bustamante (Mexico); First Vice-Chairman: A. H. Tabibi (Afghanistan); Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland); Third Vice-Chairman: A. Adeniyi-Jones (Nigeria); Fourth Vice-Chairman: Francisco Antonio Carrillo (El Salvador).

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.

* Elected by the Economic and Social Council on 17 April 1962 to fill vacancies occurring on 31 December 1962, when the terms of office of the following expired: Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Republic of Viet-Nam.

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 General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (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 1962 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); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Universal Postal Union (UPU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Representatives of the following bodies also attended ACC meetings in 1962: Technical Assistance Board; United Nations Special Fund; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees; High Commissioner for Refugees; and Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Technical Assistance Board consists of an Executive Chairman (David A. K. 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.

* Became a member of TAB in accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 2 August 1962.

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) an 18-member 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

Members in 1962:

To serve until 31 December 1962: Canada, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, USSR, Yugoslavia.

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.

Officers in 1962: (seventh and eighth sessions). Chairman: M. Pavicevic (Yugoslavia). First Vice-Chairman: R. Sterner (Sweden). Second Vice-Chairman: Colonel G. Flores Avendaño (Guatemala). Rapporteur: S. Anuman-Rajadhon (Thailand).

The following were elected on 17 April 1962 to serve from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1965 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1962: Canada, Japan, Philippines, Poland, USSR, Uruguay.

Members for 1963: Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, 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 1962:

S. A. Hasnie, Chairman (nominated by Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Georges Péter (appointed by the Secretary-General for his experience with non-agricultural commodities).

Walter Muller (appointed by the Secretary-General for his experience in problems of countries undergoing development whose economies depend on production and international marketing of primary commodities).

Robert C. Tetro, 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 1962:

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.

AD HOC BODIES

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

Members in 1962: Brazil, Ethiopia, France, Japan, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Eurico Penteadó (Brazil). Vice-Chairman: Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia).

On 2 August 1962, the Council requested the President of the Council to appoint two additional members to the Ad Hoc Committee. On 20 December 1962, the President of the Council appointed Indonesia and Jordan.

Members for 1963: Brazil, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON CO-ORDINATION

Members in 1962: Australia: P. Curtis, Rapporteur. Brazil: A. Houaiss, Chairman. Denmark: Mrs. Nonny Wright. Ethiopia: K. Wodajo, G. Abebe.

Japan: M. Kakitsubo, Masao Ito. Poland: Włodzimierz Natorf.

The functions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Co-ordination were absorbed into those of the Special Committee on Co-ordination which was established by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1962.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

(Established by Council resolution 920(XXXIV))

The Special Committee on Co-ordination was established by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1962. On 20 December 1962, the Council elected the following to serve on this Committee for a period of one year: Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Members: Australia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Japan, Poland.

This Committee, appointed by the Economic and Social Council on 17 April 1962, ceased to exist after presenting its nominations for the Permanent Central Opium Board, elections to which took place in the Council on 3 August 1962.

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 3 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish this Committee to consist of experts designated by the 18 Governments represented on the Council in 1962.

On 19 December 1962, acting on a recommendation by the General Assembly, the Council decided to increase the membership of the Committee from 18 to 30. The Committee was to meet early in 1963. Members:

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1962: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected by Economic and Social Council (on 20 December 1962): Argentina, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE QUESTION OF DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Members: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

THE 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 1962

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, Belgium,* 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 1962: Bolivia, India.

(For list of representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX V.)

* On 1 July 1962, upon the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi, Belgium ceased to be a member of the Council.

MEMBERS FOR 1963

Since Belgium ceased to be a member of the Council as administering authority for Ruanda-Urundi, following the termination of the Trusteeship agreement for this Trust Territory on 1 July 1962, only one vacancy on the Council had to be filled. On 17 October 1962, the General Assembly elected

Liberia to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of the terms of office of Bolivia and India.

The members for 1963 were thus:

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members:

Permanent Members of Security Council: China, France, USSR.

Elected by Assembly: Liberia.

SESSIONS IN 1962

The Council held two sessions in 1962, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, as follows:

Twenty-eighth Session: 10, 11 January 1962.

Twenty-ninth Session: 31 May-8 June and 2 July-20 July 1962.

OFFICERS IN 1962

President: Jonathan B. Bingham (United States).

Vice-President: Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia).

VISITING MISSIONS

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF NAURU AND NEW GUINEA, 1962

Members: Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia); A. B. Bhadkamkar (India); Sir Hugh Foot (United Kingdom), Chairman; Delmas H. Nucker (United States).

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

On 4 June 1962, the Trusteeship Council, in amending its rules of procedure, decided to discontinue its Standing Committee on Petitions. The Council itself accordingly examined petitions from inhabitants of Trust Territories.

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 1962, 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 Cordova	Mexico	1964
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967

Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term
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.

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 1962: 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, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, 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 Judgements.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT (As at 31 December 1962)

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

Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Controller: Bruce R. Turner.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

Director of Personnel: Sir Alexander MacFarquhar.

OFFICE OF UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Omar Loutfi.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF CONGO CIVILIAN OPERATIONS

Under-Secretary: Godfrey K. J. Amachree.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: E. D. Kiselev.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes.

Commissioner for Technical Assistance: Victor Hoo.
Commissioner for Industrial Development: José A. Mayobre.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Vladimir Velebit.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: Raúl Prebisch.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa:

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Under-Secretary: Dragoslav Protitch.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Under-Secretary: Hernane Tavares de Sá.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Director: David B. Vaughan.

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Under-Secretary: Jiri Nosek.

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.

OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO

Officer-in-Charge: Robert K. A. Gardiner.
Commander, United Nations Force in the Congo:
Lieutenant-General Kebede Guebre.

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: Major-General Carl C. von Horn.

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: Mu-
hammad Azfar.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE
AUTHORITY WEST NEW GUINEA
(WEST IRIAN)

Administrator: Djalal Abdoh.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT
OF LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

Executive Secretary: Alfred G. Katzin.

APPENDIX IV

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS RESUMED SIXTEENTH SESSION AND SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

RESUMED SIXTEENTH SESSION, 7-28 JUNE 1962

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meeting 1121.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 146, 147. Plenary meetings 1108, 1109.
49. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi: report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi.	Fourth Committee meetings 1305-1327. Plenary meetings 1107, 1118, 1119. Resolution 1764(XVI).
97. The question of Southern Rhodesia.	General Committee meeting 146. Plenary meetings 1108-1117, 1119-1121. Resolution 1747(XVI).
Other Matters	
Address by Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus.	Plenary meeting 1107.
Interim Report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning repatriation of Algerian refugees.	Plenary meeting 1113.

SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION, 18 SEPTEMBER-20 DECEMBER 1962

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia.	Plenary meeting 1122.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 1122, 1202.
3. Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee. (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Credentials Committee meeting 42. Plenary meetings 1122, 1201, 1202. Resolution 1871 (XVII).
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 1122.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	First Committee meetings 1244, 1245. Special Political Committee meetings 325, 326. Second Committee meetings 794-797. Third Committee meetings 1135, 1136. Fourth Committee meetings 1328, 1329. Fifth Committee meetings 913, 914. Sixth Committee meetings 732, 733. Plenary meeting 1124.
6. Election of Vice-Présidents.	Plenary meeting 1124.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1129.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 148-152. Plenary meetings 1129, 1130, 1135, 1151, 1170.
9. Opening of the general debate.	Plenary meetings 1125-1145, 1147-1153, 1155.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
11. Report of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1192. Resolution 1800(XVII).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 798-821, 855, 856, 860, 861, 863-867, 870-873, 875, 876, 878. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolutions 1825, 1830-1832 (XVII). Third Committee meetings 1149-1160, 1162-1165. Plenary meeting 1187. Resolutions 1772-1778(XVII). Plenary meetings 1190, 1191. Resolution 1786(XVII). Fifth Committee meeting 960. Plenary meeting 1199.
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee meetings 1426-1431. Plenary meeting 1200. Resolution 1858(XVII).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary meeting 1179. Resolutions 1769, 1770 (XVII).
15. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 1149, 1154.
16. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meetings 1149, 1154.
17. Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meetings 1149, 1154.
18. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	Fifth Committee meetings 959, 960, 978. Plenary meetings 1182, 1201. Resolution 1771 (XVII).
19. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission.	Plenary meeting 1200.
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 1122, 1123, 1146, 1147, 1158. Resolutions 1748-1751, 1754, 1758(XVII).
21. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.	Fifth Committee meeting 927. Plenary meeting 1157. Resolution 1756(XVII).
22. Report of the Commission of investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him.	Plenary meeting 1159. Resolution 1759 (XVII).
23. Organization of peace.	Plenary meeting 1198.
24. United Nations Year for International Co-operation.	Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1844(XVII).
25. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI).	General Committee meeting 148. Fifth Committee meeting 974. Plenary meetings 1167-1178, 1180, 1181, 1192, 1194-1196, 1198. Resolutions 1810-1812, 1817, 1818(XVII).
26. 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 1285-1288. Plenary meeting 1192. Resolution 1801 (XVII).
27. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union.	First Committee meetings 1283, 1284, 1289-1298. Fifth Committee meeting 974. Plenary meeting 1192. Resolution 1802 (XVII).
28. The Korean question:	
(a) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;	General Committee meetings 148, 149. First Committee meetings 1283, 1284, 1291, 1292, 1296-1306. Plenary meeting 1199. Resolution 1855(XVII).
(6) The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.	
29. The situation in Angola: reports of the Subcommittee established under General Assembly resolution 1603(XV) and of the Government of Portugal.	General Committee meetings 148, 152. Fifth Committee meeting 982. Plenary meetings 1180, 1183-1188, 1196, 1200, 1201. Resolution 1819(XVII).
30. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.	Special Political Committee meetings 342-347. Fifth Committee meeting 950. Plenary meeting 1171. Resolution 1764 (XVII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
31. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Special Political Committee meetings 358-376. Fifth Committee meeting 982. Plenary meeting 1200. Resolution 1856(XVII).
32. United Nations Emergency Force: (a) Report on the Force. (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.	Fifth Committee meetings 979, 982, 983. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolutions 1864, 1866(XVII).
33. Economic and social consequences of disarmament: report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of the group of expert consultants appointed under General Assembly resolution 1516(XV).	Second Committee meetings 840, 841, 843-845, 847-853, 862, 863, 876. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1837 (XVII).
34. United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 798-821, 855, 856, 858, 860, 861, 872, 878. Fifth Committee meeting 952. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolutions 1825, 1827(XVII).
35. Economic development of under-developed countries: (a) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General. (b) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV). (c) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization. (d) Long-term projections of world economic trends: progress report prepared by the Secretary-General. (e) Land reform: report of the Secretary-General. (f) Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions.	Second Committee meetings 798-821, 861, 863, 865, 878. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolutions 1821, 1830 (XVII). Second Committee meetings 798-821. Second Committee meetings 856, 860, 861. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1826(XVII). Second Committee meetings 832-834, 841, 844, 845, 854-858. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1824 (XVII). Second Committee meetings 798-821. Second Committee meetings 862, 864. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1828(XVII). Second Committee meetings 846, 847, 852-856. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1823(XVII).
36. Question of holding an international conference on trade problems.	General Committee meeting 148. Second Committee meetings 798-828, 830, 832, 835-840, 852. Fifth Committee meetings 960, 962, 966. Plenary meetings 1189, 1190. Resolution 1785(XVII).
37. International measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices.	General Committee meeting 148. Second Committee meetings 798-821, 842, 846, 848, 849, 863-865, 878. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolutions 1822, 1829(XVII).
38. Population growth and economic development.	Second Committee meetings 866-869, 874, 875, 878. Fifth Committee meeting 978. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1838 (XVII).
39. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources.	Second Committee meetings 798-821, 834, 835, 841, 842, 845, 846, 848, 850-861, 864, 872, 876, 877. Plenary meetings 1193, 1194. Resolution 1803(XVII).
40. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.	Second Committee meetings 870-873, 875-878. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1833(XVII).
41. 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) Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 870-873, 875-878. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolutions 1832-1836(XVII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
42. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: (a) Report of the High Commissioner. (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner.	Third Committee meetings 1186-1192. Plenary meeting 1187. Resolution 1783, 1784(XVII).
43. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.	Third Committee meetings 1172, 1174, 1175, 1177-1185, 1198, 1202-1207, 1209. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1843(XVII).
44. Draft Convention and draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.	Third Committee meetings 1140-1148. Plenary meetings 1166, 1167. Resolution 1763(XVII).
45. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.	Third Committee meeting 1210. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1840(XVII).
46. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum.	Third Committee meetings 1192-1202, 1209. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1839(XVII).
47. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.	Third Committee meeting 1210. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1840(XVII).
48. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.	Third Committee meetings 1165-1173. Plenary meeting 1187. Resolution 1779-1781(XVII).
49. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: (a) Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories. (b) Information on educational, economic and social advancement. (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information. [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings:	Fourth Committee meetings 1409-1417, 1420-1425, 1429. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolutions 1846, 1847(XVII).
50. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1329, 1339, 1356, 1403, 1406, 1410-1413, 1416, 1420.]
51. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1409-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1848(XVII).
52. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1410-1417, 1420-1431. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1849(XVII).
53. Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1410-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary meeting 1198.
54. Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1542(XV): report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration. [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings:	General Committee meeting 148. Fourth Committee meetings 1409-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1850(XVII).
55. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.	General Committee meeting 148. Fourth Committee meetings 1390-1408, 1415-1421, 1427, 1428. Fifth Committee meeting 975. Plenary meeting 1194. Resolutions 1807-1809, 1854(XVII).
56. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654(XVI). [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings:	Fourth Committee meetings 1350, 1381-1383, 1391, 1392, 1394, 1396-1398, 1400, 1403, 1404, 1407, 1408, 1416, 1417, 1427, 1428.]
	General Committee meeting 148. Fourth Committee meetings 1410-1417, 1420-1425. Plenary meeting 1198.
	Fourth Committee meetings 1330-1369, 1378. Plenary meetings 1152, 1163, 1200. Resolutions 1755, 1760(XVII).
	Fourth Committee meetings 1329-1335, 1338-1355, 1368.]

Agenda Item

Consideration and Action Taken

57. Question of South West Africa:
 (a) Report of the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa.
 (b) Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
 [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings:
58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
59. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
60. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1961, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
 (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.
61. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1962
62. Budget estimates for the financial year 1963.
63. United Nations operations in the Congo: cost estimates and financing.
64. Obligations of Members, under the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the Organization's operations in the Congo: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.
65. Review of the pattern of conferences.
66. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
 (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
 (b) Committee on Contributions.
 (c) Board of Auditors.
 (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General.
 (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
 (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
67. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.
- Fourth Committee meetings 1369-1390, 1392, 1395, 1396. Fifth Committee meeting 966. Plenary meeting 1194. Resolutions 1804-1806(XVII).
- Fourth Committee meetings 1329-1331, 1354, 1365, 1370-1375, 1383, 1387, 1388.]
 Fourth Committee meetings 1426-1431. Plenary meeting 1200.
- Fourth Committee meetings 1426-1431. Plenary meeting 1200. Resolution 1859(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 915, 947. Plenary meeting 1191. Resolutions 1787-1790 (XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 915-918, 921, 934-938, 941, 952, 957, 958, 974, 978, 983. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolution 1860(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 917-934, 936, 938-949, 952, 954, 957, 958, 960, 962, 966, 970, 974, 979-983. Plenary meetings 1174, 1191, 1201. Resolutions 1768, 1797, 1798, 1861-1863(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 979, 982, 983. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolutions 1865, 1866(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 961-969, 971-973, 980. Plenary meeting 1199. Resolution 1854(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 965, 966, 978. Plenary meeting 1199. Resolution 1851 (XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 931, 947. Plenary meeting 1191. Resolution 1791 (XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 949, 962, 978. Plenary meetings 1191, 1198. Resolution 1792 (XVII).
- Fifth Committee meeting 963. Plenary meeting 1191. Resolution 1793 (XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 959, 962. Plenary meeting 1191. Resolution 1794(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 959, 962. Plenary meeting 1191. Resolution 1795(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 931, 947. Plenary meetings 1168, 1191. Resolution 1796(XVII).
- Fifth Committee meetings 975-978, 982, 983. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolution 1870(XVII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
68. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:	
(a) Earmarkings and contingency allocations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.	Fifth Committee meeting 980. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolution 1867 (XVII).
(6) Earmarkings and allotments from the Special Fund.	Fifth Committee meeting 980. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolution 1868 (XVII).
69. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Fifth Committee meetings 974, 978, 983. Plenary meeting 1201. Resolution 1869 (XVII).
70. Personnel questions:	
(a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 949-959, 978. Plenary meeting 1199. Resolution 1852 (XVII).
(b) Proportion of fixed-term staff.	
(c) Other personnel questions.	
71. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	Fifth Committee meetings 941, 962. Plenary meeting 1191. Resolution 1799 (XVII).
72. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 960, 978. Plenary meeting 1199. Resolution 1853 (XVII).
73. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook.	Sixth Committee meetings 749, 752, 776. Fifth Committee meeting 978. Plenary meeting 1196. Resolution 1814 (XVII).
74. Consular relations.	Sixth Committee meetings 771-775. Plenary meeting 1196. Resolution 1813 (XVII).
75. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.	Sixth Committee meetings 753-774, 777. Plenary meeting 1196. Resolutions 1815, 1816 (XVII).
76. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fourteenth session.	Sixth Committee meetings 734-752. Fifth Committee meetings 941, 950. Plenary meeting 1171. Resolutions 1765, 1766 (XVII).
77. The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests.	First Committee meetings 1246-1266. Fifth Committee meetings 940, 976. Plenary meetings 1165, 1200. Resolution 1762 (XVII).
78. Rwanda and Burundi: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI).	Second Committee meetings 870-873, 875-878. Fifth Committee meeting 981. Plenary meetings 1197, 1201. Resolution 1836 (XVII).
79. Question of Oman.	General Committee meeting 148. Special Political Committee meetings 351-357. Plenary meeting 1191.
80. Advisory services in the field of human rights.	Third Committee meetings 1149-1160, 1162-1165. Fifth Committee meetings 953, 954. Plenary meeting 1187. Resolution 1782 (XVII).
81. Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery.	Third Committee meetings 1208, 1209. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1841 (XVII).
82. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation.	
83. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.	Plenary meeting 1157. Resolution 1757 (XVII).
84. The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries.	Third Committee meeting 1210. Plenary meeting 1198. Resolution 1842 (XVII).
85. Question of Hungary.	
86. Improvement of the methods of work of the General Assembly.	Second Committee meetings 798-821, 827, 829-832, 878. Plenary meeting 1197. Resolution 1820 (XVII).
	General Committee meetings 148, 149. Special Political Committee meeting 376. Plenary meetings 1129, 1130, 1200. Resolution 1857 (XVII).
	General Committee meeting 148. Plenary meetings 1162, 1198. Resolution 1845 (XVII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
87. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: (a) Race conflict in South Africa. (6) Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa.	General Committee meeting 148. Special Political Committee meetings 327-342. Plenary meetings 1129, 1164, 1165, 1167. Resolution 1761(XVII).
88. Question of boundaries between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana.	General Committee meeting 148. Special Political Committee meetings 348-350. Plenary meeting 1191.
89. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian).	General Committee meeting 148. Plenary meetings 1125, 1127. Resolution 1752(XVII).
90. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	First Committee meetings 1266-1281, 1306. Fifth Committee meeting 952. Plenary meetings 1173, 1199. Resolution 1767(XVII).
91. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Iran.	Third Committee meetings 1136-1139. Plenary meeting 1144. Resolution 1753(XVII).
92. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 148. Plenary meetings 1129, 1156-1162.
93. Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war.	General Committee meeting 150. First Committee meeting 1284. Plenary meeting 1177.
94. Economic programme for disarmament.	General Committee meeting 150. Second Committee meetings 840, 841, 843-845, 847-853, 862, 863, 876. Plenary meetings 1135, 1197. Resolution 1837(XVII).
95. Confirmation of the appointment of the Managing Director of the Special Fund.	General Committee meeting 151. Plenary meetings 1151, 1183.
Other Matters	
Implementation of rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.	First Committee meeting 1248. Special Political Committee meeting 330. Second Committee meeting 805. Third Committee meeting 1151. Fourth Committee meeting 1344. Fifth Committee meeting 921. Sixth Committee meeting 741.
Award of United Nations Prizes for research work into the causes and control of cancerous diseases.	10 October 1962 in the General Assembly Hall.

GENERAL DEBATE

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's seventeenth session began at the 1125th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1962, and finished at the 1155th plenary meeting on 18 October 1962. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meeting listed:

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Afghanistan	1127	21 Sep.	Central African Republic	1151	12 Oct.
Albania	1136	28 Sep.	Ceylon	1135	27 Sep.
Algeria	1151	12 Oct.	Chile	1135	27 Sep.
Argentina	1149	10 Oct.	China	1142	4 Oct.
Australia	1132	26 Sep.	Colombia	1137	28 Sep.
Austria	1131	25 Sep.	Congo (Brazzaville)	1152	12 Oct.
Belgium	1138	1 Oct.	Costa Rica	1144	5 Oct.
Bolivia	1137	28 Sep.	Cyprus	1155	18 Oct.
Brazil	1125	20 Sep.	Czechoslovakia	1129	24 Sep.
Bulgaria	1139	2 Oct.	Denmark	1132	26 Sep.
Burma	1131	25 Sep.	Dominican Republic	1150	11 Oct.
Byelorussian SSR	1144	5 Oct.	Ecuador	1131	25 Sep.
Cambodia	1134	27 Sep.	El Salvador	1133	26 Sep.
Cameroon	1140	3 Oct.	Ethiopia	1139	2 Oct.
Canada	1130	25 Sep.	Federation of Malaya	1140	3 Oct.
			Ghana	1143	5 Oct.
			Greece	1134	27 Sep.
			Guatemala	1129	24 Sep.
			Guinea	1131	25 Sep.
			Haiti	1134	27 Sep.
			Honduras	1142	4 Oct.
			Hungary	1138	1 Oct.

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Indonesia	1147	9 Oct.	Togo	1144	5 Oct.
Iran	1129	24 Sep.	Tunisia	1141	3 Oct.
Iraq	1152	12 Oct.	Turkey	1135	27 Sep.
Ireland	1142	4 Oct.	Ukrainian SSR	1133	26 Sep.
Israel	1148	9 Oct.	USSR	1127	21 Sep.
Italy	1136	28 Sep.	United Arab Republic	1139	2 Oct.
Jamaica	1145	8 Oct.	United Kingdom	1134	27 Sep.
Japan	1126	21 Sep.	United States	1125	20 Sep.
Jordan	1138	1 Oct.	Upper Volta	1153	15 Oct.
Laos	1137	28 Sep.	Uruguay	1131	25 Sep.
Lebanon	1141	3 Oct.	Venezuela	1138	1 Oct.
Liberia	1132	26 Sep.	Yugoslavia	1129	24 Sep.
Libya	1140	3 Oct.	<p>The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the General Debate at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Bolivia (1137); Cambodia (1139, 1143); Cameroon (1155); Chile (1137); Cuba (1125, 1129); Cyprus (1155); Ethiopia (1151, 1155); Guatemala (1129); Guinea (1155); India (1128, 1141, 1151, 1153, 1155); Indonesia (1155); Iran (1152); Iraq (1152); Israel (1150); Jordan (1148); Mexico (1128, 1129); Pakistan (1151, 1153); Philippines (1128); Saudi Arabia (1148); Senegal (1155); Somalia (1128, 1155); Tanganyika (1128, 1155); Thailand (1141, 1144); Turkey (1152); United Kingdom (1129, 1134, 1138, 1149, 1152); United States (1127).</p> <p>Also, during the General Debate, the following countries submitted letters in regard to statements made during the General Debate: Costa Rica and United States (Document A/5261); Pakistan (Document A/5260).</p> <p>During its seventeenth session, held between 18 September and 20 December 1962, the General Assembly heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Heads of Government:</p> <p>Algeria: Ahmed Ben Bella, President. Cuba: Osvaldo Dorticós, President. Guinea: Sékou Touré, President. Pakistan: Mohammad Ayub Khan, President.</p>		
Madagascar	1150	11 Oct.			
Mali	1139	2 Oct.			
Mauritania	1143	5 Oct.			
Mexico	1153	15 Oct.			
Mongolia	1137	28 Sep.			
Morocco	1140	3 Oct.			
Nepal	1143	5 Oct.			
Netherlands	1147	9 Oct.			
New Zealand	1133	26 Sep.			
Niger	1148	9 Oct.			
Nigeria	1153	15 Oct.			
Norway	1126	21 Sep.			
Pakistan	1141	3 Oct.			
Panama	1130	25 Sep.			
Paraguay	1144	5 Oct.			
Peru	1130	25 Sep.			
Philippines	1134	27 Sep.			
Poland	1136	28 Sep.			
Portugal	1155	18 Oct.			
Romania	1141	3 Oct.			
Saudi Arabia	1150	11 Oct.			
Senegal	1130	25 Sep.			
Sierra Leone	1144	5 Oct.			
Somalia	1151	12 Oct.			
South Africa	1128	24 Sep.			
Spain	1143	5 Oct.			
Sudan	1136	28 Sep.			
Syria	1152	12 Oct.			
Thailand	1135	27 Sep.			

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(31 January 1962*-31 December 1962)

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

MEETINGS

The India-Pakistan Question

Letter dated 11 January 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 16 January 1962 from the Permanent Representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 29 January 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

990, 1007, 1016

Questions relating to the Situation in the Caribbean Area

Letter dated 22 February 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

991

* For matters considered by the Security Council in the period 1-30 January 1962, see Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 77-78, 733.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

705

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

MEETINGS

Letter dated 8 March 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.	992-998
Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1022-1025
The Palestine Question	
(a) Letter dated 20 March 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council;	999-1006
(b) Letter dated 21 March 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
Applications for Membership	
Letter dated 27 June 1962 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General; Letter dated 1 July 1962 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General; Cable dated 2 July 1962 from the President of the Republic of Rwanda.	1017
Cable dated 4 July 1962 from the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General; Letter dated 4 July from the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General.	1017
Telegrams dated 6 August 1962 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Prime Minister of External Affairs of Jamaica.	1018
Telegram dated 6 September 1962 from the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the State of Trinidad and Tobago addressed to the Acting Secretary-General; Telegram dated 8 September 1962 from the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the State of Trinidad and Tobago addressed to the Secretary-General.	1018
Telegram dated 30 September 1962 from the Head of Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General.	1020
Cables dated 9 October 1962 from the Prime Minister of Uganda addressed to the Acting Secretary-General.	1021
The Secretariat	
Question of a recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	1026 (held in private)
Report of the Security Council	
Consideration of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.	1019

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH SESSIONS

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 3-18 APRIL 1962

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of President and Vice-Présidents for 1962.	Plenary meeting 1187.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1187.
3. Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation.	Plenary meetings 1199, 1200, 1202, 1203, 1208. Resolution 875(XXXIII).
4. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Plenary meetings 1192, 1193. Resolution 868 (XXXIII).
5. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Plenary meetings 1190, 1191. Resolution 866 (XXXIII).
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.	
(c) Report of the International Development Association.	

APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
6. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development.	Committee for Industrial Development meetings 12-19. Plenary meetings 1196, 1197. Resolutions 872, 873(XXXIII).
7. Procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme.	Plenary meeting 1208. Resolution 878(XXXIII).
8. Natural resources.	Plenary meetings 1187, 1198, 1204. Resolutions 876, 877 (XXXIII).
9. Travel, transport and communications.	Plenary meetings 1195, 1196. Resolutions 870, 871 (XXXIII).
10. United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meetings 1194, 1195. Resolution 869 (XXXIII).
11. Non-governmental organizations.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 188-191. Plenary meetings 1188, 1189, 1195. Resolution 864(XXXIII).
12. Elections.	Plenary meetings 1206, 1207.
13. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1207.
14. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1208.
15. Consideration of preparations for a meeting of the Council at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session.	Plenary meetings 1205, 1206.
16. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.	Plenary meeting 1206.
17. Revision of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	Plenary meetings 1187, 1189. Resolution 865 (XXXIII).
18. Creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.	Plenary meetings 1187, 1191. Resolution 867 (XXXIII).
19. Assistance to the Committee established by resolution 52(IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa.	Plenary meetings 1187, 1201. Resolution 874 (XXXIII).
Other Matters	
Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.	Plenary meeting 1187.

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION, 3 JULY-3 AUGUST 1962; 18-20 DECEMBER 1962

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1209, 1237.
2. World economic trends.	Economic Committee meetings 330, 331. Plenary meetings 1226-1229, 1236. Resolution 924(XXXIV).
3. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 220-229. Plenary meetings 1222-1225, 1235. Resolutions 904-909, 920 (XXXIV).
4. United Nations Development Decade.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 220, 226-228. Economic Committee meetings 321-330. Plenary meetings 1214-1219, 1236. Resolutions 916-919, 920 (XXXIV).
5. ; Economic and social consequences of disarmament.	Plenary meetings 1220, 1221, 1231, 1232. Resolution 891 (XXXIV).
6. Financing of economic development: (a) International flow of capital. (b) United Nations capital development fund.	Economic Committee meetings 329-331. Plenary meeting 1236. Resolutions 921-923(XXXIV).
7. Expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development.	Plenary meetings 1230-1232. Resolution 893 (XXXIV).
8. International commodity problems.	Economic Committee meetings 315-321, 323. Plenary meeting 1236. Resolution 915(XXXIV).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
9. Natural resources:	
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy.	Economic Committee meetings 311-313. Plenary meeting 1230. Resolutions 885, 886(XXXIV).
(6) Study by the Secretary-General on capital requirements and methods of financing of petroleum exploration.	
10. Reports of the regional economic commissions.	Plenary meetings 1210-1213, 1236, 1239. Resolutions 879-882, 925-927(XXXIV).
11. Report of the Statistical Commission.	Economic Committee meeting 310. Plenary meeting 1216. Resolution 883(XXXIV).
12. Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.	Plenary meetings 1232, 1233. Resolution 894(XXXIV).
13. Programmes of technical co-operation:	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 262-278, 279-287. Plenary meeting 1235. Resolutions 897-902(XXXIV).
(a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance.	
(6) Expanded Programme.	
(c) Use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies designed to assist in the economic and social development of the developing countries.	
(d) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities.	
(e) Participation of the Universal Postal Union in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.	
14. Questions relating to science and technology:	
(a) 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 meetings 228, 229. Plenary meeting 1235. Resolution 910(XXXIV).
(b) Co-ordination of the results of scientific research.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 227, 228. Plenary meeting 1235, Resolution 911(XXXIV).
(c) International co-operation in the field of seismological research.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 227-229. Plenary meeting 1235. Resolution 912(XXXIV).
(d) International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 229. Plenary meeting 1235. Resolution 913(XXXIV).
15. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.	Plenary meetings 1231, 1233. Resolution 895(XXXIV).
16. Report of the Social Commission.	Social Committee meetings 464-468. Plenary meeting 1235. Resolution 903(XXXIV).
17. Land reform and rural development.	Economic Committee meetings 314-318. Plenary meetings 1230, 1235. Resolution 887(XXXIV).
18. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.	Social Committee meetings 457-459. Plenary meeting 1231. Resolution 888(XXXIV).
19. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Social Committee meetings 453-456. Plenary meeting 1224. Resolution 884(XXXIV).
20. Advisory services in the field of human rights.	Social Committee meetings 460-462. Plenary meeting 1231. Resolution 889(XXXIV).
21. Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices resembling Slavery.	Social Committee meetings 462, 463. Plenary meeting 1231. Resolution 890(XXXIV).
22. International control of narcotic drugs.	Social Committee meetings 468, 469. Plenary meetings 1220, 1236. Resolution 914(XXXIV).
23. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 1234. Resolution 896(XXXIV).
24. Non-governmental organizations.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 192, 193. Plenary meeting 1211.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
25. Calendar of conferences for 1963.	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meetings 44, 45. Plenary meetings 1236, 1237.
26. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1236.
27. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1236.
28. Elections.	Plenary meetings 1236, 1237, 1240, 1241.
29. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1241.
30. Work of the Council in 1963.	Plenary meetings 1237, 1238.
31. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation.	Plenary meeting 1232. Resolution 892(XXXIV).
32. Implementation of recommendations of the ad hoc Committee established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) : section IV of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.	Plenary meeting 1237.
Other Matters	
Place of meeting of mid-1963 session of Technical Assistance Committee.	Plenary meeting 1237.
Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.	Plenary meeting 1237.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION, 31 MAY-20 JULY 1962

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1180.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meeting 1193.
3. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories:	
(a) Ruanda-Urundi, 1960.	Plenary meeting 1193.
(b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1961.	Plenary meetings 1181-1187, 1192.
(c) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1961.	Plenary meetings 1188-1195, 1199-1202.
(d) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1961.	Plenary meetings 1194-1200, 1202.
4. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1184, 1185, 1187, 1192, 1193, 1197-1199. Resolution 2135(XXIX).
5. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962:	
(a) Nauru.	Plenary meetings 1188-1195, 1200-1202. Resolution 2136(XXIX).
(6) New Guinea.	Plenary meetings 1194-1200, 1202. Resolution 2136(XXIX).
6. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in the Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.	Plenary meeting 1199.
7. Report of the Trusteeship Council: methods of work and procedures of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meetings 1180, 1182, 1183, 1197. Resolution 2134(XXIX).
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 meeting 1199.

Agenda Item

Consideration and Action Taken

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| 9. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the international trusteeship system in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General. | Plenary meeting 1193. |
| 10. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General. | Plenary meeting 1193. |
| 11. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council. | Plenary meeting 1199. |
| 12. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly. | Plenary meeting 1202. |

Other Matters

Question of the representation of China.	Plenary meeting 1193.
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MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1962

CASES BEFORE THE COURT

Case concerning the Temple of Preah-Vihear (Cambodia, vs. Thailand).
 Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Limited (Belgium vs. Spain).
 Cases concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia vs. South Africa; Liberia vs. South Africa).
 Case concerning the Northern Cameroons (Republic of Cameroon vs. United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland).

Request for Advisory Opinion: Certain expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Charter).

OTHER MATTERS

Election of members of the Chamber of Summary Procedure for 1962-1963.
 Miscellaneous administrative matters.

APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

DELEGATIONS TO THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Sardar Mohammed Naim, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Abdul Hakim Tabibi, A. G. Ravan Farhadi, Faiz Ahmad Zikria, Abdul Samad Ghaus. Alternates: Amanullah Hasrat, Rahmatullah Mehr.
- Albania. Representatives: Behar Shtyllaj Halim Budo, Dhimiter Lamani, Zeqi Agolli, Kristaq Misha. Alternates: Kleanth Andoni, Sybhi Dedei, Sokrat Como.
- Algeria. Representatives: Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohammed Khemisti, Ahmed Tewfik El Madani, Mohammed Yazid, Ahmed Kaidi. Alternates: Reverend Father Berenguer, Mrs. Fatima Mechiche, Abdelkader Chandlerli, Mohammed Ben Mebarek, Mohammed El Hadi Hadj Smail.
- Argentina. Representatives: Bonifacio del Carril, Pablo Santos Muñoz, Mario Raúl Pico, Lucio Garcia del Solar, José María Ruda. Alternates: Raúl A. J. Quijano, Hector Bernardo, Florencio Méndez, Arturo Ossorio Arana, Enrique Ros.
- Australia. Representatives: Sir Garfield Barwick, Sir James Plimsoll, Sir Kenneth Bailey, L. R. McIntyre, O. L. Davis. Alternates: J. D. L. Hood, G. C. McKellar, F. C. S. Dittmer, H. D. White, M. L. Johnston.
- Austria. Representatives: Bruno Kreisky, Ludwig Steiner, Franz Grubhofer, Karl Czernetz, Erich Bielka-Karltru. Alternates: Joerg Kandutsch, Franz Matsch, Kurt Waldheim, Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, Eugen Buresch.
- Belgium. Representatives: Paul Henri Spaak, Henri Fayat, Walter Lorian, H. Moreau de Melen, L. Troclet, Mrs. Georgette Ciselet, G. Crommen. Alternates: J. Bracops, J. De Staercke, Robert Rothschild, André Forthomme, R. De Kinder, M. Dewulf, E. Cooreman, Raymond Scheyven, A. Cools.
- Bolivia. Representatives: José Fellman Velarde, Jaime Caballero Tamayo, Carlos Salamanca, Armando Mollinedo, Mario Velarde Dorado. Alternates: Heberto Añez, Max Mendoza López, Mario Diez de Medina.
- Brazil. Representatives: Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, F. C. de San Tiago Dantas, Jayme Sloan Chermont, Gilberto Amado, João Augusto de Araujo Castro. Alternates: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos, Miguel Alvaro Ozorio de Almeida, Roberto Luiz Assumpção de Araújo, Ramiro Elísio Saraiva Guerreiro, Linneu de Albuquerque Mello, Ernesto Pereira Lopes.
- Bulgaria. Representatives: Karlo Lukanov, Milko Tarabanov, Yordan Tchobanov, Georgi Gelev, Barouch M. Grinberg, Bogomil D. Todorov. Alternates: Serafim Serafimov, Detcho Stamboliev, Malin Molerov, Matey Karasimeonov, Uli Bahnev.
- Burma. Representatives: U Thi Han, James Barrington, U Khin Maung Pyu, U San Maung, U On Sein. Alternates: U Tun Shein, U Maung Maung, U Tin Maung.
- Burundi. Representatives: Lorgio Nibumpna, Pascal Bubiriza, Charles Baranyanka, François Kisukurume, Saint Lot.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: K. V. Kiselev, P. E. Astapenko, E. I. Skurko, B. D. Paremsky, V. S. Smirnov. Alternates: G. A. Povtyev, V. S. Kolbasin, I. L. Lysakovsky.
- Cambodia. Representatives: Huot Sambath, Nong Kimny, Sonn Voeunsai, Chhann Sokhum, Caimerom Measketh. Alternates: Ky Beng Chhon, Khin Chhe, Samreth Soth Thoutch Vutthi.
- Cameroon. Representatives: Jean-Faustin Betayene, Benoît Bindzi, Alfred Ngando-Black, Eugene Njolea, Henri Djengué-Ndoumbé. Alternates: François Senghat Kuo, William H. F. Lima, François Ebakisse.
- Canada. Representatives: Howard C. Green, Paul Tremblay, Heath MacQuarrie, F. M. Blois, Brigadier J. H. Price. Alternates: Miss Helen Marsh, E. L. M. Burns, Norman N. Genser, Jean-Louis Delisle, S. M. Scott.
- Central African Republic. Representatives: Maurice Dejean, Michel Gallin-Douathe. Alternates: Nicolas Awoyamo, Albert Sato, Simon Aguide, Joseph Hetman, Ambroise Saraga.
- Ceylon. Representatives: G. P. Malalasekera, T. B. Subasinghe, Sir Susanta de Fonseka, E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy, Mrs. E. Deraniyagala. Alternate: W. Tennekoon.

NOTE: Listings in this Appendix are based on information available at the time this section of the Yearbook went to press.

- Chad. Representatives: Adam Malick Sow, Paul Rarikingar, Djanga Bessegala, Adoum Mannany, Jacques Golsala. Alternates: Justin N'Garabaye, Hissene Mahamat Guiaoussou.
- Chile. Representatives: Carlos Martinez Sotomayor, Daniel Schweitzer, Manuel Trucco, Enrique Bernstein, Humberto Diaz Casanueva, Ramón Huidobro. Alternates: Alfonso Grez, José Zavala, Octavio Allende, Miss Leonora Kracht, Tomás Vásquez.
- China. Representatives: Shen Chang-huan, Liu Chieh, Chow Shu-kai, Shuhsi Hsu, Wen Yuanning, Yu Chi Hsueh. Alternates: Tchen Hiong-fei, Tsing-chang Liu, Hsi-kun Yang, Chiping H. C. Kiang, C. M. Chang, Cheng Paonan.
- Colombia. Representatives: José Antonio Montalvo, German Zea, Alfredo Vásquez, César Augusto Pantoya, Alfonso Patiño. Alternates: Simón Arboleda, Antonio Bayona, Gonzalo Clopatofsky.
- Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Stéphane Tchichelle, Emmanuel Dadet, Jean Biyouidi, Gérard Koumbou, Ruben MOUNGALA. Alternates: Michel Gougoud, Théodore Guindo-Yayos, Fernand Maurasse, Mrs. Emmanuel Dadet, Georges Martres.
- Congo (Leopoldville). Representatives: Justin Bomboko, Grégoire Kashale, Mario Cardoso, Théophile Idzumbuir, Jonas Mukamba. Alternates: Léon Kidicho, Justin Kasanda, Edmond Rudahindwa, Jean-Baptiste Alves, François Ngyese.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Daniel Oduber, Mario Gómez, Fernando Volio Jiménez, José Luis Redondo Gómez, Rodolfo Lara Iraeta. Alternates: Javier Oreamuno, Hernán Gonzalez Gutiérrez, Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish, Luis Fernando Jiménez Méndez, Alonzo Lara Tomas, Humberto Nigro Borbón.
- Cuba. Representatives: Raúl Roa García, Mario García Incháustegui, Carlos Lechuga Hevia, Raúl Primelles Xenes, Miss Alba Griñán Núñez, Juan Juarbe y Juarbe. Alternates: Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos, Gilberto Mediavilla de la Peña.
- Cyprus. Representatives: Zenon Rossides, Ahmet A. Akyamac, A. J. Jacovides, Dinos Mpoushouts, Demos Hadjimiltis.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Vaclav David, Jiri Hajek, Mrs. Helena Leflerova, Zdenek Trhlik, Jan Pudlak. Alternates: Pribyslav Pavlik, Ladislav Smid, Vratislav Pechota, Milos Vejvoda, Jan Muzik.
- Dahomey. Representatives: Emile D. Zinsou, Joseph Keke, Francis Covi, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Nicolas A. Eouagnignon. Alternates: Obed Pessou, Jules Laventure, Maxime-Léopold Zollner.
- Denmark. Representatives: Per Haekkerup, Frode Jakobsen, Henry L. W. Jensen, Miss Helga Pedersen, Hagen Hagensen, Ole Bjorn Kraft, Hermod Lannung. Alternates: Aage Hesselund-Jensen, Aksel Larsen, Count K. V. Moltke, Troels Oldenburg, Gunnar Seidenfaden, W. F. McIlquham Schmidt, Mrs. Gudrun Refslund Thomsen.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: J. A. Bonilla Atiles, Guaroa Velázquez, Fernando A. Amiama Tió, Joaquín A. Santana, Andrés Freitas. Alternates: Donatello Herrera, Miss Carmen Natalia Martinez Bonilla, Arturo Calventi, Rafael Mencía Lister, José de Jesus Alvarez Bogaert.
- Ecuador. Representatives: Leopoldo Bénites, Rodrigo Jácorne, Manuel Naranjo, Pericles Gallegos, Luis Valencia. Alternates: Carlos Jacobo Jalil, Gonzalo Alcívar, Hugo Játiva, Gonzalo Vela.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Hector Escobar Serrano, Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre, Rafael Eguizabal Tobias, Francisco Lino Osegueda, Francisco Antonio Carrillo. Alternates: Mario Carmona Rivera, Felipe Vega Gómez, René A. Martinez A.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Ketema Yifru, Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Miss Judith Imru, Solomon Tekle, Afework Zelleke. Alternates: Getachew Kibret, Ayele Moltot, Kifle Wodajo, Girma Abebe.
- Federation of Malaya. Representatives: Dato' Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman, Dato' Ong Yoke Lin, Dato' Mohamed Said bin Mohamed, Athi Nahappan, Lee Siok Yew. Alternates: Tengku Razaleigh bin Tengku Hamzah, Zakaria bin Jaji Mohamed Ali, Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee, Ismail bin Mohamed, Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin.
- Finland. Representatives: Veli Merikoski, Ralph Enckell, Albin Wickman, Matti Kekkonen, Voitto Saario. Alternates: Taneli Kekkonen, Jaakko Ilvesalo, Ele Alenius, Timo Helela, Pentti Mahlamaki.
- France. Representatives: Maurice Couve de Murville, Louis Jacquinot, Maurice René Simonnet, Vincent Rotinat, Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Jean-Louis Tinaud, Joannes Dupraz, Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet, Jean Wolf from, Pierre Millet.
- Gabon. Representatives: Jean-Hilaire Aubame, Aristide Issembe, Joseph N'Goua. Alternates: Philibert Bongo, Jean-Marie Nyoundou, Georges Gnambault.
- Ghana. Representatives: A. K. Pupilampu, Alex Quaison-Sackey, J. E. Jantuah, C. T. Nylander, E. K. Dadzie. Alternates: K. Budu-Acquah, K. K. S. Dadzie, H. R. Amonoo, N. A. Quao, Osei Tutu.
- Greece. Representatives: Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza, Alexandre A. Matsas, Leonidas A. Papagos, Dimitri S. Bitsios, Constantine Th. Eustathiades. Alternates: Ange S. Vlachos, Costa P. Caranicas, A. Dimitsas, Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos, Alexandre G. Deme-tropoulos.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Jesus Unda Murillo, Colonel Guillermo Flores Avendaño, Hector Menéndez de la Riva, Flavio Guillén Castañón, Luis Aycinena Salazar, Gustavo Santiso Gálvez, Edmundo Quiñónez. Alternates: José Luis Mendoza, Jorge García Granados, Mrs. Graciela Quan V., Antonio Aris de Castilla, Carlos Gonzalez Calvo, Mrs. María Luisa de Perdomo.
- Guinea. Representatives: Béavogui Louis Lansana, Diallo Telli, Soumah Naby, Sanguiana Moussa, Diakite Nanamoudou. Alternates: Camara Mangué Hadiri, Achkar Marof, Mrs. Jeanne Martin, Mbaye Cheik Oumar, Mrs. Diallo Kadiatou.
- Haiti. Representatives: René Chalmers, Carlet R. Auguste, Julio Jean Pierre Audain, Max H. Dor-sinville, René Hyppolite. Alternates: Pierre Gousse, 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. Alternates: Alfredo Rivera, Armando Núñez, Mario Reina Idiáquez.
- Hungary. Representatives: Janos Peter, Peter Mod, Karoly Csatorday, Janos Beck, Janos Radvanyi. Alternates: Endre Ustor, Imre Komives, Tamas Lorinc, Laszlo Sarkany, Jozsef Horvath.
- Iceland. Representatives: Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson, Thor Thors, Kristjan Albertsson, Hannes Kjartansson, Jonas Rafnar, Sigurdur Bjarnason.
- India. Representatives: V. K. Krishna Menon, B. N. Chakravarty, N. C. Kasliwal, Arthur S. Lall, Muhammad Azim Husain. Alternates: Govind Sahai, S. S. More, J. J. Anjaria, J. N. Khosla.
- Indonesia. Representatives: Dr. Subandrio, Mrs. Supeni, Sukardjo Wirjopranoto, L. N. Palar, Ismael Thajeb. Alternates: Moersid Idris, R. H. S. Hadisudibjo, Ali Chanafiah, R. O. Darjaatmaka, Sumarjo Sosrowardjo.
- Iran. Representatives: Abbas Aram, Mehdi Vakil, Mohammad Ali Massoud-Ansari, Mahmoud Esfandiari, Akbar Darai. Alternates: Ahmad Mirfendereski, Abbas Nayeri, Fereydoun Zand Fard.
- Iraq. Representatives: Hashim Jawad, Ali Haidar Sulaiman, Adnan M. Pachachi, Mustafa Kamil Yasseen. Alternates: Ismat Kittani, Mrs. Badia Afnan, Badi Butti, Najib Shabibi.
- Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, Frederick H. Boland, J. G. Molloy, T. J. Horan, Sean Morrissey. Alternates: Tadhg O'Sullivan, James Kirwan, Brendan T. Nolan, Louis Cullen, Eamonn O Tuathail.
- Israel. Representatives: Mrs. Golda Meir, Michael S. Comay, Gideon Rafael, Abraham Darom, Shabtai Rosenne, Ehud Avriel. Alternates: Yaacov D. Herzog, Arthur C. Liveran, Miss Hava Hareli, Hanan Aynor, Mrs. Shulamit Nardi.
- Italy. Representatives: Attilio Piccioni, Carlo Russo, Vittorio Zoppi, Mario Toscani, Carlo Andréa Soardi, Francesco Cavalletti. Alternates: Paolo Tallarigo, Riccardo Monaco, Giulio Pascucci-Righi, Carlo Gasparini, Mario Franzì.
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Arsène Assouan Usher, Jean-Baptiste Mockey, Konan Bedie, Siméon Aké, Edouard Ebagnitchie. Alternates: Georges Anoma, Félix Ahoussi.
- Jamaica. Representatives: Sir Alexander Bustamante, E. R. Richardson, Hugh Shearer, N. N. Ashenheim, J. M. Lloyd. Alternates: D. B. Sangster, Probyn V. Marsh, Keith L. Johnson, Carroll C. da Costa.
- Japan. Representatives: Masayoshi Ohira, Katsuo Okazaki, Shintaro Fukushima, Akira Matsui, Senjin Tsuruoka, Nobuhiko Ushiba. Alternates: Bunshichi Hoshi, Ki Nemoto, Ryoza Sunobe, Hiroshi Yokota, Miss Kinu Kubota.
- Jordan. Representatives: Hazem Nusseibeh, Abdul Monem Rifai, Muhammad H. El-Farra, Mraiwid Al-Tell, Abdul-Hamid Sharaf. Alternates: Miss Wijdan Nasser, Zaid Rifai.
- Laos. Representatives: Quinim Pholsena, Sisouk Na Champassak, Khamking Souvanlasy. Alternates: Tianethone Chantharasy, Samlith Ratsaphong.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Philippe Takla, Fouad Ammoun, Georges Hakim, Ibrahim El-Ahdab, Nadim Dimechkié. Alternates: Nagib Dahdah, Robert Klat, Khalil Makkawi, Suheil Chammas, Miss Hélène Saab.
- Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes, Nathan Barnes, Miss Angie Brooks, Christie W. Doe, Ernest J. Yancy. Alternates: John Francis Marshall, T. O. Dosumu-Johnson, Ernest Eastman, A. Fahnwulu Caine, Harry I. Morris.
- Libya. Representatives: Mohieddine Fekini, Mrs. Hazami Fekini, Mohammed El-Masri, Husein Sharif, Mukhtar Ajel.
- Luxembourg. Representatives: Eugène Schaus, Maurice Steinmetz, Paul Putz.
- Madagascar. Representatives: Albert Sylla, Louis Rakotomalala, Ratsimamao Rafiringa, Mitsakis Emile, Mr. Ramaholimihaso. Alternates: Rajaonari-vony Robert, Rabetafika Biaise, Mrs. Ramaholimihaso, Rakotoniaina Gabriel, John A. Bernard.
- Mali. Representatives: Baréma Bocoum, Sori Coulibaly, Oumar Sow, Baba Tall, Alioune Bakayogo. Alternates: Seydou Traore, Mamadou Traore, Abdoulaye Touré, Daga Kéita, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau.
- Mauritania. Representatives: Souleymane Ould Cheikh Sidya, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Bâ Mohamed Lamine, Hamoud Ould Abdel Wedoud, Touré Mamadou. Alternates: Bakkar Ould Ahmedou, Sidi Bouna, Mohamed Ghali, Muhammad S. Luqman, Mohamed Nessim Kochman.
- Mexico. Representatives: Luis Padilla Nervo, Antonio Gómez Robledo, Armando C. Amador, Ismael Moreno, Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternates: Andrés Fenocho, Ernesto de Santiago López, Miss Elisa Aguirre, José Calvillo, Miss Palmira Orozco.
- Mongolia. Representatives: P. Shagdarsuren, M. Dugersuren, B. Jargalsaikhan, Ts. Namsrai, T. Purevjal. Alternates: O. Khosbayar, B. Dashtseren, B. Baldo.
- Morocco. Representatives: Ahmed Balafrej, Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Mehdi Lamani Zentar, Abdelkebir El Fassi, Mohamed El Khatib. Alternates: Larbi Bennani, Hassan Hajoui, Mohamed Tabiti, Amine Soussan, Mohamed El Mokhtar.
- Nepal. Representatives: Rishikesh Shaha, Matrika Prasad Koirala, Mrs. Kamal Rana. Alternates: Ram C. Malhotra, Narendra Vikram Shah.
- Netherlands. Representatives: J. M. A. H. Luns, C. W. A. Schurmann, Reverend L. J. C. Beaufort, L. A. M. Lichtveld, J. Meijer. Alternates: J. P. Bannier, W. Riphagen, I. N. Th. Diepenhorst, M. van der Stoel, J. Polderman.
- New Zealand. Representatives: K. J. Holyoake, A. D. McIntosh, F. H. Corner, M. Norrish, O. P. Gabites, Charles Craw. Alternates: R. W. Sharp, H. V. Roberts, B. F. Bolt, H. C. Templeton, J. R. Brady.

- Nicaragua. Representatives: Alfonso Ortega Urbina, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Luis Manuel Debayle, Vicente Urcuyo Rodríguez, Orlando Montenegro, Eduardo Conrado Vado. Alternates: General Julio C. Morales, General Carlos Rivers Delgadillo, José N. Román.
- Niger. Representatives: Noma Kaka, Abdou Sidikou, Katkore Amadou Maiga, Tanimoune Ary, Boulama Issa. Alternate: Ilia Salifou.
- Nigeria. Representatives: Jaja Wachuku, S. O. Adebó, Alhaji Aminu Kano, Mallam Shettima Ali Monguno, Miss Uloma Wachuku. Alternates: O. Oweh, Adebayo Adeyinka, E. O. Sanu, P. C. Asiodu.
- Norway. Representatives: Halvard Lange, Jens Haugland, Sivert A. Nielsen, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, Einar Hareide. Alternates: Mrs. Karen Gronn-Hagen, Kristian Langlo, Lars Leiro, Konrad Nordahl, Erling Petersen, Bjarne Stotvik.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Mohammed Ali, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan,* Mohammed Afzal Cheema, Begum Anwara Khatoun, Ikbal Athar, G. Allana. Alternates: Agha Shahi, V. A. Hamdani, Mir Afzal Khan, Javed Iqbal, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.
- Panama. Representatives: Galileo Solís, Aquilino E. Boyd, César A. Quintero, Juvenal A. Castrellón Adames, Víctor I. Mirones. Alternates: Miguel A. Martín, Dídimo Ríos, Juan Jiménez, Braulio Vásquez.
- Paraguay. Representatives: Raúl Sapena Pastor, Pedro Godinot De Vilaire, Rubén Ramírez Pane, Carlos A. Saldívar, Sabino Augusto Montanaro. Alternates: Miguel Solano López, Miss Inés Enciso, Manuel Avila.
- Peru. Representatives: Vice-Admiral Luis Edgardo Llosa, Víctor Andrés Belaunde, Fernando Berckmeyer, Carlos Mackehenie, Edwin Letts. Alternate: Manuel Félix Maúrtua.
- Philippines. Representatives: Emmanuel Peláez, Jacinto Castel Borja, Ferdinand Marcos, Lorenzo Sumulong, Godofredo Ramos, Amelito R. Mutac. Alternates: Joaquín M. Elizalde, Narciso G. Reyes, Privado G. Jiménez, Hortencio J. Brillantes, Bartolome A. Umayam.
- Poland. Representatives: Adam Rapacki, Jozef Winiewicz, Bohdan Lewandowski, Manfred Lachs, Zygfryd Wolniak. Alternates: Mieczysław Blusztajn, Mrs. Zofia Dembinska, Tadeusz Lychowski, Eugeniusz Wyzner, Włodzimierz Natorf, Tadeusz Perl, Kazimierz Smiganowski.
- Portugal. Representatives: Alberto Franco Nogueira, Vasco Vieira Garin, James Pinto Bull, José Manuel Fragoso, Luiz Teixeira Pinto. Alternates: Pedro Gomes Cardoso, João Hall Themido, Bonifacio de Miranda, Oscar Soares Barata, Antero de Barros.
- Romania. Representatives: Corneliu Manescu, Mircea Malitza, Mihail Haseganu, Mircea Nicolaescu, Traian Ionascu. Alternates: Mrs. Dina Cocea-Brediceanu, Ion Datcu, Titus Sinu, Ion Moraru, Aurel Cristescu.
- Rwanda. Representatives: Grégoire Kayibanda, Calixte Habamenshi, Gaspard Cyimana, Barthazal Bicamumpaka, Joseph Ndwaniye. Alternate: Martin Uzamugura.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Crown Prince Faisal Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Ahmad Shukairy, Jamil M. Baroodi. Alternates: Ziad Shawwaf, Zein A. Dabbagh, Saleh Sugair, Soliman Al-Hegelan, Mohammad Al Faisal.
- Senegal. Representatives: Doudou Thiam, Ousmane Socé Diop, Issa Kane, Ibra Wane, Massamba Sarre. Alternates: Alioune Cissé, Seyni Loum, Falilou Kane, Mohamadou Kane, Abdou Ciss.
- Sierra Leone. Representatives: J. Karefa-Smart, Siaka P. Stevens, G. B. O. Collier, C. A. Gibrilla. Alternates: D. E. George, V. E. Sumner, F. Karefa-Smart.
- Somalia. Representatives: Abdullahi Issa, Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden, Mohamed Ali Daar, Hassan Nur Elmi, Omar Moallim. Alternates: Abdurahim Abby Farah, G. Nicolino Mohamed, Ali Saeed Arraleh, Ahmed Mohamed Darman, Omer Arteh, Mohamed Ali Murgian.
- South Africa. Representatives: E. H. Louw, M. I. Botha, B. G. Fourie, K. E. Pakendorf. Alternates: P. R. Killen, D. de V. Du Buisson, A. L. Hattingh, C. J. A. Barratt, I. D. du Plessis.
- Spain. Representatives: Fernando María Castiella y Maiz, José Félix de Lequerica, Ramón Sedó Gómez, Francisco Javier Elorza, Angel Sanz Briz. Alternates: Gregorio Marañón Moya, Angel Sagaz Subelzu, Jaime de Piniés Rubio, Wilwardo Jones, Antonio Cacho Zabalza.
- Sudan. Representatives: Ahmed Kheir, Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel, Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, El Nur Ali Suleiman, Ali Ahmed Sahloul, Bushra Hamid Gabr El Dar. Alternates: Mohamed Osman El Awad, Sir-El-Khatim El Sanousi, Abdul Magid Beshir El Ahmadi, Izzeldin Mohgoub.
- Sweden. Representatives: Torsten Nilsson, Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Mrs. Agda Rossel, Erik Boheman, Valter Aman. Alternates: Eric Hagberg, Sten Wahlund, Torsten Bengtson, Lief Cassel, Gunnar Helen, Lief Belfrag, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Rolf Sohlman, Bertil Bolin, Hans Blix, Sverker Astrom, Per Lind.
- Syria. Representatives: Bechir El Azmeh, Omar Abou Riche, Salah El Dine Tarazi, Adib Daoudy, Georges Tomeh. Alternates: Azis Allouni, Najmuddine Rifai, Izzet Oubari, Hassan Muraywid, Ahmad Ghaleb Kayali.
- Tanganyika. Representatives: A. Z. Nsilo Swai, R. K. Mwanjisi, A. K. E. Shaba, K. R. Baghdelleh, Miss Bassila J. Renju. Alternates: C. P. Ngaiza, S. Chale, J. S. Malecela, B. J. Mkatte, C. Y. Mgonja.
- Thailand. Representatives: Thanat Khoman, Visutr Arthayukti, Somchai Anuman Rajadhon, Prasong Bunchoem. Alternates: Arun Panupong, Suban Sawetamal, Dej Talabhat, Sompong Sucharitkul, Nissai Vejajiva.

* Elected President of General Assembly.

- Togo. Representatives: Paulin Freitas, André Akakpo, Mrs. Marie Sivomey, Ernest Gassou, Marc Atidépe. Alternates: Michel Tchadre, Pierre Koutoblena.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives: Ellis E. I. Clarke, Eustace Seignoret, Denis Solomon, Mrs. Sheilah Solomon.
- Tunisia. Representatives: Mongi Slim, Tajeb Slim, Fathi Zouhir, Mohamed Badra, Mahmoud Maa-mouri. Alternates: Bechir Mhedhebi, Mahmoud Mestiri, Slaheddine Abdellah, Chedly Ayari, Mo-hamed Gherib.
- Turkey. Representatives: Feridun Cemal Erkin, Adnan Kural, C. S. Hayta, Vahap Asiroglu, Umit Haluk Bayulken. Alternates: Osman Derinsu, Vecdi Turel, Rustu Ozan, Ilhan Lutem, Gundogdu Ustun.
- Uganda. Representatives: Milton Opollo Obote, Apollo K. Kironde, Grace Ibingira, J. T. Simpson, J. Kakonge.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: L. F. Palamarchuk, L. E. Kizia, A. T. Romanov, Mrs. S. K. Kirilova, P. O. Nedbailo. Alternates: L. D. Dmyterko, A. O. Boiko, M. D. Polyanichko, Y. V. Zaruba, G. E. Buvailik.
- USSR. Representatives: A. A. Gromyko, V. A. Zorin, V. S. Semenov, M. A. Menshikov, Mrs. T. N. Nikolaeva. Alternates: A. K. Gren, G. P. Arkadyev, P. D. Morozov, P. M. Chernyshev, F. D. Ryzhenko.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mahmoud Fawzi, Abdel Monem El-Kaissouni, Hussein Zulficar Sabri, Abdel Fattah Hassan, Mahmoud Riad. Alternates: Abdel Monem El Banna, Mohamed H. El-Zayyat, Saleh Abdel Rahman Mahmoud, Ahmed Talaat, Abdullah El-Erian.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: The Earl of Home, J. B. Godber, Sir Patrick Dean, Colonel Sir Douglas Glover, Patrick Wall, Sir Edgar Whitehead. Alternates: C. T. Crowe, Sir Hugh Foot, K. Unwin, C. H. W. Hodges, Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge.
- United States. Representatives: Dean Rusk, Adlai E. Stevenson, Albert Gore, Gordon Allott, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Arthur H. Dean. Alternates: Charles W. Yost, Philip M. Klutznick, Jonathan Brewster Bingham, Carl T. Rowan, Mrs. Marietta P. Tree.
- Upper Volta. Representatives: Lompolo Kone, Frédéric Guirma, Benoît Ouedraogo, Abdoulaye Konate, Jean-Baptiste Tapsoba. Alternate: Roger Nikiema, Lassane Bayili, Etienne Nikiema.
- Uruguay. Representatives: Carlos Maria Velazquez, Aureliano Aguirre, Raúl Ibarra San Martin. Alternate: Mateo Marques Seré.
- Venezuela. Representatives: Marcos Falcón Briceño, Carlos Sosa Rodríguez, Francisco Alfonzo Ravard, Pedro Zuloaga, Brigadier General Josue López Henríquez. Alternates: Armando Molina, Ignacio Silva Sucre, Tulio Alvarado, Adolfo Raúl Tayl-hardat.
- Yemen. Prior to 20 December 1962: Representatives: Prince Sayful Islam Al-Hassan, Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim, Ahmad Ali Zabarah, Muhamad Hussein Al-Haifi, Abdulla Al-Sharafi. Alternates: Abdul Whab Alshami, Hashem Bin Hashem, Hassan Ali Zabarah, Omar Z. Ghobashy.
- From 20 December 1962, following the General Assembly's adoption, on that date, of the report of its Credentials Committee: Representatives: Muh-sin Ahmad Al-Aini, Adnan Al-Tarici, Abdul Wahed Kherbash.
- Yugoslavia. Representatives: Vladimir Popovic, Miso Pavicevic, Janez Stanovnik, Djura Nincic, Budimir Loncar. Alternates: Miroslav Kreacic, Miss Mara Radie, Dragan Bernadic, Sreten Ilic, Aleksandar Bozovic.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the seventeenth session of the General Assembly: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1962

- Chile: Daniel Schweitzer, Humberto Díaz-Casanueva.
- China: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Liu Chieh, Yu Chi Hsueh, Chun-Ming Chang.
- France: Armand Herard, Roger Seydoux, Pierre Millet.
- Ghana: Alex Quaison-Sackey, K. K. S. Dadzie.
- Ireland: Frederick H. Boland, Tadhg F. O'Sullivan.
- Romania: Mihail Haseganu, Corneliu Bogdan.
- USSR: V. A. Zorin, P. D. Morozov.
- United Arab Republic: Mahmoud Riad, Mohamed H. El-Zayyat.
- United Kingdom: Sir Patrick Dean, C. T. Crowe, A. H. Campbell.
- United States: Adlai E. Stevenson, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Charles W. Yost.
- Venezuela: Carlos Sosa-Rodríguez, Tulio Alvarado.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION (3-18 April 1962)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: Ronald Walker. Alternates: A. G. B. Maiden, J. A. Forsythe.
 Brazil. Representative: Geraldo de Varvalho Silos. Alternate: Carlos dos Santos Veras.
 Colombia. Representative: German Zea. Alternate: Alfonso Patino.
 Denmark. Representative: Aage Hessellund-Jensen. Alternates: William F. McIlquham Schmidt, Mrs. Nonny Wright, Poul Boeg.
 El Salvador. Representative: Francisco Antonio Carrillo. Alternate: Mario Carmona Rivera.
 Ethiopia. Representative: Kifle Wodajo. Alternate: Girma Abebe.
 France. Representative: Joannes Dupraz. Alternates: Maurice Viaud, Pierre Revol.
 India. Representative: C. S. Jha. Alternates: C. S. Krishna Moorthi, A. K. Ghosh.
 Italy. Representative: Mario Franzi. Alternates: Giuseppe Ugo Papi, Marco Pisa, Bartolomeo Attolico.
 Japan. Representative: Katsuo Okazaki. Alternates: Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Bunshichi Hoshi, Masao Ito.
 Jordan. Representative: Abdul Monem Rifa'i. Alternate: Muhammad H. El-Farra.
 Poland. Representatives: Jerzy Michalowski, Bohdan Lewandowski.
 Senegal. Representative: Ousmane Socé Diop. Alternate: Acogny Tougoune Cervais.
 USSR. Representative: P. D. Morozov. Alternates: P. V. Vnukovsky, E. C. Sherchnev, E. N. Makeev, L. S. Lobanov.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Miss Barbara Salt. Alternates: C. F. Pennison, H. P. L. Attlee, J. F. Wearing, W. Bentley.
 United States. Representative: Philip M. Klutznick. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.
 Uruguay. Representative: Daniel Rodríguez Larreta. Alternates: Aurelio Pastori, Jorge Alvarez Olloniego.
 Yugoslavia. Representative: Miso Pavicevic. Alternate: Mirceta Cvorovic.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina: Hector Bernardo, Luis M. Caraballo.
 Austria: Franz Matsch, Franz Weidinger.
 Belgium: Jules Woulbroun.
 Bulgaria: Yordan Tchobanov, Serafim Serafimov, Malin Molerov.
 Canada: Miss Gay Sellers.
 Chile: Alfonso Somavia.
 Czechoslovakia: Zdenek Cernik, Jiri Jambor.
 Dominican Republic: Donatello Herrera.
 Ghana: J. K. D. Appiah, J. A. Kuntah.
 Greece: Costa P. Caranicas.
 Hungary: Tamas Lorinc, Tibor Keszthelyi, Géza Selmec.
 Indonesia: J. B. P. Maramis.

Iran: Saeed Goudarzania.
 Ireland: J. C. Nagle, T. J. O'Driscoll, James Kirwan.
 Israel: Miss Hava Hareli.
 Nepal: Ram C. Malhotra.
 Netherlands: J. H. Lubbers, Miss J. D. Pelt.
 New Zealand: Merwyn Norrish, A. W. Broadbent, W. B. Harland.
 Norway: Thorbjorn Christiansen.
 Pakistan: I. A. Akhund.
 Peru: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.
 Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes, Mrs. Lily Tongson-Galindo.
 Romania: Emeric Dimbu.
 Spain: José Félix de Lequerica, Jaime de Finiés Rubio, Gabriel Mañueco.
 Sudan: Abdul M. B. El-Ahmadi.
 Thailand: Nissai Vejajiva.
 Ukrainian SSR: L. E. Kizia.
 Venezuela: Carlos Dorante.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS

OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Holy See: Monsignor Luigi Ligutti.
 Republic of Korea: Soo Young Lee.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-third 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; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

(3 July-3 August 1962 and 18-20 December 1962)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: E. R. Walker. Alternates: R. W. Furlonger, F. P. Donovan, L. D. Thomson, J. A. Forsythe, O. L. Davis, A. R. Parsons.
 Brazil. Representatives: Josue de Castro, Geraldo de Carvalho Silos. Alternates: Octavio A. Dias Carneiro, Alfredo Teixeira Valladão, Fanor Cumplido.
 Colombia. Representative: German Zea. Alternate: Alfonso Patiño.
 Denmark. Representative: Aage Hessellund-Jensen. Alternates: Asger Rosentand Hansen, Mogens Boserup, Paul F. Naegeli, George Nelson, Sven Aage Nielson, P. Nyboe Andersen, Mrs. Nonny Wright.

El Salvador. Representative: Francisco Antonio Carrillo. Alternates: Gustavo A. Guerrero, Benjamin Pleitez.

Ethiopia. Representative: Kifle Wodajo. Alternates: Assefaw Leggesse, Berhanu Wakwaya, Haile-Melekot Amman.

France. Representatives: Joannes Dupraz, Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Maurice Viaud, Georges Catand, Pierre Revol.

India. Representatives: Morarji Desai, B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: R. K. Nehru, L. K. Jha, V. C. Trivedi, A. B. Bhadkamkar.

Italy. Representative: Giuseppe Cerulli-Irelli. Alternates: Egidio Ortona, Francesco Paolo Vanni d'Archirafi, Mario Franzini, Bartolomeo Attolico.

Japan. Representatives: Katsuo Okazaki, Akira Matsui. Alternates: Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Toshio Urabe, Kenjiro Chikaraishi, Wataru Owada, Hiroshi Yokota, Shigeru Tokuhisa, Wataru Miyakawa.

Jordan. Representative: Muhammad H. El-Farra. Alternates: Amin Hussein, Moraiwid M. Tell, Miss Wijban Nasser.

Poland. Representatives: Jerzy Michalowski, J. Winiewicz (deputy). Alternates: Adam Meller-Conrad, Zofia Dembinska, Jozef Pajestka, Wlodzimierz Natorf, Antoni Czarkowski, Bohdan Lewandowski.

Senegal. Representative: Ousmane Socé Diop. Alternate: D. Ndur.

USSR. Representative: G. P. Arkadev. Alternates: N. I. Moliakov, I. M. Asadov, V. Y. Aboltin, L. S. Lobanov, I. G. Vasilkov, E. N. Makeev.

United Kingdom. Representative: P. Thomas. Alternates: Miss Barbara Salt, Sir Samuel Hoare, K. Unwin, J. G. Tahourdin.

United States. Representatives: Adlai E. Stevenson, Philip M. Klutznick. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.

Uruguay. Representatives: Aurelio Pastori, Carlos Maria Velázquez.

Yugoslavia. Representatives: Vojin Guzina, Miso Pavicevic. Alternates: Stanislav Kopcok, Mrs. Mara Radie, Bora Jetic, Mirceta Cvorovic.

MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE NOT MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Afghanistan: Abdul Hakim Tabibi.

China: Cheng Paonan.

Czechoslovakia: Milan Klusak, Jan Muzik.

Greece: Costa P. Caranicas.

Indonesia: R. Suwastoyo.

Israel: Moshe Bartur.

Netherlands: J. P. Bannier.

New Zealand: B. F. Bolt.

Sudan: Hassab El Rasoul Ahmed.

Switzerland: Hans Keller.

United Arab Republic: Aly Fadel Mohamed Aly Hasannein.

Upper Volta: Pierre Ilboudo.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES NOT MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Algeria: Abdelkader Chanderli, Layashi Yaker, Kemal Hacene.

Argentina: Raúl C. Migone, Julio César Carasales, Fernando G. Lerena, Mario A. Campora.

Austria: Emanuel Treu, Heinrich Gleissner, Harald Vavrik.

Belgium: E. Lotz, A. X. Pirson, Marcel Houlliez.

Bulgaria: Mrs. Vela Loukanova, Ivan Petrov, Gueri Gavrilov, Borisla Dimov, Nicholai Ivanov.

Canada: R. Campbell-Smith, W. E. Bauer, Miss Gay Sellers, Miss L. A. Gauthier.

Central African Republic: Mr. Macpajen, Pierre Kalck.

Chile: Camilo Riccio.

China: Ding Mou-shaik, Chang Yuan.

Cuba: J. Enrique Camejo-Argudín, Pedro González-Piñeiro.

Czechoslovakia: Milan Klusak, Jan Muzik, Ija Hulinsky, Otto Benes.

Dominican Republic: José A. Calzada.

Ecuador: Teodoro Alvarado Garaico.

Ghana: Henry Albert Hagan Sapara Grant.

Greece: Costa P. Caranicas.

Hungary: Istvan Bartos, Jozsef Varga Perke, Janos Regos.

Indonesia: J. B. P. Maramis.

Iraq: Ismat T. Kittani, Mrs. Bedia Afnan, Miss Suha Turaihi.

Ireland: Andrew O'Rourke.

Israel: Moshe Bartur, Ya'acov Yannay, Eliahu Tavor, Miss Hava Hareli.

Lebanon: Mr. Sadaka.

Mali: Mamadou Traore, Mr. Doucoure, Mr. Ly.

Mexico: Emilio Calderón Puig, Antonio de Icaza.

Nepal: Ram C. Malhotra.

Netherlands: J. Meijer, J. Kaufmann, J. H. Lubbers, F. R. A. Walraven, H. van Vloten.

New Zealand: B. F. Bolt, Miss Alison Stokes.

Norway: Olav Lydvo.

Pakistan: S. A. M. S. Kibria.

Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes.

Romania: Jacob Ionasco, Titu Sinu, Marin Olteanu, Dimitru Albu.

South Africa: J. G. Stewart.

Spain: José Félix de Lequerica, José Manuel Aniel Quiroga, Gabriel Manueco, Ramón Fernández de Soignie, Jaime de Finiés, José Luis Pérez Ruiz.

Sweden: Dag E. J. Maim, B. Bolin.

Thailand: Nissai Vejajiva.

Tunisia: Chedly Ayari.

United Arab Republic: Salah Abu Gabal, Abdul Monem El-Banna, Ashraf Ghorbal, Aly Nazif, Saad Abdel Fattah Khalil.

Venezuela: Omar J. Tournon Lugo, Dusan Sidjanski, Marcial Perez Chiriboga.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS
Germany, Federal Republic of: Egon Emmel, **Felix**
Klemm, Otto Hauber, Walter Goller.

Holy See: Monsignor Constant Maltoni, Father Henri
de Riedmatten.

Republic of Korea: Lee Hahn Been, Choi Meung
Jun, Kwun Tong Man.

Switzerland: Paul Jolies, Georges Bonnant, Hans
Keller, Umberto Andina, Erich Messmer, Milan
Lusser.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental
agencies related to the United Nations attended the
thirty-fourth 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, Scien-
tific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World
Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development; International
Finance Corporation (IFC); International Develop-
ment Association (IDA); International Monetary
Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization
(ICAO); International Telecommunication Union
(ITU); Universal Postal Union (UPU); World
Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Govern-
mental 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-fourth session of the Economic and
Social Council.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION (31 Mar-20 July 1962)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: J. D. L. Hood.

Belgium. Representative: Mrs. Marthe Tenzer. Alter-
nate: André Turine.

Bolivia. Representative: Carlos Salamanca.

China. Representative: Chiping H. C. Kiang. Alter-
nate: Kiang Si-ling.

France. Representative: Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet.
Alternates: Michel de Camaret, René Doise.

India. Representative: C. S. Jha. Alternates: A. B.
Bhadrakamkar, V. A. Kidwai, M. Rasgotra.

New Zealand. Representative: F. H. Corner. Alter-
nates: Merwyn Norrish, H. C. Templeton.

USSR. Representative: P. D. Morozov. Alternates:
V. I. Oberemko, V. F. Ulanchev.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Hugh Foot.

Alternates: J. A. Sankey, K. C. Thom.

United States. Representative: Jonathan B. Bingham.

Alternate: Charles P. Noyes.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia. Dudley McCarthy (for questions concern-
ing Nauru and New Guinea).

United States. M. W. Goding (for questions concern-
ing the Pacific Islands).

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sion: International Labour Organisation (ILO);
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
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tific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World
Health Organization (WHO).

APPENDIX VI

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