



Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization

16 June 1963–15 June 1964

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINETEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/5801)

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1964

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Foreword

I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the nineteenth annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization covering the period from 16 June 1963 to 15 June 1964.

The introduction to the annual report will, as in previous years, be submitted at a date nearer to the opening of the nineteenth session, as an addendum to the present document.

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

U THANT
Secretary-General

3 August 1964

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ANC	Congolese National Army
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research
ECA	Economic Commission for Asia
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo
OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel Programme
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNCIP	United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCSAT	United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology
UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

CHAPTER I

The situation in the Republic of the Congo

1. Report of the Secretary-General on the question of military disengagement

No specific terminal date for the United Nations Force in the Congo had been set by any Security Council resolution. However, the General Assembly had, at its fourth special session on 27 June 1963, adopted resolution 1876 (S-IV) appropriating funds for the Force, which, in the absence of any subsequent action, would have, in effect, established 31 December 1963 as the terminal date for ONUC's military phase.

On 17 September 1963, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report devoted primarily to the question of United Nations military disengagement in the Congo. In it, he stated that in the light of the General Assembly resolution, he was proceeding with a phasing-out schedule for the complete withdrawal of the Force by the end of 1963.

He drew attention, however, to a letter dated 22 August 1963 from Prime Minister Adoula in which the latter, while agreeing with the substantial reduction of the Force that had already been carried out, saw a need for the continued presence of a small United Nations Force of about 3,000 officers and men through the first half of 1964.

Noting that an extension of the Force would require the appropriation of new funds, the Secretary-General referred to the serious financial condition of the United Nations, which naturally exerted a very strong influence on his thinking about the question of military disengagement.

The United Nations military advisers agreed that the Congolese army and police were still lacking the ability to assume full responsibility for law and order in the country and that therefore a case could be made for a need of military assistance from outside beyond 1963. Moreover, the problem of lack of discipline in the Congolese National Army (ANC) and the inadequate exercise of governmental authority in many areas continued to be matters of some concern.

However, in their view a force of less strength than 5,000 to 6,000 officers and men would not only have little practical value in assisting in the maintenance of law and order, but would also be vulnerable through inability to protect itself, its bases and its lifelines in an emergency. Assuming an improved capability on the part of the ANC and maximum co-operation with it, a force of 5,000 officers and men could be maintained without too great a risk, if adequate air support for personnel and vehicle airlift could be ensured. The cost of a force of 6,000 men for six months would be approximately \$25 million.

The Secretary-General reviewed once more the extent to which the mandates given in the Security Council resolutions had been implemented. While it could not be denied that the Congolese Government did not yet have at its disposal national military and police forces fully adequate to the needs of security and order, it could be said that, despite all the difficulties, great strides had been made over the last few years and that most of the aims of the Operation had been fulfilled.

There had been marked progress towards restoration of law and order, but the situation was still far from reassuring and there were sporadic reports from many parts of the country of incidents. While further progress towards restoration of law and order in the Congo might be registered by June 1964, it would be reasonable to assume that a good case for a further prolongation of the Force in the Congo on the same basis could be made then on the same grounds. The Secretary-General did not regard it as reasonable to expect the United Nations to underwrite for any country permanent insurance against internal disorders and disturbances by indefinitely providing an important part of the internal police power for exclusively internal use when external threats had ended. The Secretary-General remarked in this regard that the Congo's internal situation no longer posed a serious threat to international peace.

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

As anticipated, the introduction of the ANC into the south of Katanga had proved to be a most delicate operation. During the first phase, the ANC units in the south of Katanga were placed under the operational control of ONUC, and precautions were taken to avoid or at least reduce incidents between the ANC troops and the local population, European as well as Congolese. But under the arrangements that were worked out, the ANC was shortly to assume full responsibility for law and order in southern Katanga as elsewhere in the Congo; ONUC troops, while they remained, would stand by to assist the ANC when necessary and help to meet emergencies should they arise.

The Secretary-General stated that he had no official knowledge of subsequent developments concerning the bilateral programme of military assistance by certain States for the training of the ANC. There would appear

to be little basis for optimism about the prospects for significant progress in the training and modernization of the ANC by June 1964. It was a matter of great regret for him that United Nations participation in the ANC training programmes had not been possible since stability in the Congo greatly depended on the discipline and effectiveness of its armed forces and so much remained to be done in this regard.

Following the receipt of the letter of appeal from Prime Minister Adoula, the Secretary-General consulted on the matter with a good number of representatives, including all the members of the Advisory Committee on the Congo. These consultations revealed sharp divisions of opinion; most of the members of the Advisory Committee, however, supported the Prime Minister's request, although not all of them unconditionally. No conclusive advice emerged from these consultations.

In the Secretary-General's opinion, cogent reasons existed in support of prolonging the stay of the Force, but other impressive reasons, and especially the Organization's financial plight, tended to justify the withdrawal of the Force. There could be no doubt that the presence of a United Nations Force in the Congo would continue to be helpful through the first half of 1964, or longer. But the time must come soon when the Government of the Congo would have to assume full responsibility for security and for law and order in the country.

Once the United Nations Force was withdrawn, certain countries might be willing to make some of their military units available to the Congo under bilateral agreements, and such arrangements would at that time no longer be inconsistent with the position of the Security Council.

Acting upon the Congolese Government's request for reduced military assistance up to 30 June 1964, the General Assembly decided on 18 October 1963, in resolution 1885 (XVIII), to continue the *Ad Hoc* Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo until 30 June 1964 and authorized an expenditure of up to \$18.2 million to that effect.

ACTIVITIES OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE KATANGA *Gendarmerie*

According to reports from fully reliable sources, which reached the Secretary-General in March 1964, some 600 former Katangese *gendarmes* had left their jobs with mining companies in the Kolwezi and Jadotville areas and had proceeded to Angola in response to a mobilization order. The same reports indicated that, at that time, there were already about 1,800 former Katangese *gendarmes* receiving training in Angola; that with the *gendarmes* in Angola were about twenty mercenaries, and that more mercenaries had been recently recruited in Europe.

Similar reports had already been submitted in November 1963 to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Certain documents submitted in this connexion by Mr. Roberto Holden were circulated by decision of the Committee to the Members of the General Assembly. There were indications that forces of Katangese *gendarmes* and mercenaries in Angola had been organized into military units and were engaged in military training and related activities.

The length of the frontiers between Angola and the Republic of the Congo and the nature of the terrain had made it impracticable for the Congolese authorities

and for ONUC to try to establish an effective border control in that area.

By his letter of 4 March 1964, the Secretary-General asked the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations to request his Government to provide any information which it might have which would throw light on the reports mentioned above.

On 13 March, the *Chargé d'affaires a.i.* of Portugal replied to the Secretary-General that the Portuguese Government had carefully studied the matter, had carried out the necessary investigations and could categorically affirm that the rumours of the regrouping of the Katangese *gendarmerie* in Angola were unfounded.

On 31 December 1963, Major-General Christian R. Kaldager, of Norway, completed his tour of duty as Commander of the United Nations Force and was replaced by Major-General Aguiyu Ironsi of Nigeria. The Secretary-General also announced that Brigadier James Dextraze of Canada had taken over the post of Chief of Staff of the Force from Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe of Nigeria. At the end of January 1964, Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall was appointed Chief of Civilian Operations. On 30 April, the Officer-in-Charge, Mr. Max H. Dorsinville, left Leopoldville for New York for consultations at United Nations Headquarters. It was announced that Mr. Osorio-Tafall would be Acting Officer-in-Charge and that he would be assisted by Messrs. Rémy Gorgé and George L. Sherry as principal advisers. On 1 July 1964, Mr. Osorio-Tafall became the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC.

2. Report of the Secretary-General on the withdrawal of the United Nations Force

In his report issued in June 1964, the Secretary-General presented a brief account of the events related to the United Nations Operation in the Congo and its activities since September 1963, of the measures taken in order to complete the withdrawal of the United Nations Force, and an appraisal of the implementation of the mandates of ONUC.

As far as the general situation in the Congo was concerned, it could be understood only if seen in its political context. In September 1963, a conflict developed between Parliament and the executive powers over the preparation of the Constitution: on 31 August, President Kasavubu had convened both chambers of Parliament in a special session for the exclusive task of preparing the Constitution within 100 days. But since the *Loi fondamentale* provided for Parliament to be convened "as of right" at the beginning of September, a number of parliamentarians argued that they should not be prevented from dealing with political questions. President Kasavubu then suspended Parliament on 29 September 1963 and announced his intention to set up a constitutional commission to prepare a draft constitution which would be submitted to a referendum. The Constitutional Commission convened in Luluabourg on 13 January 1964. It completed its work within the 100 days allotted to it and submitted a draft constitution on 15 April. A referendum was held from 25 June to 10 July on the question of the adoption of the new Constitution.

On 1 March 1964, President Kasavubu announced that he deemed it inadvisable to authorize the reopening of Parliament which was supposed to be convened "as of right" on 2 March 1964.

Following the suspension of Parliament in September 1963, a number of leaders of the Opposition went underground. Some, including Christophe Gbenye and Egile Bochelly-Davidson, fled to Brazzaville, where they set up in October the Comité national de libération with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Adoula Government by violent means. A few attempts made in the latter part of 1963 to subvert ANC elements and overthrow the Government were all quickly overcome by Government forces. But, in the beginning of 1964, the underground activities tended to combine with tribal conflicts and disaffection due to administrative difficulties and to the depredations of certain ANC units; they gradually assumed the form of open rebellion and caused the Government to lose control over significant portions of some provinces.

KATANGA

The former province of Katanga, now divided into three small provinces (Eastern Katanga, Lualaba, and North Katanga), slowly but steadily returned to normal, although the area was beset by administrative, political and especially economic difficulties. While organized secessionist activity proper has gradually subsided, a resurgence of secessionist activity cannot be ruled out in case serious political instability were to develop in other parts of the Congo. (Lately the situation in the province of North Katanga has seriously deteriorated.)

In Congolese territory, the integration of the *gendarmes* proceeded at a fairly satisfactory pace; from a figure of approximately 18,000 in March 1963, the number of ex-*gendarmes* at large in Eastern Katanga and Lualaba was estimated to have dropped to 5,500 by 31 December 1963, and it may be assumed that few or no *gendarmes* remained in the bush by the end of the rainy season in April 1964.

In Katanga ONUC assisted the Central Government and its army in the maintenance of law and order; as in other parts of the Congo, ONUC's mere presence tended to exert a good influence.

Long-range patrols were organized by ONUC in conjunction with the ANC to maintain order, search for ex-*gendarmes* and other lawless elements and for arms caches, and to prevent tribal and political clashes. The Operation also assisted the Congolese authorities in instituting security measures when incidents occurred which posed the danger of clashes between Congolese troops or between Congolese and non-Congolese.

In view of continuing bandit activity, ONUC, in co-operation with the ANC and the police, maintained patrols and daily convoys of vehicles from Elisabethville to the Northern Rhodesia border. By May 1964, lawless elements would usually no longer claim to be ex-*gendarmes* or to be otherwise politically motivated. The police and the ANC, previously mutually hostile, were co-operating with each other increasingly.

LEOPOLDVILLE

The situation in Leopoldville, from the point of view of the objectives of the ONUC mandate, remained satisfactory at least until May 1964. The task of maintaining law and order was performed by the Congolese police and military authorities.

Internal political controversies led however to the proclamation by the Government on 20 October 1963

of the *état d'exception* in the capital, which was subsequently prolonged on 20 April 1964.

On several occasions, the Government announced that it had foiled anti-régime plots staged by elements connected with the dissident Comité national de libération with headquarters at Brazzaville. On 10 May there occurred the first of a series of attacks carried out with plastic explosive charges, against the pylons of power transmission lines and other public facilities and installations. On 23 May, the authorities instituted a curfew from 1800 to 0600 hours in Leopoldville. On 7 June this was reduced to the hours between 2200 and 0500.

KWILU

In the latter half of 1963, tension rose in Kwilu Province, owing to a variety of economic, political, and especially tribal differences. The more active discontented elements in the province, organized as the Jeunesse movement, tended to recognize as their leader Mr. Pierre Mulélé, a former Minister of Education in Mr. Lumumba's government of June-September 1960. They launched a series of attacks in the Kikwit-Gungu-Idiofa triangle, wrecking bridges, blocking roads, sinking barges or ferryboats, and generally seeking to bring economic activity and public administration to a halt. Members of the local and provincial administration and of the police were ambushed, killed or abducted, or fled into the bush, as did thousands of villagers.

As the local authorities proved unable to cope with the disturbances, the Chief of State on 20 January 1964 decreed a state of emergency, and the ANC sent reinforcements. On 23 January 1964, reports were received of missions being burned and missionaries attacked. Three priests were reported killed at Kilembé Catholic Mission. On 24 January, ONUC dispatched a rescue team in two helicopters and one Otter aircraft which removed fourteen missionaries at their request from Kandale Protestant and Catholic missions while under attack by a band of 150 to 200 Jeunesse. This rescue activity was continued under the name Operation Jadex I with the agreement of the Congolese authorities and the co-operation of the ANC, as a form of assistance to the Congolese Government. Five ONUC helicopters and two Otter aircraft were used in Jadex I, and by 4 February, when the operation was brought to a close, 160 persons had been brought out. In all, twenty missions had been evacuated.

Despite additional troop reinforcements, the Government's law enforcement efforts became stalled. The Government succeeded only in keeping control of the three main towns and to a certain extent of the roads between them. Elsewhere the Mulélists roamed, villages were deserted, and economic life was brought to a near standstill.

At the request of the ANC, ONUC agreed to station two Otter aircraft and one helicopter at Kikwit under ONUC command for the purpose of airlifting equipment and supplies and for carrying wounded men. These aircraft were also used to meet requests from the International Red Cross to fly supplies for refugees. This activity, which began on 18 February 1964 and ended on 7 March came to be known as Operation Strawberry.

On 22 February, during an attack by sixty Mulélists on Makungika Catholic Mission, two Belgian UNESCO teachers were killed and five priests were wounded. ONUC assisted by evacuating all missionaries and teachers from the station, as well as the bodies of the

dead. On return trips, 229 persons were evacuated as well as wounded Congolese soldiers.

Operation Stayput, which took over where Operation Strawberry left off, lasted from 7 March to 31 May 1964. Its aim was to carry out emergency evacuations of UNESCO teachers, FAO experts, and WHO doctors to Kikwit and of their dependants to Leopoldville. Red Cross personnel and teachers supplied under bilateral agreement were also carried at their embassies' request.

The military operations of the ANC against the rebels failed to make progress for lack of a proper command, co-ordination and logistic support structure. As the military phase of the ONUC was drawing to a close, it appeared that in Kwilu, the Mulélist rebels and the ANC had reached a stalemate.

LULUABOURG

For many years before independence, the former Kasai province had been the scene of unrest because of a particularly complex problem of tribal allegiances and political and economic interests. In December 1963 Jeunesse groups of the minority Bakwa Luntu tribe were reported to be active in the Dimbelenge area. By early March, thousands of houses had been abandoned in that region and many thousands of villagers had fled to the bush.

On 14 March 1964, ONUC was requested by the authorities of Lomami province to establish a United Nations presence in Dimbelenge territory. On 19 March, began Operation Cornelius, the purpose of which was to persuade the local population to come out of the bush and return to their homes. Medical attention was furnished and foodstuffs distributed.

By 14 April, when Operation Cornelius ended, 3,500 people had returned to their villages. The ANC, which had taken part in the operation under United Nations command, was prepared to take over the task with continuing ONUC support.

Kivu

On 24 February 1964, dissident activities were reported for the first time from the eastern part of the Congo. The Comité national de libération was said to have established a branch in Bujumbura (Burundi) under the direction of Mr. Gaston Soumialot. Local tribal disputes involving the Bafulero tribe provided fertile ground for the subsequent troubles. From 16 April on, Jeunesse bands ransacked a police commissariat, stealing some rifles; other bands attacked Lemera Protestant Mission and ambushed an ANC battalion which had assumed charge of operations against the Jeunesse. Several times ANC troops, who had come to protect the mission, left the scene or disappeared without notice. Another neighbouring mission, the Mulenge Catholic Mission, was also attacked on 4 May and three Italian missionaries escaped on foot.

On 16 May, the Bukavu/Uvira road was reported blocked in several places, and the rebels were apparently in full control of the Ruzizi valley as far north as Kamanyola. By 22 May, the Lemera missionaries requested by wireless to be evacuated, as the mission had been left unprotected by the ANC. Meanwhile, an ONUC Otter aircraft in a reconnaissance flight sus-

tained heavy damage, and made a forced landing; the plane was a total loss but there were no casualties.

The Acting Officer-in-Charge in Leopoldville and the Force Commander drew up detailed contingency plans in pursuance of the ONUC mandate to assist the Government, if requested by it, in the maintenance of law and order. On 24 May, the Prime Minister verbally signified to the Acting Officer-in-Charge the Government's intention to request the establishment of an ONUC military presence in Bukavu. An ONUC Nigerian company group with Ferret armoured scout cars was immediately ordered to stand by in Leopoldville for possible airlifting to the scene. It was made clear to the Prime Minister that the proposed United Nations presence would be only to assist in the maintenance of law and order in Bukavu, to help ensure the safety of ONUC personnel and property, and to assist if necessary in the evacuation of persons whose lives were in danger. Responsibility for coping with the dissidents was not ONUC's but the Government's.

On 30 May, the Government drive against the rebels collapsed. Two ANC companies were ambushed by a well-armed dissident company at Lubarika; several officers, along with about sixty of their men, were killed. Kamanyola had meanwhile been taken by the rebellious elements and the ANC was retreating northward in disorder. As reports indicated that Bukavu lay defenceless, the Acting Officer-in-Charge instructed the ONUC representative in Bukavu to arrange for the evacuation of the dependants of United Nations and agency personnel and experts, as well as of UNESCO teachers.

After these developments, the Prime Minister in the afternoon of 31 May handed to the Acting Officer-in-Charge a letter by which the Government requested ONUC to send urgently a detachment of troops to Bukavu to assist in the maintenance of law and order.

In view of the approach of the repatriation date of ONUC troops, it was clear that such a detachment could not remain longer than ten days if it was dispatched. Nevertheless, ONUC was authorized by the Secretary-General even at that late date to respond to the Government's request by a two-stage operation, whereby a United Nations company group would be sent to Goma, from where a detachment might subsequently be sent on to Bukavu. In answer to this proposal by ONUC, Prime Minister Adoula on 6 June informed the Acting Officer-in-Charge that the maintenance of ONUC troops for only ten days, although useful, would make it on balance undesirable; he requested instead that ONUC place at his Government's disposal surplus military *matériel*, including arms and ammunition, and assistance in regard to telecommunications. Immediate steps were taken to comply with this request within the limits of ONUC's capacity.

NORTH KATANGA

On 27 May, all communications with Albertville were cut; on 19 June, the town was reported in Jeunesse hands and a *de facto* local administration, which did not acknowledge the Central Government's authority, was apparently in control. In the face of considerable difficulty, ONUC took steps to evacuate its personnel, all experts and their families, should this prove necessary.

PHASING-OUT OF ONUC TROOPS AND TRANSFER OF BASES

The actual thinning out of the Force, with a view to its complete withdrawal from the Congo by 30 June 1964, started in May 1964. The hand-over of responsibilities for each sector evacuated by ONUC troops was worked out in close co-operation with the ANC. Plans were discussed in detail with the ANC Groupement Commandant concerned. This close co-ordination has ensured a smooth and efficient transfer of responsibility in each case.

Tripartite negotiations between the United Nations, Belgium and the Republic of the Congo for the transfer of the Kamina and Kitona bases began on 18 January 1964, and led to the conclusion of agreements between Belgium and the Congo on the one hand, and between Belgium and the United Nations on the other, providing for the handing over of the bases by the United Nations to Belgium and, simultaneously, by Belgium to the Republic of the Congo. United Nations administration of Kitona Base ceased on 6 February, and of Kamina Base on 13 February 1964.

It was understood that the arrangements in no way prejudged the negotiations which, following the return of the bases to the Congolese authorities, were to take place between the United Nations and Belgium with a view to settling the matter in dispute relating to the transfer of equipment by Belgium to the United Nations, and to the costs of maintaining the bases which the United Nations is claiming from Belgium.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ONUC MANDATES

The elimination of foreign military and para-military personnel and mercenaries had been, to all intents and purposes, effected by January 1963. With the proclaimed end of the attempted secession of Katanga at that time, the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo could be regarded as fully restored, and the objective of preventing civil war as envisaged by the resolution of 21 February 1961 could be considered, for the moment at least, fulfilled.

As regards security, the Secretary-General had already noted in his report of 17 September 1963 that there had been marked progress towards the restoration of law and order, although the situation was still far from reassuring. Since then, security in a number of localities has considerably deteriorated. The disturbances in the Kwilu and Kivu regions have taken on the proportions of major movements of rebellion, while there were ominous signs of subversion and violence in other regions, even in Leopoldville itself.

The maintenance of law and order, which is one of the main attributes of sovereignty, is primarily the responsibility of the Congolese Government; the role of ONUC has therefore been limited to assisting the

Government to the extent of its means, when it was requested to do so. The United Nations has undertaken the full responsibility for maintaining law and order only in exceptional circumstances, most recently in South Katanga, from the end of secession until December 1963 while the ANC was establishing itself in that area.

The presence of United Nations troops has had a restraining influence, and it may be noted that in the Kwilu and Kivu areas, where the recent major disturbances occurred, no United Nations troops were stationed.

The United Nations has encountered great difficulties in carrying out the part of its mandate concerning the reorganization and training of the Congolese security forces so as to enable them to assume responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

In December 1962, Prime Minister Adoula had requested the assistance of the United Nations in this connexion. But, it had later become clear that the Congo Government wished the Secretary-General to request six countries, namely, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Italy, Norway and the United States to provide personnel and *matériel* for reorganizing and training the various armed services. The Secretary-General felt some doubts, which were shared by the Advisory Committee on the Congo, about the advisability of the United Nations assuming sponsorship of what was, essentially, bilateral military assistance by a particular group of States. He therefore concluded that it was not feasible to grant Mr. Adoula's specific request although he continued to hope that a way would be found to make it possible for the ANC to receive the necessary training assistance.

The official information available indicates that some of the countries mentioned above have responded affirmatively to Mr. Adoula's appeal. A programme of reorganization and training of the ANC is now under way with their participation.

Previous United Nations efforts in this respect were brought to a halt by the political breakdown of September 1960 and the training organization set up by ONUC in October 1961, at the Congolese Government's request, was never made use of.

The Congolese army is now an integrated body of soldiers, some 29,000 strong, under a unified command, but it appears still to be insufficiently trained and officered to cope with any major crisis. Inadequate discipline and devotion to duty or country have been apparent in emergency situations. The lack of adequate leadership and of an organic chain of command is perhaps the main cause for the present ineffectiveness of the ANC. The lack of logistical organization and sound staff work is also a major obstacle to more effective operation.

REFERENCES

The situation in the Republic of the Congo

For the reports of the Secretary-General, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1963*, and *Supplement for October, November and December 1963*; *ibid.*, *Nineteenth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1964*, and *Supplement for April, May and June 1964*.

For other relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7; and *ibid.*, *Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 59.

CHAPTER II

Other political and security questions

1. Question of disarmament and related matters

In the course of the year under review significant first steps were taken in the field of disarmament. The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament continued its deliberations at Geneva. Its fourth interim progress report, covering the period 17 April to 1 September 1963, was before the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

DISCONTINUANCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS

In the spring of 1963 the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament continued its consideration of the question of a ban on nuclear weapon tests on the basis of previously submitted proposals and memoranda. On 10 June 1963 Ethiopia, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic tabled a memorandum in which they expressed the conviction that direct talks between the nuclear Powers, at the highest level, might prove of great value in reaching a solution, and urged the nuclear Powers to reach a compromise on the question of on-site inspection.

On 10 June 1963 it was announced that representatives of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom would meet in Moscow to discuss the cessation of nuclear weapon tests. The talks, which began on 15 July, resulted in the initialling on 25 July of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. The signatures of the Foreign Ministers of the three Powers were affixed on 5 August 1963 in a ceremony in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations took part. On 1st October the three Governments transmitted the Treaty to the Secretary-General for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly included in its agenda the item "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests", at the request of India. The First Committee considered the question at ten meetings between 15 and 31 October.

During the discussion, most representatives welcomed the Treaty and urged that all countries should sign; several, however, explained why their Governments had not acceded to the Treaty.

The United States regarded a ban on underground tests as an important further step, but was opposed to an unverified moratorium on such tests and reaffirmed its view that on-site inspection was necessary to give

adequate assurance of compliance with a comprehensive treaty. The USSR stated that it remained ready to continue efforts to complete the Treaty signed at Moscow by suitable provisions banning all tests, but that it would not be prepared to accept any inspections since they were not necessary. The United Kingdom, while affirming its intention of continuing to work for a comprehensive test ban, suggested that perhaps the prospects for agreement on other steps were better.

On 30 October a draft resolution was submitted by Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia joined the sponsors. By the draft resolution the General Assembly, noting that in the preamble of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the parties stated that they were seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests, would: call upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and to abide by its spirit and provisions; request the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the Treaty; request the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date, and in any event not later than at the nineteenth session; request the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee the documents and records of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the First Committee at which the item relating to nuclear testing was discussed.

On 31 October, Cyprus and Ghana proposed an amendment which would insert the words "with a sense of urgency" in operative paragraph 2 between the words "continue" and "its negotiations". The amendment was adopted by 20 votes to 3, with 78 abstentions.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the First Committee on 31 October by 97 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. On 27 November 1963, the text as approved by the First Committee was adopted by the General Assembly by 104 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 1910 (XVIII).

MEASURES INTENDED TO DECREASE TENSION AND TO FACILITATE GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1767 (XVII), the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, gave urgent attention during the period covered by its fourth interim progress report, to measures aimed at lessening international tension, consolidating confidence among States and facilitating general and complete disarmament.

The representatives of the United States and the USSR held a number of private meetings at Geneva, beginning on 6 May 1963, as a result of which they signed, on 20 June, a memorandum of understanding regarding the establishment of a direct communications link between their two Governments for use in time of emergency.

On 21 June 1963, Mexico submitted a working paper to the Eighteen-Nation Committee containing a draft treaty prohibiting the placing in orbit and the stationing in outer space of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

On 19 September 1963, during the general debate at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR stated that his Government was prepared to take steps to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space, and considered it necessary to reach agreement with the United States to ban the placing in orbit of objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. On 20 September 1963 the President of the United States welcomed the Soviet response to the suggestion for an arrangement to keep weapons of mass destruction out of outer space.

Following private talks between the representatives of the United States and the USSR, a draft resolution sponsored by the seventeen countries participating in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) was introduced by Mexico in the First Committee on 15 October. By this draft resolution the General Assembly would: welcome the expressions by the United States and the Soviet Union of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction; solemnly call on all States to refrain from (a) placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, installing such weapons on celestial bodies, or stationing such weapons in outer space in any other manner, and (b) causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the conduct of such activities.

The United States representative recalled and reaffirmed previous United States statements of intention in this regard, including that made in the First Committee on 3 December 1962. If events as yet unforeseen suggested the need to review the matter, the United States would acquaint the United Nations with such events.

The USSR viewed the draft resolution as representing another important step towards establishing confidence among States; it was in line with the Soviet

policy of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

After a brief discussion, the First Committee adopted the seventeen-Power draft resolution by acclamation on 16 October. On 17 October, the General Assembly approved the First Committee's recommendation, adopting the draft resolution by acclamation as resolution 1884 (XVIII).

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly the USSR introduced a further modification to its draft treaty on general and complete disarmament which had been before the Assembly at its seventeenth session in a revised text dated 22 September 1962. It stated its readiness to agree that a limited number of inter-continental anti-missile and anti-aircraft missiles should remain at the disposal of the USSR and the United States on their own territories, not only until the end of the second stage, but also until the end of the third stage, that is, until the completion of the whole process of general and complete disarmament. From the very outset of the second stage, control would be instituted over the remaining missiles as well as over their nuclear warheads. The United States expressed its intention of exploring the implications of the new Soviet proposal.

The United States recalled its proposals for a cut-off of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and for the transfer to peaceful uses of 60,000 kilogrammes of weapons-grade U²³⁵ by the United States and 40,000 kilogrammes by the USSR. It was willing to consider these measures for implementation before the first stage of general and complete disarmament.

On 6 November, at the 1329th meeting of the First Committee, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Morocco, the Philippines, Syria, Tanganyika and Trinidad and Tobago, were subsequently added to the list of sponsors.

The preamble of the draft resolution had ten paragraphs, and the operative part was divided into two sections. By section I, the General Assembly would call upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume, with energy and determination, its negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in accordance with the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations and in a spirit of goodwill and mutual accommodation; and recommend the Eighteen-Nation Committee to continue to encourage the widening of the areas of basic agreement or similarity in the principal parties' approaches to the fundamental issues of general and complete disarmament.

By section II, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*: (1) call upon the Committee to pursue its objective of giving urgent and sustained attention to the study of the various collateral measures which, for technical or other reasons, seemed promising of early agreement,

thereby contributing to alleviating international tension and setting in motion the process of disarmament; (2) urge the continuation of efforts to seek agreement on measures aiming at reducing the risk of war by accident or by surprise attack, as well as on measures intended to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and (3) request the Committee to submit an interim report on the progress of its work at an early date, and a comprehensive report not later than 1 September 1964.

In submitting the draft resolution the representative of Nigeria explained that the reference to the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations in the operative part was intended to bring the text up to date with what had been accomplished so far, without of course limiting discussions in the Eighteen-Nation Committee to this or any other statement of agreed principles. The specific references to measures on reducing the risk of war by accident or by surprise attack and to measures intended to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons had been included because those were areas in which some progress had already been made. He appealed for support of the draft resolution, declaring that all countries, great and small, shared the responsibility for maintaining the momentum generated by the "spirit of Moscow".

The Committee decided at its 1332nd meeting to adjourn the discussion on the draft resolution in order to give the sponsors time to consult with representatives who wished to submit amendments in an effort to reach general agreement on a text.

On 15 November, reporting on the progress of the consultations, the representative of Nigeria introduced a revised draft resolution. Cyprus, Madagascar and Sierra Leone had joined the sponsors, and the representative of Afghanistan announced that his delegation, not having been consulted about the revision of the draft resolution, had withdrawn its sponsorship. The revised draft resolution incorporated the following changes. The seventh preambular paragraph of the original draft, which had read, "*Noting* that the parties concerned have brought about certain changes and modifications in relation to their respective disarmament plans, and that a certain accommodation has occurred on important issues pertaining to disarmament, all of which have the effect of narrowing the differences and of improving the prospects of constructive negotiations", was deleted. Operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of section II, which specified two collateral measures for consideration, were also deleted, and were replaced by the following paragraph: "*Urges* the Eighteen-Nation Committee to make efforts to seek agreement on measures which could serve to reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament."

The representative of Nigeria indicated that the revision of the draft resolution, although regretted by some delegations, including his own, had been found necessary in order to obtain a general consensus and wider support, including that of the nuclear Powers.

At the same meeting, the representative of Albania orally proposed the deletion from the preamble of the revised draft resolution of the expression of satisfaction "that agreement had been reached on a partial test ban treaty and on the establishment of a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington"; and the deletion of the eighth preambular paragraph of the re-

vised draft resolution, which would note that all signatories to the partial test ban treaty had proclaimed as "their principal aim, the speediest achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international controls", and that they had emphasized the advisability that the partial test ban should be followed by other initial steps. Responding to an appeal by Algeria, Albania subsequently withdrew its amendments and stated that it would not take part in the vote.

A suggestion by the Chairman concerning the arrangement of the operative paragraphs of the revised draft resolution was accepted by the sponsors.

The revised draft resolution was adopted by acclamation by the First Committee at its 1338th meeting on 15 November and was also adopted by acclamation by the General Assembly at its 1265th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1963, as resolution 1908 (XVIII).

The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament resumed its deliberations at Geneva on 21 January 1964. It agreed to a recess beginning on 28 April 1964 and was scheduled to reconvene on 9 June. At the writing of this report, no interim progress report on its deliberations during this period had been submitted to the General Assembly.

DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the First Committee considered at eight meetings held between 11 and 19 November 1963 the item "Denuclearization of Latin America", which had been included in the agenda at the request of Brazil.

At the 1333rd meeting, on 11 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay. Subsequently Honduras was added to the list of sponsors. By the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: note with satisfaction the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration issued on 29 April 1963 by the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico; express the hope that the States of Latin America would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, in the light of the principles of the United Nations and of regional agreements, and by the means and through the channels which they deemed suitable, concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration; trust that at the appropriate moment, after a satisfactory agreement had been reached, all States, particularly the nuclear Powers, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the peaceful aims inspiring this resolution; request the Secretary-General to extend to the States of Latin America, at their request, such technical facilities as they might require in order to achieve the aims set forth in the resolution.

In the course of the discussion many representatives sought to establish the criteria for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and to relate them to Latin America. Following a thorough review of the problems associated with nuclear-free zones, Mexico noted that not a single speaker had opposed the idea of the denuclearization of Latin America. Referring to some criticism of the form and content of the draft resolution, he said that the sponsors had chosen to frame an essentially procedural text, the only substantive aspect of which was that the

General Assembly would give its moral approval to the idea. To have attempted to cover all the basic points to be ultimately incorporated in a denuclearization agreement would have violated the principle that the General Assembly could not impose directives or criteria which were for States to decide for themselves.

On 15 November, the First Committee adopted the eleven-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 89 to none, with 14 abstentions. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 27 November 1963 by a roll-call vote of 91 to none, with 15 abstentions, as resolution 1911 (XVIII).

QUESTION OF CONVENING A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SIGNING A CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Acting in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1801 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the Secretary-General consulted 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 warlike purposes.

On 17 September 1963, he submitted a report to the General Assembly transmitting the replies from twelve Governments: Austria, Burma, Cameroon, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, South Africa, Syria and the United Arab Republic.

The First Committee considered the question at seven meetings between 12 and 19 November 1963.

On 12 November 1963 a draft resolution was submitted by Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic. Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo were later added to the list of sponsors. By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: request the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament urgently to study the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session; and request the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the resolution and all other relevant documents to the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

At its 1341st meeting, on 19 November 1963, the First Committee adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 54 to 17, with 24 abstentions.

At its 1265th plenary meeting, on 27 November, the General Assembly approved the draft resolution by 64 votes to 18, with 25 abstentions, as resolution 1909 (XVIII).

2. Effects of atomic radiation

The report that the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation had prepared during its twelfth session, held at the European Office in January 1963, was considered by the General Assembly during its eighteenth session. Following the debate held in the Special Political Committee on 31 October 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1896 (XVIII) by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*,

requested the Scientific Committee to continue its programme and its co-ordinating activities to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources, and noted the Scientific Committee's intention to submit a further report on the results of its work to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

In pursuance of the request of the General Assembly, the Scientific Committee held its thirteenth session at the European Office from 24 February to 4 March 1964 and reviewed, on the basis of working papers prepared in the Secretariat, new data on radio-active contamination of the environment from nuclear explosions and of induction of malignancy by ionizing radiation. The Scientific Committee discussed with a group of experts, convened by the World Meteorological Organization at the request of the Committee, problems of transport and distribution of nuclear debris in the atmosphere.

3. Peaceful uses of outer space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters between 9 and 13 September 1963. Representatives of WMO, ITU, WHO and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions participated in its work as observers.

The Committee had before it, in addition to the reports of its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and its Legal Sub-Committee on the work of their second sessions, the second report by WMO on the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space, and the second report by ITU on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space.

In the course of the general debate, satisfaction was expressed regarding the conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and the signing by United States and USSR scientists of a first memorandum of understanding to implement the bilateral space agreement of 8 June 1962 providing for joint and co-ordinated efforts in a number of undertakings in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space. Several delegations expressed the view that these agreements had created a favourable international atmosphere which, it was hoped, would lead to greater understanding and co-operation among nations in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. General appreciation was expressed of the progress achieved in the work of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

Following the general debate, the Committee approved the recommendations of its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee dealing with the exchange of information on national and co-operative international space activities; the encouragement of international programmes in the fields of space communication and satellite meteorology; international sounding rocket launching facilities and United Nations sponsorship of facilities such as that proposed by the Government of India at Thumba; education and training in basic subjects relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; and potentially harmful effects of space experiments. The Committee also approved a proposal by the representative of the United Arab Republic that the Secretariat be requested to prepare a working paper, to be made available for study by members of the Committee at least two months before the opening of the 1964 session.

of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, outlining the manner in which, in the Secretariat's judgement, the recommendations adopted by the Sub-Committee at its second session in 1963 could be implemented.

The Committee noted that at the second session of the Legal Sub-Committee a very useful and constructive exchange of views had taken place on general principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, and on two specific issues, namely, rescue of astronauts and space vehicles making emergency landings, and liability for space vehicle accidents. The Committee noted with gratification that as a result of the work of its Legal Sub-Committee and subsequent exchanges of views there had been a narrowing of differences, and expressed the hope that a wider consensus might be achieved by the time the Committee's report was considered by the General Assembly during its eighteenth session. The Committee recommended that contacts and exchanges of views which had been initiated should continue for the purpose of reaching agreement on questions which had not yet been settled.

On 22 November 1963 the Committee held its fifth session for the purpose of considering a nine-point draft declaration of legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space which had been prepared as a result of consultations between members of the Committee. The Committee unanimously decided to submit the draft declaration to the General Assembly, recognizing that it represented the maximum area of agreement possible at that time.

During the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the First Committee devoted five meetings to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, together with the reports of ITU and WMO and the relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council. Representatives of UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IAEA and COSPAR attended the meetings.

The debate in the First Committee reflected general gratification at the marked progress in co-operation in the scientific and legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, which was attributed to the prevailing atmosphere of *détente*.

Extensive discussion took place in the First Committee on the legal problems arising out of the exploration and use of outer space, and in particular on the draft declaration of legal principles submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It was emphasized in the debates that the adoption of the draft declaration by the General Assembly would be a step forward in the development of the legal régime of outer space, and the hope was expressed that the conduct which the declaration commended to States for their guidance in the exploration of outer space would become the practice of all States. It was pointed out that the draft declaration should not be regarded as a comprehensive and final list of legal principles covering all the problems arising from the activities of States in outer space and that work on the legal principles should be continued. Some delegations expressed the hope that the principles contained in the draft declaration, and others on which agreement might be reached, would be formalized in specific legal instruments. As at the fifth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer

Space, a number of delegations expressed their reservations and viewpoints with regard to certain aspects of the draft declaration. Regret was voiced that the draft declaration did not contain a legal principle designed to preclude the placing in orbit of weapons of mass destruction, on the lines of the formulation in General Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII). It was also maintained that the exploration and use of outer space should be limited to peaceful purposes only and that this should be confirmed in the declaration of legal principles.

The recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space in the scientific and technical field, as well as the reports of WMO and ITU, were noted with appreciation. There were suggestions that the Secretariat should undertake the task of assessing the information furnished to the United Nations on activities in the field of peaceful uses of outer space and that it should draw up constructive proposals to define further the scope of the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as well as the future programme of the Committee. Reference was also made to the desirability of measures to improve the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies in this field.

The importance to the developing countries of education and training in outer space sciences was emphasized by several representatives. It was proposed that appropriate assistance programmes should be set up, to be administered either through international arrangements or on a bilateral basis.

On 13 December 1963, the General Assembly considered the report of the First Committee recommending two draft resolutions which it had adopted by acclamation. The draft declaration of legal principles was adopted unanimously and without discussion at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1962 (XVIII). The principles contained in the declaration covered the following points: the use of outer space for the benefit of all mankind; freedom of exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies by all States in accordance with international law; prohibition of national appropriation of outer space and celestial bodies; the carrying out of activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Charter, and in the interest of international peace and security, co-operation and understanding; international responsibility of States for activities in outer space by their governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities and responsibility of an international organization and the States participating in it for activities carried on in outer space by that international organization; observance of corresponding interests of other States in outer space and conduct of appropriate international consultations if an outer space activity or experiment planned by a State or its nationals would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States; retention of ownership of objects launched into outer space and of jurisdiction of the State of registry over such objects, and personnel thereon, while in outer space; return of such objects found outside the State of registry to that State and the furnishing of identifying data upon request prior to return; international liability of States for damage caused by objects launched into outer space; rendering of all possible assistance to, and return of, astronauts in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing.

On the same date the General Assembly adopted resolution 1963 (XVIII), in section I of which it recommended that consideration should be given to incorporating in international agreement form, in the future as appropriate, legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study and report on legal problems which might arise in the exploration and use of outer space, and in particular to arrange for the prompt preparation of draft international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles. The Assembly also requested the Committee to report to it at its nineteenth session on the results achieved in preparing these two agreements.

In section II of the resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket facilities, education and training and potentially harmful effects of space experiments.

The General Assembly noted with appreciation, also in section II of the resolution, that in accordance with its resolution 1721 (XVI), the Secretary-General was maintaining a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by States Members of the United Nations. It also noted with appreciation that certain Member States had, on a voluntary basis, provided information on their national space programmes, and invited other Member States to do so. The Assembly invited Member States to give favourable consideration to requests of countries desirous of participating in the peaceful exploration of outer space for appropriate training and technical assistance on a bilateral basis or on any other basis they saw fit.

In section III of the resolution, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the second report of WMO on the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space, and endorsed efforts towards the establishment of a World Weather Watch under the auspices of WMO.

In section IV of the resolution, the Assembly noted with appreciation the second report of ITU on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space, and welcomed the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference convened by ITU in October-November 1963.

With respect to the implementation of section II of resolution 1963 (XVIII), it should be mentioned that a group of six scientists, nominated by the officers of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, visited the rocket launching facility at Thumba, India, in January 1964, and recommended that the facility should be granted United Nations sponsorship.

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held the first part of its third session from 9 to 26 March 1964. The Sub-Committee discussed its terms of reference in the light of General Assembly resolution 1963 (XVIII) and agreed that the Sub-Committee's agenda would consist of three items, namely, general debate, draft international agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, and draft international agree-

ment on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space.

During the general debate a number of delegations emphasized the urgent need for the elaboration of the legal principles governing the outer space activities of States in an instrument with the legally binding force of an international treaty. They believed that the first steps towards drafting such an instrument could be taken at the third session of the Sub-Committee. There were references by some delegations to improving or adding to the principles in the declaration adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1962 (XVIII). Other delegations maintained that while the principles contained in the declaration of legal principles might require further elaboration in the future, the Sub-Committee had a more urgent task imposed in resolution 1963 (XVIII), namely, the prompt preparation of the two draft international agreements on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space.

The consideration of the agenda item on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles began on the basis of two draft agreements submitted by the USSR and the United States of America, respectively, the USSR proposal being a revised version of the draft agreement it had submitted at the first session of the Sub-Committee in 1962. In the course of the discussion a number of amendments, both oral and written, were submitted to these draft agreements, and finally the delegations of Australia and Canada submitted a text of a draft agreement based on the discussion of the two original draft agreements and the views expressed in consultations with the USSR and United States delegations.

On the agenda item concerning liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, the Sub-Committee had before it two drafts, proposed by the United States and Hungary, respectively, and a working paper on the unification of certain rules governing liability for damage caused by space vehicles submitted by Belgium at the second session of the Sub-Committee in 1963. A background document was prepared by the Secretariat containing an analytical summary of certain conventions relating to liability for damage.

Although substantial progress was achieved, especially in the elaboration of a draft agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, there was insufficient time to draft the international agreements requested by the General Assembly. For this reason consultations were held among all the members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to ascertain their views regarding the schedule of further meetings. On the basis of consultations and on the assumption that the nineteenth session of the General Assembly would open on 10 November 1964, the members of the Committee agreed that the resumed third session of the Legal Sub-Committee would be held from 5 to 23 October 1964.

The third session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space convened on 22 May 1964 and concluded on 5 June 1964. The Sub-Committee had before it drafts prepared by the Secretariat of the documents called for in the Committee's report, together with the working paper on the implementation of the Sub-Committee's recommendations, requested by the Committee,

the report of the scientific group established by the Committee to visit the Thumba sounding rocket launching site, and the progress reports presented by ITU and WMO in response to resolution 1963 (XVIII). The Sub-Committee heard statements by representatives of UNESCO, ICAO, WHO and COSPAR on the activities of their organizations. Working papers, draft resolutions and draft recommendations were submitted by several delegations on the five topics: exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, education and training, international sounding rocket facilities and potentially harmful effects of space experiments. Certain recommendations of a general nature were also considered. In its report the Sub-Committee set out a series of agreed detailed recommendations for further measures to continue and strengthen the Organization's work in this field.

In regard to the exchange of information, the Sub-Committee noted that the arrangements so far put into effect had in general been welcomed, but considered that a number of steps could be taken to improve them. In particular, the Sub-Committee, desiring that all Members of the United Nations should be familiarized with the programmes in the application and use of outer space and with the avenues open to them for participation in this field, recommended that Member States should be invited to continue to submit information voluntarily on their activities in the peaceful uses of outer space and proposed the preparation of a review, at least every two years, of national and co-operative international space activities in order to provide a consolidated worldwide picture of international co-operation in this area. The Sub-Committee further recommended that Member States conducting space activities should be invited to furnish literature on the goals, tools, results and application of space research and technology of broad interest to Member States for inclusion in the library maintained by the Outer Space Affairs Group of the Secretariat. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, should compile information on space conferences and symposia open to the scientists of Member States and inform Member States periodically of such opportunities. It suggested further that the Secretary-General might be requested to consider the possible need for material to ensure popular understanding of the purposes and potentialities of space activities and the means by which new material of this kind might, if required, be made available and to report his conclusions and recommendations to the Sub-Committee. Finally, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Committee, in view of General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV), should consider, after consultation with competent international organizations, the usefulness of organizing an international conference under United Nations auspices in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

In its recommendations on the encouragement of international programmes, the Sub-Committee noted with interest the development of international programmes such as the International Years of the Quiet Sun, the World Magnetic Survey and the International Indian Ocean Expedition, and recommended that Member States and the specialized agencies should be invited to support these and related activities. It also noted with satisfaction the USSR and United States delegations' statements concerning a preliminary agreement reached between the scientists of the two countries to begin work on the joint preparation of a review of achievements in,

and prospects for, the development of space biology and medicine and commended this undertaking of wide interest to the scientific community. Turning to the meteorological and communications applications of space technology, the Sub-Committee noted with appreciation the progress reports presented by ITU and WMO and the contribution to peaceful space activities made by the ITU Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of 1963. It also recommended that the Committee should call attention to the increasing bilateral and multilateral co-operation in space projects and to the opportunities thus afforded to Member States, and that it should consider questions relating to the use of satellites for transmitting radio and television programmes for direct reception by the general public after the report of the International Radio Consultative Committee on this subject had been received by ITU.

In its recommendations on education and training, the Sub-Committee requested the Secretary-General to continue to compile and bring up to date material from governmental and other reliable sources so as to provide the Sub-Committee at its next session with ample information on facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space. It also recommended that the Committee should invite Member States to make their specific training interests and needs known to the Secretary-General and request the Secretary-General to make an appropriate dissemination on a continuing basis of information provided by Member States on facilities for education and training and the availability of scholarships and fellowships.

With regard to international sounding rocket launching facilities, the Sub-Committee noted the report of the scientific group which had visited the Thumba equatorial rocket launching station, and recommended that the Committee should endorse the visiting group's recommendation that the station be granted United Nations sponsorship. The Sub-Committee recommended further that due attention should be paid by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and Member States to requests for assistance to increase the station's usefulness as a centre for international collaboration.

On the subject of potentially harmful effects of space experiments, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Committee should take fully into account the resolution on this matter adopted by COSPAR in May 1964 on the basis of the report of the COSPAR Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments and request the Secretary-General to circulate the resolution and report to Member States. It also urged that all Member States proposing to carry out space experiments should give full consideration to the problem of possible interference with other peaceful uses of outer space as well as of possible harmful changes in the natural environment and, where appropriate, seek a scientific analysis of the quantitative and qualitative aspects of such experiments from the COSPAR Consultative Group, without prejudice to other recourse to international consultation as provided for in General Assembly resolution 1962 (XVIII).

4. Admission of new Members

Applications for admission to membership in the United Nations were received on 10 December 1963 from Zanzibar and on 12 December from Kenya. At a meeting on 16 December, the Security Council unani-

mously adopted two draft resolutions submitted by Ghana, Morocco and the United Kingdom recommending to the General Assembly that Zanzibar and Kenya should be admitted to membership.

On the same day the General Assembly considered the recommendation of the Security Council and adopted by acclamation two draft resolutions sponsored by forty-three delegations by which Zanzibar and Kenya were admitted to membership (resolutions 1975 (XVIII) and 1976 (XVIII)).

On 14 May 1964 the Secretary-General transmitted to the Members of the United Nations, to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika or Zanzibar had been appointed or admitted, and to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency copies of a note informing the Secretary-General that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was a single Member of the United Nations.

5. United Nations Emergency Force

The United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) was established by resolutions 998 (ES-I), 1000 (ES-I) and 1001 (ES-I) adopted by the General Assembly at its first emergency session on 4, 5 and 7 November 1956. Since then, in accordance with resolution 1127 (XI) of 2 February 1957, the Secretary-General has submitted annually a progress report on the organization and financing of the Force.

At its eighteenth session the General Assembly had before it the seventh progress report, covering the period from August 1962, when the last report had been submitted to the Assembly, to September 1963. The Secretary-General reported that in this period the Force had continued its function of guarding and patrolling along the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and the International Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula. The area remained, as in previous years, free of any events of a serious nature. There were minor violations of the Armistice Demarcation Line and the International Frontier, as in previous years, as well as a number of violations of air space. The continuing peaceful conditions in the Gaza Strip were further demonstrated by the increase in agricultural developments and commercial activity.

The Secretary-General reported that there had been no significant change in the operational functions and pattern of deployment of UNEF and that in his opinion any appreciable reduction in the strength of UNEF would require a redefinition and review of its role, the area of its deployment and its over-all composition. The Force had become virtually indispensable, at least until it could be established that the attitudes and relations between the peoples on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Line had improved to such a degree that a buffer between them would no longer be necessary to prevent daily armed conflict. The Secretary-General felt, however, that it might be useful to study ways of redefining and limiting the functions of UNEF so as to reduce its size and cost, and he offered to undertake such a study if the General Assembly so desired.

On 16 October 1963, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, that the Secretary-General should be requested to undertake the study and report on its results during the current session of the General Assembly.

An informal Secretariat study group subsequently visited UNEF and on 2 December 1963 the Secretary-General submitted a report. This report suggested minor modifications in the method of operation and composition of UNEF, since there appeared to be no workable method, within the mandate given to the Force, of reducing the area of operations or limiting the functions of the Force as such, nor was a change in the basic national composition of contingents to the Force advisable in the present circumstances.

The suggested modifications comprised an over-all reduction of approximately 500 men, which should ultimately result in a saving of approximately \$1,712,500 a year.

On the basis of the Fifth Committee's report, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1983 (XVIII), which is dealt with in detail, together with the problem of the financing of UNEF, in chapter X of the present report.

On 30 December 1963, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Major-General Carlos Flores Paiva Chaves of Brazil as Commander of UNEF to succeed Lieutenant-General P. S. Gyani of India. General Gyani had assumed command of UNEF in December 1959 and had, earlier in 1963, expressed a wish to relinquish his command after four years of service. General Paiva Chaves assumed command of UNEF on 15 January 1964.

6. The Palestine question

A new series of incidents occurred along the Israel-Syrian Armistice Demarcation Line on 19 and 20 August 1963, and both Israel and Syria requested an urgent meeting of the Council. Israel charged that on 19 August a group of at least ten Syrian soldiers had ambushed and attacked three unarmed members of an Israel settlement at Almogor in the Galilee, resulting in the murder of two of the farmers. Syria's letter reported that on 20 August fifteen Israel armoured cars had opened fire on Syrian positions from the Israel settlement of El Dardara within the demilitarized zone.

On 24 August the Secretary-General circulated to the members of the Security Council a report from the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), in which he described the events leading up to the situation. He reported that the United Nations observers who had investigated the Israel complaint had collected a number of spent cartridge cases and seen tracks leading from the direction of the Jordan River to the ambush position and returning in the direction of the River. The Syrian authorities denied that any Syrians were involved in the incident.

Regarding the Syrian complaint, the Chief of Staff reported that the United Nations observers were not able to ascertain the origin of the firing.

The Chief of Staff proposed the adoption of certain measures by the parties to alleviate tension in the area. Both Syria and Israel notified him of their acceptance of his proposal for visits by United Nations observers to the so-called "defensive areas", including the demilitarized zone. He intended to resume fixing limits concerning the use of lands in the southern and central sectors of the demilitarized zone, which his predecessor had suggested in January 1960.

The Chief of Staff urged the parties to meet again within the framework of the Mixed Armistice Commission machinery and regretted that they had not taken advantage of the Commission to consider their complaints. He stressed the necessity for United Nations observers to enjoy unrestricted freedom of movement, particularly in the demilitarized zone. He further envisaged the possibility of using mobile and temporary observation posts as a deterrent against future incidents in the zone. Finally, he suggested that an early exchange of prisoners held in Syria and Israel would help to relieve tension.

On 23 August the Security Council decided to consider the two complaints simultaneously and invited the representatives of Israel and Syria to take part in the debate. It discussed the matter at seven meetings held between 23 August and 3 September.

Opening the debate, the representative of Israel stated that the attack on the Israel farmers, which must have been planned in advance and which had taken place well within Israel's territory, was the culmination of a lengthy series of Syrian attacks on Israel civilians. While Israel was determined to keep its borders quiet, it could not abdicate its responsibility for ensuring their integrity and protecting the lives of its citizens. He urged the Council to condemn strongly the conduct of the Syrian Government and to warn that such conduct must cease.

The representative of Syria denied that Syrian authorities had been responsible for the killing of the Israel farmers. In view of the nature of the terrain, it would have been impossible for Syrian soldiers to cross that territory. He charged that Israel had carried out a massive concentration of troops in the defensive areas and built fortifications in the demilitarized zone which was contrary to the Armistice Agreement. Moreover, it was Israel which had systematically refused to attend the meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission and had heightened tension in the area by its failure to respect the status of the demilitarized zone. He urged the Council to condemn Israel's violations of the Armistice Agreement and to demand that it be fully implemented.

During the Council's debate, several members stated that the report submitted by UNTSO established beyond doubt that the aggressors in the Almagor incident had crossed the frontier in the direction of the Jordan River. They also called for the reactivation of the Mixed Armistice Commission and the co-operation of the parties with UNTSO in carrying out the measures proposed by the Chief of Staff.

A draft resolution was submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States on 29 August under the terms of which the Council would, *inter alia*, condemn the wanton murder of two Israel citizens on 19 August and call the Syrian Government's attention to evidence in the Secretary-General's report that those responsible for the killings appeared to have entered Israel territory from the direction of the Jordan River. The draft resolution also called upon the parties to offer the Chief of Staff all co-operation in carrying out his proposed measures to restore tranquillity in the area.

The representative of Syria stated that the United Nations observers had not entered the demilitarized zone while the investigation was going on. The draft resolution, which recognized that there had been some show of force in the demilitarized zone on 20 August,

but failed to condemn such a violation of the Armistice Agreement, could not be considered valid.

On 30 August the representative of Morocco submitted amendments to the draft resolution proposing, *inter alia*, that the first paragraph should read "regrets the death of two persons at Almagor on 19 August 1963", and that the paragraph implying Syria's responsibility for the murder should be deleted. He also proposed that the draft resolution should take note of the presence of an armoured personnel carrier in the Israel defensive area and of Israel's failure since 1951 to co-operate with the Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

On 3 September the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom stated that they could not support the Moroccan amendments since they failed to take into account the evidence surrounding the Almagor incident. If adopted, the amendments would cause the resolution to fail to deal with Israel's complaint to the Council.

On 3 September the Moroccan amendments were put to the vote, but were not adopted. The vote was 2 in favour (Morocco, USSR) and none against, with 9 abstentions. The United Kingdom-United States draft resolution was then put to the vote. It received 8 votes in favour and 2 against (Morocco, USSR), with one abstention (Venezuela). The draft resolution was not adopted since one of the negative votes was cast by a permanent member of the Council.

After the vote, the Secretary-General, in reply to a request by the representative of Morocco, stated that he would ask the Chief of Staff to prepare a factual, non-political report about the prevailing conditions with regard specifically to observance of the Armistice Agreement.

The representative of the USSR explained his delegation's opposition to the draft resolution and said that the charges against Syria were not based on unquestionable and proven facts. However, the Soviet delegation considered that the discussion of the matter by the Council had been of great significance and had attracted the attention of the world.

The representative of the United States observed that the fact that the resolution had been vetoed did not in any way detract from the judgement of the majority of the Council on the complaints before it. The Security Council had a long-standing role with regard to peacekeeping in that area.

REPORTS OF THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

The twenty-first progress report of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine was submitted to the General Assembly on 1 November 1963. The Commission reported that it had agreed to the suggestion that the United States, as a member of the Commission, might initiate a series of quiet talks with the parties concerned, which could be approached at a high level and without preconditions as to the nature of the eventual solution of the problem. The Commission noted the United States view that the talks had been useful and expressed confidence that every effort would be made, in their continuation, to advance the wishes of the General Assembly as expressed in resolution 1856 (XVII).

On 11 May 1964, the Conciliation Commission submitted a further progress report, dealing with the completion of its programme for the identification and valuation of Arab refugee immovable property in Israel. It expressed its intention of appointing a technical representative to receive and answer inquiries of a technical nature in connexion with the programme.

7. Assistance to Palestine refugees

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

In his annual report to the General Assembly, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) stated that the past three years had brought to fruition an ambitious programme of educational expansion which had almost eliminated the margin between general educational opportunities for refugees and those which existed for the native children in host countries, expanded the Agency's capacity for vocational and teacher-training for refugees by more than 700 per cent and nearly doubled the number of scholarships available for university attendance by refugees. While the annual receipts in the form of regular contributions from Governments had remained virtually constant, UNRWA had succeeded during the period in obtaining extra-budgetary funds in the amount of \$6.7 million, a sum that exceeded the total cost of constructing and operating the expanded vocational and teacher-training units to 30 June 1963.

Looking forward to its new two-year mandate period, UNRWA proposed to give highest priority to the improvement of operations in its existing vocational and teacher-training centres; the provision of general educational opportunities for refugee children at a level comparable to that offered in host countries to the indigenous population; the maintenance of its relief services at the current *per caput* level for those refugees still genuinely in need of relief; and the rectification of registration rolls. In general UNRWA was aware of the pressure for over-all economies within the contributing countries and would strive to increase the proportion of available funds devoted to educational purposes by elimination, if necessary through the introduction of new policies and methods, of any relief provided to those not genuinely in need of it.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

In a statement introducing his report, the Commissioner-General reviewed his five years in that office, which he was leaving for personal reasons at the end of the year. He stressed his view that, pending a satisfactory solution of the Palestine question, there were certain specific tasks to be done. First, efforts must be continued to preserve peace in the Middle East and to find some means of carrying out the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III). Secondly, needy refugees must continue to be given relief and, in that connexion, the rectification of ration rolls should be

carried out as rapidly as possible. It must be recognized that for at least a decade relief would have to be administered to tens of thousands of refugees who were unemployable for reasons beyond their control. Thirdly, educational needs must be met, and that would require an increase in the education budget for several years at the rate of \$500,000 a year. Fourthly, maturing refugees must be given every opportunity to learn skills. Vocational training, teacher training and university scholarship activities must, therefore, be maintained and expanded.

Following a request made on 29 October by thirteen Arab States, that "the Palestine Arab delegation" be heard by the Special Political Committee, the Committee agreed on 4 November to hear the spokesman of this group.

During the debate representatives of Arab States reiterated their insistence on repatriation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III). They maintained that the principal party to the Palestine question, the Arab people of Palestine, had not been given due recognition and that the problem had not been recognized for what it was: the usurpation of that people's homeland by Zionism.

On behalf of Israel it was urged that a solution of the refugee problem could best be sought in an understanding reached between the States concerned; such an understanding depended on a general lessening of tension, fear and insecurity. Israel was anxious to contribute to the solution of that problem to the maximum extent consistent with its sovereignty, security and resources.

Three draft resolutions were submitted to the Committee. Afghanistan, Indonesia and Pakistan submitted a text whereby the Assembly would: express its deep regret that repatriation and compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; note with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had not made progress in carrying out the task entrusted to it in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1456 (XIV), and urge the Commission to make serious efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon not later than 15 October 1964; direct the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to make further efforts regarding measures for the protection of property, property rights and interests of the refugees; express its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees; and express its sincere appreciation to Dr. John H. Davis, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of UNRWA, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past five years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees.

A draft resolution submitted by the United States provided that the Assembly, noting with deep regret that the repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had

been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the re-integration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern, would: (1) express its sincere appreciation to Dr. John H. Davis, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of UNRWA, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past five years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees; (2) express its thanks to the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; (3) request the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine might require in carrying on its work; (4) renew its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its endeavours with the parties concerned; and (5) again 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 it could carry out its essential programmes.

The Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would renew its appeal to the Governments concerned to undertake direct negotiations—with the assistance of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine, if they so desired—with a view to finding an agreed solution for the question of the Palestine refugees. Liberia subsequently joined the co-sponsors of this draft.

On 20 November the United States revised its draft resolution to make operative paragraph 4 read as follows: "*Calls upon* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III)".

On the same day, the Committee decided to give priority to the United States draft resolution. Operative paragraph 4, as revised, was approved by a roll-call vote of 75 to 1, with 20 abstentions and the resolution was adopted as a whole by 83 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions. The sponsors of the other two draft resolutions then indicated that they would not press for a vote on their proposals.

The resolution recommended by the Committee was voted upon by the General Assembly on 3 December 1963. Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 79 to 1, with 18 abstentions, and the resolution as a whole was adopted by 82 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions, as resolution 1912 (XVIII).

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

General

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency maintained its relief, health and social welfare services for needy Palestine Arab refugees, consolidated its ex-

panded vocational and teacher training programme and continued to strengthen its programme of general education.

In October 1963 the Agency opened its tenth training centre. With all ten centres in operation, the number of trainees benefiting from UNRWA's training programme rose from 2,321 in January 1963 to 2,935 in January 1964.

An increasing number of refugee children received general education with assistance from the Agency. A total of 157,333 children were enrolled in 401 UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools, and 48,185 pupils were assisted by UNRWA to attend other schools. The Agency's continued efforts to raise the standard of teaching in its schools included the establishment early in 1964 of an Institute of Education to give in-service training to many UNRWA teachers.

The total number of refugees registered with UNRWA on 1 April 1964 was 1,234,882, of whom 880,276 were registered for rations, an increase over the previous year of 33,817 in registrations, and a decrease of 2,253 in registrations for rations. The decrease in ration registrations was due mainly to the continued efforts of the Agency, in co-operation with the host Governments, to ensure that rations go only to those entitled to them. The number of refugees accommodated in official UNRWA camps continued to rise, reaching a total of 474,500 on 1 April 1964, an increase of 10,600 during the year. The Agency closed three camps because of unsatisfactory conditions, and, in co-operation with the host Governments concerned, provided better accommodation for their residents.

Under its health programme, the Agency continued to provide both preventive and curative services, including clinic, hospital and laboratory facilities, supplementary feeding and milk distribution for vulnerable groups and environmental sanitation services, such as the provision of safe water supplies and waste disposal in camps. Within the framework of its normal budget for health services, the Agency has been able to provide an increased number of rehydration centres for the treatment of infants and young children suffering from the effects of gastro-enteritis with nutritional disorders.

A generous donation from the Swedish Government will enable the Agency to establish in the Gaza Strip a health and education project directed mainly towards improved infant care and training in home economics.

The basic food rations given to refugees remained unchanged.

As in the past, UNRWA benefited from the advice and help of other United Nations agencies, particularly WHO and UNESCO, and co-operated closely with voluntary agencies working on behalf of the Palestine refugees.

Financial situation

During 1963, the Agency expended or committed some \$36.2 million (exclusive of expenditure against 1962 budgetary commitments), of which \$25.2 million pertained to existing relief programmes (feeding, health, social welfare, shelter), \$10.8 million to education and vocational training and \$0.2 million to direct assistance for self-support.

Income during 1963 totalled \$35.7 million, including \$34.4 million in pledges from Governments, \$0.8 million

of contributions from other sources and \$0.5 million of miscellaneous income. Income from 1963 therefore was \$0.5 million less than expenditure and commitments for 1963, and the Agency was forced to cover this deficit by reducing its working capital.

Personnel

On 31 December 1963, UNRWA employed 11,941 locally recruited staff and 183 international staff. These figures indicate a slight reduction in international staff and an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent in locally recruited staff, the latter being due to the increased needs of the expanded vocational and teacher training programme.

8. United Nations Yemen Observation Mission

Following the Security Council's adoption, on 11 June 1963, of a resolution which requested the Secretary-General to establish an observation mission in Yemen and to report to the Council on the implementation of that decision, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 4 September concerning the establishment and operations of the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission.

After a preliminary survey by an advance party, the operation of the Mission had begun on 4 July 1963 under the supervision of Major-General Carl Carlson von Horn, who had been appointed Commander, and who was succeeded on 31 August by his Deputy, Colonel Branko Pavlovic. The function of the Mission was to check and certify on the observance by the two parties of the terms of the disengagement agreement, by ground and air patrolling rather than by exercising any peace-keeping role. The observations of the Mission up to 4 September indicated that in some important respects the terms of the disengagement agreement had not been fulfilled by either of the parties. As it was obvious that the task of the Mission would not be completed during the two-month period originally specified by the Security Council, the Secretary-General sought and received assurances from the two Governments that they would continue to defray the expenses of the Yemen operation for a further period of two months.

In a report dated 23 October 1963, the Secretary-General reported that the Saudi Arabian Government maintained that it was no longer supplying war materials to the Yemeni royalists, but that the United Arab Republic had not withdrawn the main part of its military forces from Yemen. The United Arab Republic, on the other hand, asserted that continuing assistance to the royalists from Saudi Arabia constituted a most serious obstacle to the withdrawal of the United Arab Republic forces. The continuation beyond 4 November of a United Nations presence in some form was generally considered useful, but Saudi Arabia was not prepared to share the costs of the Mission after 4 November owing to its view that the disengagement agreement was not being implemented. On 31 October, however, the Secretary-General reported that Saudi Arabia had decided to participate in the financing of the Mission for a further two months.

In a report dated 2 January 1964, the Secretary-General expressed the view that the Mission, with

its limited mandate, should be complemented by a United Nations political presence which might be able, by exploratory conversations with the parties, to play a more positive role in encouraging the implementation of the disengagement agreement. Mr. Pier Spinelli was accordingly appointed on 4 November as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Yemen and head of the Mission. The Special Representative had been informed that the two parties agreed to the extension of the Mission until 4 March and, since it had been ascertained that there was no objection among the members of the Council, the Secretary-General had decided to extend the term for at least another two months, and beyond, if the need continued. The two Governments concerned were prepared to defray the costs.

On 3 March the Secretary-General stated that a political and military stalemate existed inside Yemen which was not likely to change so long as external intervention continued from either side, and only the existence of somewhat encouraging external factors made it appear useful to continue the Mission. With the necessary concurrence of all concerned, the Mission was therefore extended until 4 May 1964.

Two months later, on 3 May, the Secretary-General stated in a report that during that period no movements of military supplies had been reported by United Nations Observers on the northern frontier, but that Yemeni and United Arab Republic authorities were claiming that supplies were being introduced instead from South Arabia. There had, moreover, been no reduction in United Arab Republic forces in Yemen, and there might even have been an increase. In view of the Mission's contribution to improving the situation on the northern frontier and of prospective negotiations between President Nasser and Prince Feisal on the problem, he considered it useful and advisable to extend the Mission for another two months, until 4 July 1964. As the parties agreed and the members of the Security Council had no objection, he had acted accordingly.

9. Complaint by Yemen

On 1 April 1964, Yemen requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the "situation resulting from the British continuous acts of aggression against the peaceful Yemeni citizens" culminating in an attack on 28 March in which, Yemen declared, twenty-five persons had been killed and several more injured. Yemen further charged that the United Kingdom had committed more than forty acts of aggression against Yemeni towns and villages since the establishment of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The Security Council had also received three letters, dated 20, 28 and 30 March 1964, in which the United Kingdom charged Yemen with violations of the air space of the South Arabian Federation in the area south and west of Harib and with air attacks with machine-guns and incendiary bombs on Bedouin in the territory of the Federation. In spite of warnings and protests, those violations had continued. Accordingly, after an attack on 27 March against a fort occupied by Federal Guard troops near Jabal Bulaig, British aircraft had been ordered to counter-attack on the following day, after dropping a warning message first, upon a Yemeni military fort just inside the Yemeni

frontier about a mile from the township of Harib. The United Kingdom had taken that action strictly in exercise of its rights of defence against attacks on the Federation.

The Security Council included the item in its agenda on 2 April and invited the representative of the Yemen Arab Republic to participate without vote. The Council also acceded to the requests of Iraq, the United Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. It discussed the matter at six meetings held between 2 and 9 April 1964.

Opening the discussion, the representative of Yemen stated that while the United Kingdom was carrying out its aggressive policy against his country, it was at the same time sending communications to the Security Council charging Yemen with aggressive actions. Those propagandistic letters and charges were merely a smoke-screen to cover its own plan of aggression. The United Kingdom considered that a progressive republic in the Arabian Peninsula endangered its own presence and interests in that region and had, therefore, carried out numerous acts of aggression to disrupt the progress of the Yemen Arab Republic. In the circumstance, the Council must condemn those acts, in particular that of 28 March, ensure just compensation for the Yemeni lives and property losses, ensure withdrawal of the British troops from the area, and recognize that the British presence in Aden and the Protectorates was a threat to the people and security of the whole region.

The United Kingdom representative stated that the British action of 28 March at Harib Fort was a defensive response, falling under Article 51, in order to preserve the territorial integrity of the Federation of South Arabia against further attacks by the forces of the Yemeni Republican authorities. While the United Kingdom Government regretted any loss of life as a result of the defensive act, it did not agree with the figure submitted by Yemen. The United Kingdom was primarily interested in seeing peaceful conditions established on the frontier and in the whole area. It was for that reason that it had already proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the border in the Beihan area from which both sides could withdraw their military forces. Although there had not been a favourable response to that proposal, the United Kingdom was still prepared to see whether, on the basis of equal withdrawal on both sides of the frontier, a solution could be found to ease the tension in the area.

The representatives of Iraq, the United Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the description of the attack on 28 March in the Harib area as a "defensive response" was based on the theory of retaliation which the Security Council had rejected on a number of occasions when the representative of the United Kingdom himself had concurred. For the time being, the Council should limit itself to the consideration and condemnation of that action and should not be diverted into considering other political problems of the area.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that if the United Kingdom had any justification for its action of 28 March, it should have submitted its case to the Security Council before carrying out its aggression unilaterally. The British

action was a flagrant violation of the Charter and the Soviet Union would support the demand that the Council should condemn it as well as British intervention in the internal affairs of a Member State.

The United States representative said that it was clear that there had been deplorable incursions and attacks along the border in both directions for some time, which could quickly escalate into full-scale war. For that reason, the United States welcomed the proposal for the withdrawal of forces on both sides. Much of the trouble seemed to arise from the fact that the frontier had never been defined. The Security Council might ask the Secretary-General to consider appointing someone to use his good offices to bring the parties together and to find ways and means of resolving the present dispute.

On 8 April, the Ivory Coast and Morocco introduced a draft resolution under the operative paragraphs of which the Security Council would: condemn reprisals as incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations; deplore the British military action at Harib on 28 March 1964; deplore all attacks and incidents which had occurred in the area; call upon the Yemen Arab Republic and the United Kingdom to exercise the maximum restraint in order to avoid further incidents and to restore peace in the area; and request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to try to settle outstanding issues in agreement with the two parties.

The representative of Morocco stated that his delegation, along with other Arab representatives who had participated in the discussion, felt that the draft fell far short of the action that could have been justifiably expected from the Council in view of the United Kingdom aggression of 28 March.

The representative of the United States maintained that the Council should condemn not only reprisals, but also the attacks which had led to those reprisals. For that reason his delegation had suggested to the sponsors the modification of the first operative paragraph of the draft to read "*Condemns* both attacks and reprisals as incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations"; and the substitution, for operative paragraphs 2 and 3, of a single paragraph reading: "*Deplores* the British military action in Harib on 28 March 1964 and all attacks and incidents which have occurred in the area." Since those suggestions were unacceptable to the sponsors, the United States could not consider the draft resolution equitable and responsive to the realities of the situation, and accordingly could not vote for it.

On 9 April the draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes to none, with two abstentions (the United Kingdom and the United States).

10. The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

Questions concerning the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa were considered both by the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, and by the Security Council at meetings held in July/August and November/December 1963, and in June 1964. The reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, established

under Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, and the reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolutions of 7 August and 4 December 1963 and Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963, provided the basis for the deliberations of both organs of the United Nations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL BETWEEN
31 JULY AND 7 AUGUST 1963

The Security Council discussed the matter at seven meetings held between 31 July and 7 August 1963 at the request of thirty-two African States that the Council consider the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the South African Government and its systematic refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions.

The Security Council also had before it a second interim report of the Special Committee, submitted on 17 July 1963, which recommended, *inter alia*, that the Council affirm its support of General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII); note that South Africa had disregarded the Council resolution of 1 April 1960 and had persistently violated the principles of the Charter, thus creating serious danger to international peace and security; urge South Africa to abandon its policies of racial discrimination; condemn the repressive measures taken against the opponents of *apartheid*; and demand the release of political prisoners. It further recommended that the Council should call upon Member States to take political, economic and other measures recommended in Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII), beginning with an effective embargo on arms, ammunition and petroleum.

The Security Council began consideration of the question on 31 July, and invited to its deliberations the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Tunisia and Sierra Leone, and the Minister of Finance of Madagascar who had been delegated by the Conference on Independent African States, held at Addis Ababa in May 1963, to speak on behalf of all the States Members of the Organization of African Unity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, who had also been invited by the Security Council to participate in the debate, informed the Council on 31 July that his Government had decided not to participate in the Council's discussion of matters which it considered to be solely within the domestic jurisdiction of a Member State.

A draft resolution was submitted by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines under the operative paragraphs of which the Council would: (1) strongly deprecate the policies of South Africa in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and contrary to its obligations as a Member State; (2) call upon the Government of South Africa to abandon its policies of *apartheid* and discrimination as called for in the Security Council's resolution of 1 April 1960, and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of *apartheid*; (3) call upon all States to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting to South Africa strategic materials of direct military value; (4) call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa; and (5) request the Secretary-General to

keep the situation in South Africa under observation and to report to the Security Council by 30 October 1963.

On 7 August, the Security Council voted on the draft resolution. Paragraph 3 was voted upon separately and failed to be adopted. The remainder of the draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom).

On 11 October 1963, the Secretary-General, in pursuance of the above resolution, submitted a report to the Council which contained South Africa's reply to his request for information on the implementation of the resolution. The South African Government reiterated its position that it did not recognize the right of the United Nations to discuss a matter which fell solely within the jurisdiction of a Member State. The letter added that the South African Government had done nothing to threaten the peace, and that as, in its view, the 7 August resolution could not be reconciled with the Charter provisions, it was therefore not binding on South Africa or any other country. The Secretary-General's report also contained the texts of communications from sixty-nine Member States, in reply to a letter from him, concerning the steps they were taking to implement the 7 August resolution.

On 13 September, the third report of the Special Committee was presented to the Security Council and the General Assembly. In it, the Special Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that the Assembly and the Council should consider, without further delay, possible new measures in accordance with the Charter which, it noted, provided for stronger political, diplomatic and economic sanctions, suspension of the rights and privileges of the Republic of South Africa as a Member State and its expulsion from the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
EIGHTEENTH SESSION

The question was included in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the Assembly, over the objection of the representative of South Africa, and was discussed by the Special Political Committee at eighteen meetings held between 8 and 30 October, and at two further meetings held on 9-10 December 1963.

On 10 October, the Special Political Committee suspended its general debate in order to consider a draft resolution submitted as a matter of urgency by **fifty-five African and Asian delegations**. Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would: condemn the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its non-observance of the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council calling upon it to put an end to the repression of persons opposing *apartheid*; request South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial which was in progress and to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for opposing the policy of *apartheid*; request all Member States to make the necessary efforts to persuade the Government of the Republic of South Africa to ensure that paragraph 2 of the resolution be put into effect; and request the Secretary-General to report to the Assem-

bly and to the Council, as soon as possible during the eighteenth session, on the implementation of the resolution.

The draft resolution, as revised at the request of Norway, was adopted in the Committee by a roll-call vote of 87 to 1 (Portugal), with 9 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, the United Kingdom and the United States).

At its 1238th plenary meeting, on 11 October, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee. At the request of the United States, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 2, which was adopted by a roll-call vote of 102 in favour to 1 against (South Africa), with 4 abstentions (Australia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States). The draft resolution as a whole was adopted, by a roll-call vote of 106 in favour to 1 against (South Africa), with no abstentions, as resolution 1881 (XVIII).

Resuming the debate in the Special Political Committee, the overwhelming majority of the speakers condemned the policies and actions of the South African Government and its persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions. The representatives of many African and Asian countries, as well as the Socialist States, described the situation in South Africa as a serious threat to international peace, and pressed for the application of new measures, including an embargo on oil shipments, and the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

Other delegations, while agreeing on the need for further efforts by the United Nations to deal with *apartheid*, were opposed to the application of coercive measures on various grounds, or argued that such measures required decision by the Security Council.

The Scandinavian delegations took the view that the white minority in South Africa could be induced to change their policies only if they were convinced that the end of *apartheid* and white domination did not mean the end of their existence, and made certain suggestions for future United Nations action, including suitable steps by the Security Council to influence the South African Government and to search for possible peaceful alternatives to *apartheid*.

On 30 October, the Special Political Committee again suspended consideration of the question. When it resumed on 9 December, the Committee received two draft resolutions. One, sponsored by fifty delegations, provided, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly would: (1) appeal to all States to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question; (2) note with appreciation the reports of the Special Committee and request it to continue to follow constantly the various aspects of the question and to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council whenever necessary; (3) request all States to take appropriate measures on the basis of the recommendations of the Special Committee with a view to dissuading the South African Government from pursuing its policies of *apartheid*, and to intensify their efforts, jointly and separately, towards that end; (4) request the Secretary-General to furnish the Special Committee with all the necessary means for the effective accomplishment of its task; and (5) invite the specialized agencies and all Member States to give

the Special Committee their assistance and co-operation in the fulfilment of its mandate.

In the course of the discussion, this draft resolution was revised by replacing operative paragraph 1 by the following: "Appeals to all States to take appropriate measures and intensify their efforts, separately and collectively, with a view to dissuading the South African Government from pursuing its policies of *apartheid*, and requests them, in particular, to implement fully the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963." Operative paragraph 3 was deleted.

Under the operative part of the second draft resolution, co-sponsored by forty-seven countries, the General Assembly would: request the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, to the families of all persons persecuted in the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*; invite Member States and organizations to contribute generously to such relief and assistance; and invite the Secretary-General to report to the nineteenth session on the implementation of the resolution.

On 10 December, the Special Political Committee unanimously adopted the first draft resolution, as revised. The second draft resolution, which was also slightly revised, was adopted without opposition, Mexico abstaining.

At a plenary meeting on 16 December, the General Assembly adopted the first draft resolution by 100 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, and the second draft resolution by 99 votes to 2 (Portugal and South Africa), with no abstentions. The two draft resolutions became resolution 1978 (XVIII).

Before the vote, the representative of South Africa stated that his delegation considered the first draft resolution to be *ultra vires* the Charter, as the matters raised therein concerned the domestic policies of a Member State and consequently fell under the scope of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. The matters contained in the second draft resolution also constituted a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, and the sovereignty of a Member State, and no form of rationalization could possibly justify its adoption.

Meanwhile, in a report circulated on 19 November, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly and the Security Council of replies received from South Africa and other Member States concerning the implementation of Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963. In its reply, South Africa had stated that no response could be expected to a resolution which constituted a flagrant interference in South Africa's judiciary.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 23 October, ~~thirty-two~~ African and Asian States requested the Security Council to consider urgently the Secretary-General's report of 11 October. They pointed out that the reaction of the South African Government to the Security Council resolution of 7 August had been completely negative and that the situation in the country had been exacerbated by recent developments there.

The Council discussed the item at six meetings held between 27 November and 4 December, and in-

vited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, the Malagasy Republic, Tunisia and Sierra Leone and the representative of India to participate in the debate. In the course of the discussion, the four Ministers were among those calling for further effective measures against the Government of South Africa.

On 3 December, the representative of Norway submitted a draft resolution by which the Council, *inter alia*, would: (1) appeal to all States to comply with the resolution of 7 August; (2) urgently request the Government of the Republic of South Africa to cease forthwith its continued imposition of discriminatory and repressive measures which were a violation of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (3) condemn the non-compliance of the Government of the Republic of South Africa with appeals contained in the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions; (4) again call upon the Government of South Africa to release all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restriction for their opposition to *apartheid*; (5) call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in the Republic; (6) request the Secretary-General to establish under his direction a group of recognized experts to examine methods of resolving the present situation in South Africa through full, peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants, regardless of race, colour or creed, and to consider what part the United Nations might play in the achievement of that end; (7) invite the Government of South Africa to avail itself of the assistance of the group in order to bring about the desired peaceful transformation; and (8) request the Secretary-General to continue to keep the situation under observation and to report to the Security Council not later than 1 June 1964 on the implementation of the resolution.

During the discussion on the draft resolution, Ghana and the USSR expressed doubts as to the usefulness of the proposed group of experts. The United Kingdom and France supported the draft resolution but expressed reservations concerning operative paragraphs 1 and 5. The United Kingdom said that the measures recommended in the draft resolution could not be considered as mandatory action under Chapter VII.

On 4 December 1963, the Norwegian draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

In a fourth report submitted on 25 March 1964, the Special Committee recommended, as a first step, that the Security Council should call on South Africa to refrain from executing those sentenced to death for opposing its racial policies; end current trials under arbitrary laws; desist from adopting further discriminatory measures; and refrain from all other action likely to aggravate the situation. The Special Committee also recommended that the Council should request States maintaining close relations with the South African Government to do all in their power, separately and collectively, to secure compliance with those minimum demands.

On 20 April 1964, the Secretary-General circulated his report to the Security Council on the implementation of the Council resolution of 4 December 1963. It contained the text of a reply dated 5 February from the Government of South Africa, describing the Secu-

rity Council resolution of 4 December as an "unparalleled attempt at deliberate interference" in the internal affairs of the Republic of South Africa, and stated that any form of co-operation with the group of experts was out of the question. It also contained the report of the group. Later, the Secretary-General transmitted replies from Member States on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

In its report the group of experts emphasized that only by free and democratic consultation, co-operation and conciliation could a peaceful and constructive solution be found in South Africa; the continuation of the present situation in which the majority of the South African people were denied just representation was bound to lead to violent conflict and tragedy for all. Therefore, the group recommended the establishment of a national convention fully representative of all the people of South Africa to consider the views and proposals of all those participating and set a new course for the future.

The South African Government, the group proposed, should be invited to take part in discussions under United Nations auspices on the formation of the national convention, and a special body should be appointed for that purpose. For the convention to succeed, the group stated, an amnesty must be granted to all opponents of *apartheid*, whether on trial, in prison, under restriction or in exile.

The group also recommended the establishment, under the United Nations and its specialized agencies, of an education and training programme for non-white South Africans abroad. It suggested in that connexion that the United Nations call on all Member States to make financial contributions to the programme. The group further recommended that pending a reply of the South African Government, a technical study of the economic and strategic aspects of sanctions should be made by experts in those fields.

The Security Council should endorse the recommendation for the convention and fix an early date for a reply from the South African Government. If no satisfactory reply was received, the Council, in the group's view, would be left with no effective peaceful means for helping to resolve the situation in South Africa, except to apply economic sanctions.

On 30 April 1964, fifty-eight delegations requested the Security Council to resume consideration of the serious situation existing in South Africa in the light of the report presented by the Secretary-General and the new developments in South Africa, particularly the imposition of death sentences on a number of African political leaders.

On 22 May the South African representative reiterated, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, that his Government considered the subject matter of the report of the group of experts to be essentially within its domestic jurisdiction; notwithstanding its position on that point, the South African Government wished to point out that the report consisted to a large extent of a number of inaccuracies, distortions and erroneous conclusions based on false premises. Previously South Africa had indicated that it regarded the group of experts as having been constituted with terms of reference and for purposes contrary to the accepted principles of international law.

For those reasons, the South African Government did not consider it useful to comment on the group's proposals for a national convention.

In a fifth report submitted on 25 May 1964, the Special Committee after further reviewing the situation in South Africa, recommended *inter alia*, that the Security Council declare that the situation in South Africa was a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security; take effective measures to save the lives of the South African leaders condemned for acts arising from their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*; request all States which maintained relations with South Africa, especially the United States, United Kingdom and France, to take effective measures to meet the present grave situation; and decide to apply economic sanctions in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, as long as the Government of South Africa continued to violate its obligations as a Member of the United Nations.

On 8 June, the Security Council met to resume consideration of the question, which it discussed at nine meetings held between 8 and 18 June. The Council invited the representatives of India, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia to participate in the debate.

On the same date, the representative of Morocco introduced for urgent consideration, a draft resolution sponsored by his delegation and that of the Ivory Coast which, as subsequently revised by its sponsors, provided that the Security Council should: urge the South African Government to renounce the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*; to end forthwith the trial in progress under the arbitrary laws of *apartheid*; and to grant an amnesty to all persons already in prison, interned or subjected to other restrictions, particularly to the defendants in the Rivonia trial; invite all the States to exert their influence so as to induce the South African Government to comply with the resolution; and invite the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

On 9 June, the draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Brazil, France, United Kingdom and United States).

After the vote, the delegations abstaining on the draft resolution reiterated their abhorrence of South Africa's racial policies and their concern about the laws under which anti-*apartheid* leaders were being tried. They argued, however, against provisions in the resolution which they felt might be regarded, at a moment when the trial was still in progress, as interference in the judicial processes of a Member State.

The Council then resumed the debate on the question, with a number of representatives emphasizing the need for the application of economic sanctions in the face of the South African rejection of the recommendations made by the group of experts.

On 16 June, the representative of Norway submitted a draft resolution, later co-sponsored by Bolivia. Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the Security Council would, *inter alia*: condemn the *apartheid* policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; reiterate its appeal for the release of all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed *apartheid*; appeal to the

South African Government to renounce the execution of any persons sentenced to death for opposition to *apartheid*; and to grant amnesty to all detained or on trial for such opposition. The Council would also note the recommendations and conclusions in the report of the group of experts, endorse and subscribe in particular to its main conclusion that "all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be able to decide the future of their country at the national level"; request the Secretary-General to consider what assistance the United Nations might offer to facilitate such consultations; and invite South Africa to accept that main conclusion of the group of experts, and to submit to the Secretary-General its views with respect to such consultation by 30 November 1964. Further, the Council would decide to establish an expert committee of all its members to undertake a technical and practical study and report to the Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Council under the Charter; and would authorize the expert committee to request all United Nations Members to submit their views on such measures to it not later than 30 November. The committee would complete its report not later than three months thereafter. The Council would also invite the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, to establish an education and training programme for the purpose of arranging for education and training abroad for South Africans. Finally, the Council would reaffirm its call upon all States to cease the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa, and would request all Member States to take such steps as they deemed appropriate to persuade the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolution.

On 18 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, France and the USSR).

11. Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration

On 22 July 1963, the Security Council met to consider the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration. The meeting was requested by representatives of thirty-two African Member States pursuant to the decision taken by their Heads of State and Government at a conference held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 25 May 1963.

In support of their request, the African representatives declared that Portugal's persistent refusal to comply with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions had brought about a serious threat to international peace and security, which continued to deteriorate.

The Security Council also had before it a resolution which had been adopted on 4 April 1963 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The resolution drew the immediate attention of the Council to the situation in the Portuguese Territories and requested it to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with the relevant

resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

The Security Council included the question in its agenda on 22 July and invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, Liberia and Sierra Leone and the Finance Minister of Madagascar, who had been nominated by the Addis Ababa conference for that purpose, to participate without vote in the consideration of the question. Upon his Government's request the Foreign Minister of Portugal was also invited.

During the debate in the Council, which lasted for ten meetings, the African Ministers stated that Portugal had refused in every respect to comply with the resolutions adopted by the competent organs of the United Nations. They maintained that the armed repressions of the people in the Territories was not only continuing but was increasing in intensity and that the situation had become so dangerous that it threatened peace and security in the African continent and the world.

The African representatives further charged that Portugal was using arms which it had obtained as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against the liberation movements. Africa's plea was that the Council should ask Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the people of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other Territories to self-determination and independence. The Council should take the necessary measures for the removal of the threat to international peace and security resulting from Portugal's policy in those Territories.

The Foreign Minister of Portugal reiterated his Government's position that the overseas Portuguese Territories were part of Portugal and that its policy in those Territories was in the best interest of the people and in harmony with the Charter of the United Nations. He denied that a war of liberation was going on and said that peace and order prevailed in the Territories. Certain African States, however, were fomenting violence from outside, and therefore peace and security were threatened, if at all, by those who were trying to instigate violence in the Portuguese Territories. The majority of the Council members deprecated the attitude of the Portuguese Government, its repeated violations of the principles of the Charter and its armed repression of the population of Angola and Portuguese Guinea. The representative of the USSR indicated that his delegation would favour the Council's taking measures under Article 39 of the Charter with a view to compelling Portugal to comply with the decisions of the United Nations.

On 26 July 1963, the representative of Ghana introduced a draft resolution sponsored by his country, Morocco and the Philippines, whereby the Security Council would decide that Portugal's claim that Territories under its administration were integral parts of metropolitan Portugal was contrary to the Charter; condemn Portugal's violations of the Charter and its refusal to implement United Nations resolutions; demand that Portugal implement five steps recommended by the Assembly on 14 December 1962, which would culminate in the granting of independence to the Portuguese Territories; call upon all States to prevent the sale and supply of military equipment to the Portuguese Government for the continuance of its repressive measures; and request the Secretary-General to ensure

the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council by 30 September 1963.

In introducing the draft resolution, the sponsors said that they recognized that it was a mild resolution that did not ask for drastic measures. They hoped, however, that Portugal's allies would convince that country that it could no longer follow its policy of repression but should recognize its people's right to self-determination and independence.

The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed anxiety over the situation in the Portuguese Territories, but did not consider that a threat to international peace and security was imminent. France and the United Kingdom maintained that the responsibility to decide how and when the Portuguese Territories would gain self-determination rested with the Administering Power and not with the Council. The transition of those territories to self-determination should be peaceful and orderly. The possibilities for a dialogue between the African States and Portugal were not exhausted and should be further explored.

On 30 July the representative of Venezuela submitted amendments to the three-Power draft resolution, which were accepted by the sponsors at the following meeting. They provided, *inter alia*, for replacing the terms "condemns", by "deprecates", "is seriously endangering" by "is seriously disturbing" and "decides" by "requests", to make the text more acceptable, and they also changed the date "30 September 1963" to "31 October 1963".

On 31 July 1963, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution, as amended by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

The discussion of the question at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly is given in chapter III.

Following that discussion, the General Assembly decided in resolution 1913 (XVIII) to request the Security Council "to consider immediately the question of Territories under Portuguese administration and to adopt necessary measures to give effect to its own decisions, particularly those contained in the resolution of 31 July 1963".

At the request of twenty-nine African Member States, the Security Council convened on 6 December 1963 to consider the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Council on 31 July with regard to the Portuguese Territories.

In his report of 31 October 1963, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that under the mandate given to him direct contacts had been established first between his personal representative, who had visited Lisbon between 9 and 11 September, and the representatives of the Portuguese Government. Subsequently, contacts and talks had evolved between the representatives of African States and Portugal under the auspices and in the presence of the Secretary-General in New York. During the talks, the issue of self-determination and its interpretation by Portugal were discussed. The Secretary-General noted that other vital issues remained to be discussed and hoped that the spirit of understanding and moderation would continue to prevail.

On 6 November, the African States issued a statement declaring that Portugal had nothing new to show

with regard to the basic principles governing its colonial policies. It considered, therefore, that further conversations with Portugal at that time promised no success, and consequently, the talks were suspended.

The Secretary-General also informed the Security Council of the replies received from Member States concerning the actions they had contemplated on the cessation of arms shipments to the Portuguese Government in accordance with the relevant provision of the Council resolution.

In the course of five meetings devoted to the discussion of the report, the majority of the Council members deplored Portugal's violation of the Charter and its continued refusal to heed the previous resolutions on the question. With regard to the direct contacts between the African States and Portugal, it was asserted that Portugal's concept of self-determination was very limited and negated the entire spirit of the Charter. The representatives of the African States, who again participated, together with Portugal's Foreign Minister, in the discussion, sought reaffirmation on the Council resolutions on self-determination for the Portuguese Territories.

The representative of Portugal explained the views of his Government in the context of his statement made to the African countries during the private negotiations. He said that Portugal's policy regarding its overseas provinces was based on a multi-racial concept which was in accord with the provisions of the Charter.

On 10 December 1963, Ghana introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines. By that draft resolution, the Council, among other things, would express regret that the contacts initiated by the Secretary-General between the representatives of the African States and Portugal had not achieved the desired results; call upon all States to comply with the Council resolution of 31 July 1963; deprecate the non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with that resolution; reaffirm the interpretation of self-determination as laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); express the belief that action by the Government of Portugal to grant amnesty to all persons imprisoned or exiled for advocating self-determination in the Territories would be an evidence of its good faith; and request the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and report to the Council by 1 June 1964.

On 11 December, the Council voted separately on operative paragraph 3, whereby the Council would deprecate the non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Council resolution of 31 July, and adopted the paragraph by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Brazil, France, United Kingdom and the United States). It then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution as a whole and adopted it by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (France).

On 29 May 1964, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that up to that date he had not received any information from the Government of Portugal concerning any steps it had taken to implement the resolutions of the Council. The Secretary-General was in consultation with the Government of Portugal and the representatives of the African States regarding the possibility of the talks between them being continued, but was not as yet in a position to report any positive developments.

12. Consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Southern Rhodesia

A resolution and 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 were transmitted to the Security Council at the end of June 1963. These were followed on 2 August by a letter from Ghana, Guinea, Morocco and the United Arab Republic requesting the Council to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia. A memorandum submitted with the letter stated that it was clear that the United Kingdom Government currently possessed every authority necessary to effect the reforms which the United Nations had requested. If the United Kingdom Government handed over, unconditionally, military and air force units and indeed all the attributes of sovereignty, save its nominal recognition, to the Government of Southern Rhodesia as at present constituted, then serious danger to world peace would ensue.

Documents and notes supplementing this memorandum in detail were circulated by Ghana on 28 August, and on 30 August the *Chargé d'affaires* of the Congo (Brazzaville), in a letter on behalf of twenty-eight African States, pledged those States' support for the four-Power letter of 2 August.

The Security Council included this question in its agenda on 9 September and invited representatives of Mali, Tanganyika, Uganda and the United Arab Republic to participate in the discussion of the question.

Prior to the adoption of the agenda, the United Kingdom representative declared that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter clearly applied and that he did not believe that those submitting the question could demonstrate that there was a situation in Southern Rhodesia which called for action under Chapter VII of the Charter.

During the discussion representatives of African States pointed out that the Special Committee had made it very clear that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was explosive. The issue of competence had been settled both in the General Assembly and in the Special Committee; Article 2, paragraph 7, did not apply. These representatives stressed the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government, both in relation to the situation existing in Southern Rhodesia and in remedial action.

The representative of the United Kingdom generally questioned both the Council's competence to act and the effects which such action could have. Intervention by the Council would adversely affect the progress being made in Central Africa in dissolution of the Federation. He disputed the view taken by the African States, holding that there was in prospect no increase in the powers of the Southern Rhodesian Government nor any alteration in the United Kingdom's control over the armed forces reverting to that Government upon dissolution.

On 11 September, a draft resolution was submitted by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines. Under it the Council would: invite the United Kingdom Government not to transfer to its colony of Southern Rhodesia as at present governed any powers or attributes of sovereignty until the establishment of a government fully representative of all the inhabitants of the colony; further invite the United Kingdom Government not to

transfer to its colony of Southern Rhodesia the armed forces and aircraft as envisaged by the Central African Conference, 1963; invite the Government of the United Kingdom to implement the General Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular General Assembly resolutions 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962 and 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962; and request the General Assembly to continue its examination of the question of Southern Rhodesia with a view to securing a just and lasting settlement.

The majority of speakers supported the draft resolution.

The Council proceeded to vote on 13 September, when 8 votes were cast in favour of the draft, one against (the United Kingdom), with two abstentions (France and the United States). The representative of the United Kingdom explained that he had voted against the draft because orderly progress in Central Africa would be irretrievably damaged if it acceded to the demands not to permit the reversion of powers to the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The representatives of Ghana, Morocco and the USSR deplored the negative vote of the United Kingdom but noted that the discussion and vote had been useful and had made responsibilities clear.

The consideration of the question at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and in the Special Committee is given in chapter III of the present report.

13. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian)

In a report dated 21 October 1963, the Secretary-General referred to the full account, given in his previous annual report to the General Assembly, of the manner in which he had discharged the task entrusted to him by the parties to the Agreement of 15 August 1962. Pursuant to article VIII of that Agreement, he had informed the General Assembly of the principal aspects of its implementation, including the cease-fire arrangement, and the manner in which the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority carried out its mandate.

Since then the Secretary-General had continued to consult with the interested Governments on further steps to be taken concerning the Agreement. The United Nations stood ready to assist the Government of Indonesia in the implementation of the remaining part of the Agreement relating to the act of free choice by the inhabitants of the territory.

In a related matter and in conformity with the spirit of the Agreement, the Secretary-General had established a United Nations fund for the development of West Irian, to assist the Government of Indonesia in the economic and social development of West Irian. The fund would finance projects selected in agreement with the Government of Indonesia, with the interest and welfare of the people of West Irian in mind. Both the Government of Indonesia, as the recipient Government, and the Government of the Netherlands, as the first important contributor, had agreed to the provisions governing the fund. The fund which was open to contributions from other States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, would be administered by the Secretary-

General. The specialized agencies of the United Nations had agreed to serve as executing agencies in respect of projects in their respective spheres of competence.

On 6 November the General Assembly took up the report of the Secretary-General. The representative of the Netherlands paid tribute, as did all other speakers, to the manner in which the Agreement had been carried out. His Government trusted that the remaining parts of the Agreement, concerning the act of self-determination, would be carried out by all concerned as smoothly and as correctly as had been the case in respect of the first two phases. His Government had offered to the Secretary-General an annual payment of \$10 million, for three years, to begin with, which had been used to establish the United Nations Development Fund for Irian Barat. The Netherlands shared the Secretary-General's hope that many other Governments would contribute liberally to the Fund.

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

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

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

14. Question of Malaysia

On 5 August 1963, the Foreign Ministers of the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines jointly informed the Secretary-General that the Heads of Government of the three States, meeting in a summit conference at Manila from 13 July to 5 August 1963, had agreed to request the Secretary-General to ascertain the wishes of the people of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak before the formation of the Federation of Malaysia. For that purpose, the Secretary-General was requested to send working teams to the two territories. The three Heads of Government also deemed it desirable to send observers to witness the carrying out of the task to be undertaken by the working teams; the Federation of Malaya would use its best endeavours to obtain the co-operation of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak in furtherance of that purpose.

The terms of reference of the request to the Secretary-General were stated in the following paragraph of the Manila joint statement of 5 August 1963:

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

(A) the recent elections in Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak but nevertheless further examining, verifying and satisfying himself as to whether: (i) Malaysia was a major issue if not the main issue; (ii) electoral registers were properly compiled; (iii) elections were free and there was no coercion; and (iv) votes were properly polled and properly counted; and (B) the wishes of those who, being qualified to vote, would have exercised their right of self-determination in the recent elections had it not been for their detention for political activities, imprisonment for political offences or absence from Sabah (North Borneo) or Sarawak."

On 8 August, the Secretary-General replied that he had noted the terms of reference which he or his representative would be expected to follow and he believed that that task could be carried out by his representative. He made it clear that he could undertake the responsibility only with the consent of the Government of the United Kingdom, which was the Administering Authority of the two territories, and that he was in contact with the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations. The working teams would be responsible directly and exclusively to him and upon the completion of their task and on the basis of his representative's report he would communicate his final conclusions to the three Governments and to the Government of the United Kingdom. It was the Secretary-General's understanding that neither the report of his representative nor his own conclusions would be subject in any way to ratification or confirmation by any of the Governments concerned. Finally, the Secretary-General stated that his representative would make every effort to complete the task as quickly as possible. He informed the Governments concerned that he would endeavour to report his conclusions to them by 14 September.

UNITED NATIONS MALAYSIAN MISSION

On 12 August, the Secretary-General announced that, having received the consent of the United Kingdom Government, he had designated Mr. Laurence Michelmore as his Representative and head of a United Nations Malaysian Mission. Eight members of the Secretariat were assigned to serve on it. The Mission arrived at Kuching, Sarawak, on 16 August and left the area on 5 September. Observers from the Federation of Malaya and the United Kingdom were present throughout all of the hearings conducted by the Mission. Owing to certain misunderstandings between the Governments concerned and the Administering Authority, the observers from Indonesia and the Philippines arrived only on 1 September and were unable to attend the hearings held before that date.

On 29 August, during the inquiry, 16 September 1963 was announced by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, with the concurrence of the British Government, the Singapore Government and the Governments of Sabah and Sarawak, as the date for the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 14 September, as previously agreed, the Secretary-General communicated his conclusions to the three Governments.

The main conclusions read as follows:

"Bearing in mind the fundamental agreement of the three participating Governments in the Manila meetings, and the statement by the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines that they would welcome the formation of Malaysia provided that the support of the people of the territories was ascertained by me and that, in my opinion, complete compliance with the principle of self-determination within the requirements of General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV), principle IX of the annex, was ensured, my conclusions, based on the findings of the Mission, is that on both of these counts there is no doubt about the wishes of a sizable majority of the peoples of these territories to join in the Federation of Malaysia."

He added:

"In reaching my conclusions, I have taken account of the concern expressed with regard to the political factors resulting from the constitutional status of the territories and about influences from outside the area on the promotion of the proposed Federation. Giving these considerations their due weight, in relation to responsibilities and obligations established in Article 73 and General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) in respect of the territories, I am satisfied that the conclusions set forth above take cognizance of, and are in accordance with, the requirements set forth in the request addressed to me on 5 August 1963 by the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya and the Republic of the Philippines."

Before coming to these conclusions, the Secretary-General expressed a number of considerations regarding the duration of the Mission, the form of the ascertainment undertaken by the Mission and the question of observers. The conclusions also contain replies to the more specific questions referred to the Secretary-General in paragraph 4 of the Manila joint statement of 5 August 1964.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

On 16 September, the Federation of Malaysia was proclaimed.

On 17 September, when the General Assembly began its eighteenth session, the representative of Indonesia stated that his delegation had noted that, in the seating arrangements in the Assembly hall, the seat of the Federation of Malaya was being occupied by the Federation of Malaysia. The Indonesian delegation felt compelled to take exception to that procedural *fait accompli*. The representative of Indonesia added that his Government had withheld recognition of the Federation of Malaysia for very serious reasons.

Recognition of Malaysia was also withheld by the Republic of the Philippines. During the general debate at the eighteenth session, both Indonesia and the Philippines expressed their reservations about the findings of the United Nations Malaysian Mission and stated that the Mission was unable to carry out fully the terms of ascertainment as given in the Manila agreement. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaysia replied to the charges of Indonesia and the Philippines and upheld the findings of the United Nations Malaysian Mission.

Differences between Indonesia, the Philippines and the Federation of Malaysia continued, sometimes resulting in armed clashes on the borders of Sabah and Sarawak. A cease-fire was arranged on 23 January 1964. The Foreign Ministers of the three States then met in Bangkok and on 6 February requested the Secretary-General "to designate the Government of Thailand to supervise the cease-fire in Borneo/Kalimantan". In his reply, the Secretary-General stated that, having taken note of the fact that the three Governments directly concerned were in agreement and that they had already approached the Government of Thailand, he had decided, in principle, to respond favourably to the request. However, it was his intention to get in touch with the Government of Thailand in order to clarify certain points, among them that there should be no financial liability for the United Nations arising from that action.

On 10 February, the Permanent Representative of Thailand transmitted to the Secretary-General clarification from his Government with regard to the supervision of the cease-fire, as follows:

"(1) The three Governments request that the Secretary-General appoint the Government of Thailand to supervise the cease-fire. (2) The Observer will report to the Government of Thailand which in turn will inform the Secretary-General and the Governments concerned of the contents of the report. (3) The Government of Thailand will continue to prolong its cease-fire function as long as it is asked by the Governments concerned. (4) The United Nations will not in any way be involved financially. The cost and expenses of the cease-fire operation conducted by the Government of Thailand will be shared by the Governments concerned."

On 11 February, the Secretary-General informed the Permanent Representative of Thailand that the situation, as it emerged from the clarification provided to him, led him to believe that it would be more expeditious and practical if he, as Secretary-General, limited himself to taking note of the appointment made by the three Governments of the Government of Thailand to supervise the cease-fire. He would, of course, be prepared to receive such reports as the Government of Thailand might wish to transmit to him concerning the actual supervision of the cease-fire.

15. Representation of China in the United Nations

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly considered in plenary meetings an item concerning the representation of China in the United Nations. In a letter dated 16 September 1963, Albania had requested the inclusion in the agenda of the item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations". In the explanatory memorandum, Albania stated, *inter alia*, that for fourteen years the principles of the Charter had been systematically violated in the matter of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations because China's place as a founder Member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council was still unlawfully occupied by the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This was a grave breach of international law and of the fundamental principles of

the Charter and was prejudicial to the interests of the United Nations itself.

A draft resolution submitted by Albania on 11 October, of which Cambodia became a co-sponsor, proposed that the Assembly resolve to remove immediately from all United Nations organs the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek and invite the Government of the People's Republic of China to send its representatives to occupy China's place in the United Nations and all its organs.

The General Assembly discussed this question at six plenary meetings held between 16 and 22 October 1963. Over fifty delegations took part in the debate. Among the arguments advanced by those supporting the two-Power draft resolution was the following: that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the only legitimate government of China; that the time was ripe for the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the Organization; that the United Nations could not continue to ignore reality and keep the representatives of the great Chinese people out of the Organization because it undermined the authority and prestige of the United Nations and did harm to the normal activities of the Organization; that the question of the representation of China involved not only the principle of the universality of the Organization's membership, but also the problem of peace; that the problem was merely a procedural one of the approval of the credentials of a Member State and accordingly did not require a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly; that the participation of the People's Republic of China in the work of the United Nations was inseparably linked with the problem of peaceful coexistence and the active role which the Organization had to play in the present-day world.

The representative of China stated that the Chinese Communist régime, which had waged war against the United Nations itself, had been condemned by the General Assembly and could not represent the Chinese people. He emphasized that the government for which he spoke truly represented the wishes and aspirations of the Chinese people in the United Nations, that it was no exile government, but a Chinese government based on Chinese soil.

A number of representatives who did not support the draft resolution pointed out the following: that the Government in Peking was clearly not willing to carry out the obligations imposed by the Charter; that it had rejected the partial test ban treaty and was prepared to talk about disarmament only when those who reject its ideology had been erased; that the Peking Government still adhered to its firm policy of use of force as a means of achieving its objectives, and it still believed in the inevitability of war and completely ignored the implications of a nuclear war; and that the principle of universality was not sufficient reason to entitle a country to admission, as universality had to be accompanied by proper qualifications.

On 21 October, the Assembly rejected the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 57 to 41, with 12 abstentions.

16. The Korean question

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the Korean question was considered by the First

Committee at five meetings, held between 9 and 11 December 1963. At those meetings, the representative of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) was seated at the Committee table.

The First Committee had before it the Commission's thirteenth annual report, together with two supplements, covering the period from 19 November 1962 to 29 November 1963. The Commission stated that, whereas the Government of the Republic of Korea had fully continued its adherence to the United Nations stand on unification, the Communist authorities to the North had maintained their negative attitude towards that stand, thereby further delaying a proper and definitive settlement in Korea. The Commission also reported that during the period under review it had observed the national referendum on the constitutional amendments in December 1962, the presidential elections in mid-October 1963, and the National Assembly elections in November 1963. The Commission had reached the conclusion that the referendum and the two elections had been conducted, on the whole, in a free atmosphere, in an orderly manner and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

In addition, the First Committee had before it communications and memoranda from the Republic of Korea and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In connexion with the question of inviting the Governments of North and South Korea to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, the First Committee had before it two draft resolutions. The first, submitted by the United States, provided in the operative part that the First Committee should: 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, and again on 25 September 1963, had rejected the right of the United Nations to consider and take action on the Korean question; and decide to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion without right to vote. The second draft resolution, submitted by Mongolia, provided in the operative part that the First Committee decide to invite representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion of the question.

In support of the United States draft resolution it was stated that the question of inviting the North Korean régime to take part in the discussion was not merely procedural. The problem was whether it was either appropriate or useful to invite the régime to participate in view of its consistent refusal to recognize the competence and the authority of the United Nations to deal with the question. While the Republic of Korea had placed its hope in the United Nations for the solution of the problem of unification, the North Korean régime had continued its defiance of the Organization.

In support of the Mongolian draft resolution it was maintained that if the United Nations truly wished to assist the Korean people to attain the peaceful unification of the country and to promote the strengthening of peace in Asia and the Far East, the Organization should invite and hear the views of both North and South Korea. It would be fruitless to

discuss the question of peaceful settlement without the participation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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

On 10 December, when the First Committee began discussing the substance of the question, it considered a draft resolution, submitted by fourteen Member States, which provided that the General Assembly should reaffirm the objectives of the United Nations in Korea, call upon the North Korean authorities to accept those objectives, urge that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives, and request the Commission to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Some delegations supporting the fourteen-Power draft resolution stated that in the process of restoring representative civilian government in the Republic of Korea, Acting President Chung Hee Park had been elected President by a margin 150,000 votes out of 11 million cast. The Commission had reported that the elections had been carried out in a fair and orderly manner. Those elections were in sharp contrast with the local and national elections which had been held in North Korea in 1962 and 1963. In the North Korean elections there had been only one slate of candidates which, according to the régime, had been supported by every eligible voter. It was not surprising that the North Korean régime, which conducted such farcical elections, had refused to recognize the competence and authority of the United Nations to supervise elections as a means of achieving the unification of Korea.

Those opposing the fourteen-Power draft resolution maintained that the United Nations should recognize that, while the unification of Korea was an internal problem of the Korean people, the question of the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea was an international problem which clearly concerned the United Nations. The presence of those forces was the chief obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea, which constituted a constant source of tension and posed a grave threat to international peace and security. Several representatives also stated that the so-called UNCURK must be dissolved in the interest of the Korean people and of the United Nations itself.

The representative of UNCURK stated that had it not been for the consistent refusal of North Korea to recognize the competence and the authority of the United Nations, the aims of the organization in Korea would have been accomplished long since.

The representative of the Republic of Korea maintained that the North Korean Communists sought the withdrawal of the United Nations forces so that they could take over all of Korea through force and subversion. The military administration in Korea had fulfilled its pledge and had returned the Government to civilian control through elections which, under the observation of UNCURK, had been carried out in a fair and orderly manner. He expressed the hope that

the First Committee would help the Republic of Korea to win membership in the United Nations.

Among those who subsequently abstained in the voting on the draft resolution, several representatives maintained that the United Nations should seek a new approach which would be acceptable to both North and South Korea. It was suggested that if the Soviet Union and the United States should extend the *détente* in the international atmosphere to the problem of Korea by relaxing their inflexible positions, such a move would encourage the two Korean Governments to make tentative overtures to each other with a view to entering into direct negotiations. The United Nations might do well to expand the membership of UNCURK to reflect the vastly increased membership of the Organization and accord the non-aligned countries greater representation. It might well be that the two Korean governments, possibly with assistance and good offices of the non-aligned countries, could themselves work out the fundamentals of an agreed unification plan. The United Nations could review those steps in order to determine whether they fulfilled the basic conditions for a lasting peace and, therefore, justified troop withdrawals by the Governments concerned. Once the remaining troops were withdrawn, the two Korean governments could negotiate on equal terms. Such a course of action might entail abandonment of the explicit conditions which the General Assembly had set forth in its resolutions on Korea, but it would not be the first time a difficult problem had been resolved outside the United Nations. In opposition, it was maintained that if the principle of territorial integrity were sacrificed in the name of compromise or *détente*, the desire for unification would eventually generate such pressure among the people of divided Korea that a dangerous situation would arise. Any such compromise would only complicate the question and make it more difficult to solve.

On 11 December, the First Committee adopted the fourteen-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 64 to 11, with 22 abstentions. On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee by a roll-call vote of 65 to 11, with 24 abstentions (resolution 1964 (XVIII)).

17. Relations between Cambodia and Thailand

On 9 December 1963, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Security Council that, at the request of Cambodia and Thailand, he had extended for one year the appointment of Mr. Nils G. Gussing of Sweden as his Special Representative to assist Cambodia and Thailand in solving all the problems that had arisen or might arise between them. While the objectives of the mission had not been fully realized, the two Governments were in agreement that the presence and availability of the Special Representative in 1963 had been a useful factor.

The Special Representative, who had been appointed on 1 January 1963 for a period of one year, would now serve to the end of 1964 under the same terms of reference.

The Secretary-General agreed with the two Governments that a small increase in the Special Representative's existing staff should be provided to enable him to travel more frequently between the capitals of

the two countries. The two Governments had signified to the Secretary-General their willingness to continue to share, on an equal basis, all costs involved on account of the mission of the Special Representative.

18. Complaint by Cambodia

On 16 April 1964, Cambodia transmitted to the Security Council a set of documents relating to alleged acts of aggression by the armed forces of the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam against the territory and population of Cambodia. On 13 May, Cambodia transmitted a further complaint alleging "repeated acts of aggression by United States-South Viet-Name forces", and requested an early meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter.

On 26 May, the Special Representative of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam transmitted a memorandum from his Government in reply to the charges of Cambodia.

On 19 May, the Security Council decided to include the item in its agenda. The representative of Cambodia was invited, without objection, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council decided, by 9 votes to 2 (USSR and Czechoslovakia), to invite the representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam to participate without vote in the discussion. The Council considered the matter at seven meetings held between 19 May and 4 June 1964.

The representative of Cambodia stated that as a result of repeated acts of aggression the situation on the Cambodia-South Viet-Name frontier had become extremely explosive. During 1963 and the early part of 1964, 261 violations had already occurred. In some of those attacks, especially the one on Chantrea on 19 March 1964 and on the villages of Taey and Thlork on 7 and 8 May, the South Viet-Name regular forces were commanded by American officers, and serious loss of life and property had occurred. He denied that **Cambodian territory was being used as a refuge** by the Vietcong rebels, and stated that to refute those charges it had even agreed to "international control" of its territory near the frontier of South Viet-Nam. It would even now agree that a United Nations commission of inquiry could investigate those charges. However, such a commission would have only a limited role and could not replace the functions of the International Control Commission, established under the Geneva Agreement of 1954. Now that the responsibility for those acts of aggression was established, the Security Council should condemn the aggressors. It should take measures not only to stop those acts but also to avoid their recurrence. It was also essential that the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia should be internationally recognized and guaranteed, and therefore the Geneva conference on Indo-China should reconvene as soon as possible. Not only could it guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, but it could also give the International Control Commission the means of assuring the general control of Cambodia's frontier with South Viet-Nam.

The representative of the United States said that an investigation of the incidents of 7 and 8 May had shown that, though an American adviser had accompanied the Viet-Name forces, he had not been in the group which had crossed into Cambodian territory. As

regards the incident of 19 March, the United States had expressed its regrets to Cambodia for the inadvertent crossing of an American adviser with the Viet-Nameese forces, and had stated that it would seek all reasonable precautions against a recurrence. In order to restore stability to the frontiers between Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam, which were not clearly defined, the Council could request the two countries to establish a substantial military force on a bilateral basis to observe and patrol the frontier, and to report to the Secretary-General. If the parties agreed, that bilateral force could be augmented by the addition of United Nations observers and could be placed under the United Nations. Alternately, an all-United Nations force could be established, and the United States would be prepared to contribute to the larger expenditure that that proposal might involve. The Secretary-General might also be requested to give his assistance to the parties in carrying out a clear demarcation of their frontier. Because of its composition, the International Control Commission would be unable to do an effective job of maintaining frontier security. The United States, however, would not be opposed to the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Such a committee, however, must be assigned a more comprehensive task than that of merely investigating whether the Vietcong had used Cambodian territory; it must have access to all of the available information and be empowered to make recommendations to the Council concerning further steps necessary to contribute to the stability in that region.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics charged that the United States had not only participated directly in the actions against Cambodia, but had also supplied the Viet-Nameese forces with arms and had played a leading and controlling part in all their operations, in violation of the Geneva Agreement of 1954. The Council must condemn those acts of aggression and the military activity of the United States and the Saigon régime against Cambodia. The Council must also take immediate measures to protect Cambodian territorial integrity and to stop United States interference in the domestic affairs of the States of South East Asia. The Soviet Union considered it necessary to call an international conference to guarantee conditions for the independent development and the normalization of the situation in South East Asia.

The representative of the Republic of Viet-Nam stated that since 1958 his Government had repeatedly proposed to Cambodia that they seek through common agreement an adequate solution to the border incidents. It had even proposed the establishment of a joint commission to investigate those incidents. His Government had expressed its regrets for some of the recent incidents cited by the Cambodian representative and had offered to indemnify the victims. The fundamental reason for those incidents was the absence of a well marked frontier and the violation of Cambodian territory by the Vietcong. To prevent further incidents, the Republic of Viet-Nam would propose the establishment of a United Nations commission of experts to mark the borders, and the institution of joint patrols from both countries. It would not favour extending the terms of reference of the International Control Commission, which had already failed to carry out the task entrusted to it by the Geneva Agreement because unanimity was required for any of its binding decisions. Moreover, the North Viet-Nam régime, as also

reported by the International Control Commission in a special report of June 1962, had repeatedly violated the Geneva Agreement and there was no assurance that it would not continue to do so.

In a later statement, the representative of Cambodia said that his country had been unable to undertake bilateral talks because no agreement had been reached on the convening of the Geneva conference, which was a prior condition for any bilateral talks. The frontiers between Cambodia and South Viet-Nam were well marked and internationally recognized. He again denied that the Vietcong were using Cambodian territory.

The representative of France stated that Cambodia had faithfully carried out its obligations under the Geneva Agreement and had solemnly proclaimed its neutrality. It was unfortunate that Cambodia was the victim of a situation to which it had in no way contributed. In its desire to find peaceful solutions of the problems created from outside, it had requested the convening of a new Geneva conference, which it considered to be the only means capable of effectively guaranteeing its territorial integrity and neutrality. France fully supported that request. The two International Control Commissions with headquarters in Cambodia and in Viet-Nam could be asked to investigate the facts in case new violations of the Cambodian-Viet-Nameese frontier should occur.

On 3 June, the representative of Morocco submitted a draft resolution, co-sponsored by the Ivory Coast, whereby the Security Council, taking note of the apologies and regrets tendered to the Royal Government of Cambodia in regard to the frontier incidents and the loss of life they had entailed would: deplore the incidents caused by the penetration of units of the Army of the Republic of Viet-Nam into Cambodian territory; request, that just and fair compensation should be offered to the Royal Government of Cambodia; invite those responsible to take all appropriate measures to prevent any further violation of the Cambodian frontier; request all States and authorities and in particular the participants of the Geneva conference to recognize and respect Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity; and decide to send three members of the Council to the two countries and to the places where the most recent incidents had occurred in order to consider such measures as might prevent any recurrence of such incidents. The draft resolution further provided that the three members would report to the Council within forty-five days.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR stated that while they noted with satisfaction some of the positive elements of the draft resolution, where stress was laid on the necessity of recognizing and respecting the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, there seemed to be an attempt to "gloss over" the responsibility of the parties for those acts of aggression. Thus, the draft had not reflected the actual state of affairs and had not condemned the aggression committed by units of the armed forces of the United States and the Saigon régime. They also considered that the measures provided in the last paragraph would not contribute effectively to ensuring peace on the border. In view of the presence of the International Control Commission, it was not necessary to dispatch a new United Nations body to the area.

On 4 June, the representative of Morocco said that the sponsors of the draft had themselves considered some of the points raised by Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They had included the last paragraph because they felt that the Council had an obligation to take some positive action on Cambodia's complaint. While the political problems which were connected with the complaint could be dealt with outside the Council, the sponsors felt that the appointment of a sub-committee could meet the need of the situation as submitted to the Council by Cambodia. The proposed sub-committee was expected to gather information, as wide in scope as possible and drawn from responsible persons in the two countries, in order to submit to the Council a report which might be useful in subsequent action.

The same day the Security Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution. The last paragraph was voted upon separately at the request of the USSR, and was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the USSR). The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

On 5 June, the President of the Council named Brazil, the Ivory Coast and Morocco to carry out the mission.

19. The situation in the Republic of Cyprus

MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HELD ON 27 DECEMBER 1963

On 26 December 1963, the representative of Cyprus requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider a complaint by his Government against Turkey for alleged acts of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus. At the meeting held on 27 December, the agenda was adopted and the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were seated at the Council table at the invitation of the President. The representative of Cyprus stated that on 25 December, the very day the President and the Vice-President of Cyprus had agreed on a cease-fire, following the inter-communal fighting of the preceding several days, and on the terms for the preservation of peace, Turkish aircraft had flown low over Nicosia and terrorized the town. On 27 December, Turkish warships had been sighted twenty-five miles from the coast of Cyprus speeding towards the island. In his view, the root of the trouble lay in the divisive provisions of the Constitution, which had separated the people of the island into hostile camps. The President of the Republic had suggested discussing the problem with the Turkish Cypriot leaders, but the latter had declined the offer in the face of opposition by the Turkish Government. He expressed the wish that the Council would adopt a resolution which would encourage co-operation between the two communities and call upon all States to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and refrain from any use or threat of force against the Republic.

The representative of Turkey stated that the Greek Cypriot leaders had tried for more than two years to nullify the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community, and finally on the night of 21-22 December they had started a massacre of the Turkish population. Turkey had appealed to the heads of the two Cypriot communities as well as to the co-signers of the Treaty of Guarantee. With the consent of the President of Cyprus,

the Governments of Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom had agreed that their forces on the island would join, under the British command, to assist in the maintenance of order. Although Turkey, as one of the guarantor Powers, could not remain aloof in the face of such a situation, he denied categorically, on behalf of his Government, that any Turkish ships were heading towards Cyprus.

The representative of Greece said that information available to his Government, as stated in a message from the King of Greece to the President of Turkey, had clearly proved that the recent tragic events had been provoked by armed Turkish Cypriots. In those circumstances, he could well understand the apprehensions of the Greek Cypriot population.

Having heard statements from the parties concerned, the Council adjourned the meeting at the suggestion of the President, who said that the members might wish to consider the statements heard.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 27 DECEMBER 1963 AND 17 FEBRUARY 1964

In his first and second reports, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council on 16 July and 17 July that, as a result of the consultation he had held with the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom and in response to the request made by the Government of Cyprus in conjunction with the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, he had decided to designate Lieutenant-General P. S. Gyani as his Personal Representative to observe the progress of the peace-keeping operation in Cyprus for an initial period extended to the end of February 1964. He had also sent his Deputy Chef de Cabinet, Mr. José Rolz-Bennett, to London to meet with the Foreign Ministers of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, who were holding a conference on Cyprus, for the purpose of consulting with them on the above request for a Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to be sent to Cyprus. While in London, Mr. Rolz-Bennett also met with the representatives of the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot communities.

In addition to the Secretary-General's reports, communications from the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey, the USSR and the United Kingdom were circulated as Security Council documents.

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HELD FROM 17 FEBRUARY TO 4 MARCH 1964

On 15 February, the representative of the United Kingdom requested an early meeting of the Security Council to take appropriate steps to ensure that the dangerous situation in Cyprus could be resolved with full regard to the rights and responsibilities of both Cypriot communities, as well as those of the Government of Cyprus and of the signatories to the Treaty of Guarantee. He explained that the London Agreements of 19 February 1959 had established the basic structure for the Republic of Cyprus, including the principles governing the relationships between the two communities. By the Treaty of Guarantee of 16 August 1960, the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey had guaranteed the basic provisions of the

Constitution and therefore had assumed special responsibilities with respect to Cyprus, including the current difficulties in the Republic. After the guarantor Powers had acceded to the request of the Government of Cyprus that their military units stationed on the island should assist in securing the preservation of the cease-fire and the restoration of peace, it had become clear that the peace-keeping force would have to be augmented in order to restore conditions of internal security. Agreement on arrangements for the establishment of an international peace-keeping force had been reached, at the London Conference, among the guarantor Powers and certain other Governments including that of the United States. However, because of the inability of the Government of Cyprus to agree, it had not been possible to implement the agreement. Meanwhile, the grave deterioration of the situation on the island had led the United Kingdom to request an early meeting of the Council.

On 15 February, the representative of Cyprus urgently requested an emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider the increasing threat from war preparations and declarations of the Turkish Government, which had made the danger of the invasion of Cyprus obvious and imminent.

At the meeting of the Council held on 18 February, the representative of the United Kingdom, having reviewed the provisions of articles I, II and IV of the Treaty of Guarantee, stated that the basic articles of the Constitution and the provisions of the Treaty which guaranteed the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic, and also the state of affairs established by the basic articles of its Constitution, were inextricably linked in the settlement which had led to the independence of Cyprus. The Treaty of Guarantee was of particular importance as the lynch pin of that complicated settlement, and the basic articles were not subject to amendment. Their principal purpose was to safeguard the rights and interests of the Greek and Turkish communities. He wished to make it clear that the action of his Government in Cyprus had been in accordance with the Treaty of Guarantee, and the presence of the British forces on the island were in response to an invitation from the Government of Cyprus. Their efforts had been directed to calming the situation and restoring peace, but the United Kingdom did not wish to continue to bear alone the burden of the peace-keeping operation for a day longer than was necessary. At all stages, the United Kingdom had made it clear that it would act with the agreement of the duly constituted authorities in Cyprus, and there had been no question of implementing any proposal without such an agreement.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, having given an account of the historical aspects of the problem, said that Turkey was pursuing a policy of provocation towards Cyprus, based on a well prepared plan to advance further the idea of communal separation with the ultimate aim of partition. At the London Conference, efforts had been made to prevent Cyprus from bringing the matter before the Security Council. His Government had been told Cyprus might be invaded when it actually decided to come before the Council. His Government had maintained however, that an international peace-keeping force should be under the control of the Security Council, the only appropriate international organ for the purpose. He said that the terms of

reference of the international force should include not only internal peace-keeping, but also assistance to the Government of Cyprus in the restoration of law and order, as well as the basic element in the whole issue—the protection of the integrity and independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

The representative of Turkey stated that the Greek-Cypriot representative had requested an urgent meeting of the Council the previous December on the unsubstantiated claim that there was a threat of an imminent attack from Turkey. However, the Turkish ships which the Foreign Minister of Cyprus had mentioned had actually been in normal Turkish coastal waters, and at the time of the request for an urgent meeting of the Council no Turkish aircraft had flown over Cyprus for three days. There had been only one flight of Turkish aircraft, on 25 December, whose purpose was to urge the cessation of bloodshed on the island, where the Greek Cypriot authorities had undertaken to destroy Turkish communities. The purpose of the Zurich and London Agreements had been to ensure full agreement between the two communities, to safeguard the interests of the guarantor Powers and to bring peace to the area. Three international treaties had guaranteed the status of Cyprus under its Constitution. Those treaties and the basic articles of the Constitution represented a formula which had been accepted by all parties. The compromise arrangement was in complete accord with resolution 1287 (XIII) which the General Assembly, after having debated the Cyprus question for four years, had unanimously adopted on 6 February 1957. Having reviewed the incidents since December 1963, he said that the Greek Cypriot leaders wished to obtain from the United Nations a resolution which could be interpreted to mean that they had been absolved of their commitments and that the international treaties had been abrogated, so that they could complete, without interference, the extermination of the Turkish Cypriots. That was why the Council had been asked to meet, during the nights of 27 December and 15 February, under the false alarm of an imminent surprise attack by Turkey. However, the vital interests of nations and the lives and rights of thousands of human beings could not be decided by procedural tricks and stratagems. The Security Council was confronted with a grave issue: could a Council resolution suspend or amend an international treaty which had been duly negotiated, signed and ratified?

The representative of Greece stated his Government had accepted the principle of an international force on the express condition that the terms of reference for the force should be established in such a manner as to safeguard the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus. Those proposals had failed because they had not given sufficient assurance to that State, which felt that its very existence and independence were threatened. In his Government's view, the alleged right of intervention under the Treaty of Guarantee could be interpreted authoritatively only by the International Court of Justice. His Government supported without reservation the request of the Government of Cyprus that the Council should invite all Member States to respect its independence and territorial integrity.

On 19 February, the representative of the USSR stated that the problem before the Security Council was a threat of direct military aggression against the

independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter. The representative of the United Kingdom had attempted to utilize article IV of the so-called Treaty of Guarantee to justify military interference in the domestic affairs of Cyprus. The representatives of the United Kingdom and Turkey had given no assurance that military force would not be used against Cyprus. Yet the Security Council had the right to expect a direct and unequivocal answer to that question. As a result of the unequal treaties, he said, British bases and the military forces of three NATO Powers had been placed in Cyprus, designed to destroy the independence of the Republic and to convert that small neutral State into a NATO military bridgehead. He charged that the discord between the two Cypriot communities was being fomented from outside, as a pretext for open interference by certain NATO Powers in the internal affairs of Cyprus and for *de facto* occupation of the island by NATO armed forces. The Soviet Government condemned those plans and it urged all States concerned, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, including the United States and the United Kingdom, to exercise restraint and to consider realistically all possible consequences of an armed invasion of Cyprus, and to respect the sovereignty and independence of that Republic. The Soviet Union could not remain indifferent to the situation developing in an area which was not very distant from the southern borders of the USSR.

The representative of the United States observed that the Treaty of Guarantee formed an integral part of the arrangements which had created the Republic of Cyprus, and that it had assigned certain responsibilities to the guarantor Powers. The Security Council, he said, could not abrogate, nullify or modify, either in fact or in effect, the Treaty of Guarantee or any other international treaty. Only by the agreement of all signatories, or in accordance with its provisions, could the Treaty be abrogated or altered. Neither Turkey nor Greece, nor any other country was threatening the independence of Cyprus. He stressed that neither the United States nor any of the Western Powers had sought to impose their will on the Government of Cyprus. No one had even proposed that the international force should be composed only of NATO military units. The United States had made it clear that the participants in such a force must be agreed upon by all the parties concerned.

At the meeting of the Council on 25 February, the Secretary-General stated that since the last meeting of the Council, and, indeed, even before that meeting, he had had discussions with the parties principally involved with a view to determining to what extent common ground might be found among them. He had kept the members of the Council informed of these discussions through his private briefings. He had engaged in these informal discussions since it was a clear wish of all the parties that he should do so and since it was his desire to do everything possible to help resolve this dangerous crisis. In the same light, he had responded favourably to the request of the Government of Cyprus, which was supported by the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and appointed General Gyani as his personal representative on the island to observe the progress of the peace-keeping operation. General Gyani's presence in Cyprus had contributed to alleviating tension. From

the discussions he had had, the exact positions of the parties had emerged more clearly and, despite the desire of all concerned to seek a peaceful solution, the positions on certain key issues had been firmly taken and maintained. The Secretary-General said that the question of his sending a peace-keeping force to Cyprus would not arise without the concurrence of the Council. He concluded by expressing the hope that a reasonable and practical way out of what appeared to be an impasse would be found by the Council.

The representative of Morocco said that if the Turkish minority was desperately clinging to the Zurich and London Agreements, it might be because in those agreements they saw the only guarantees on which they could rely to ensure their rights. He trusted that the guarantees would not be challenged suddenly and unilaterally because, without them, the very existence of Cyprus as a State would be at stake. Should the incidents continue, they could give rise to foreign intervention, which could be justified in those circumstances not only because of the rights granted by the agreements but also because the existence of an entire population would be seriously threatened.

The representative of Norway stated that it was not for the Security Council to pass judgement either on the constitution of a Member State or on treaties which had been negotiated as an integral part of the whole process of granting independence to that State. There was no conflict between the membership of Cyprus in the United Nations on the one hand, and the Constitution of Cyprus and the treaties on the other. He recalled that that issue had not been raised at the time Cyprus had been admitted to the United Nations.

The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that there was no indication that the Government of Cyprus would not be willing to ensure to the Turkish community real and full equality in all respects. Understandably, however, that Government could not agree to a situation wherein a privileged minority, supported by a strong and heavily armed foreign State, would impose its will upon the majority of the population and, by its power of veto, paralyse the daily functioning of that Government. On the legal aspects of the question, he expressed the view that the obligations of the Charter eliminated or made ineffective obligations and rights emanating from other sources which were contrary to the Charter.

The representative of the Ivory Coast stated that unilateral denunciation of a treaty was invariably a source of conflict and war, and that in all cases where revision was requested it was desirable to reach the objective through negotiation. A constitution, however, was primarily a domestic affair and not subject to any bargaining with the outside world. Although the treaties of London and Zurich were the principal causes of the difficulties, he recognized that the Security Council had no power to abrogate international treaties.

In exercise of his right of reply to the statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom at the previous meeting, the representative of the USSR stated that the United Kingdom attempted to exploit article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee for the purpose of its direct military intervention in the domestic affairs of Cyprus.

The Foreign Minister of Cyprus expressed regret that the Secretary-General's tireless efforts had produced

no results because of the insistence by some that the Treaty of Guarantee should receive the endorsement of the Security Council. He wished to ask a question which, in his view, was very relevant to the whole issue: did the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom maintain that they had a right of military intervention under the Treaty of Guarantee, particularly in view of the United Nations Charter?

The representative of Turkey said that the Treaty of Guarantee existed irrespective of whether it was mentioned in a United Nations resolution. In connexion with the question asked by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, he inquired whether the Greek-Cypriot delegation would give an assurance that they would accept an international investigation into the origins of the incidents, and how it was that suddenly thousands of uniforms and weapons had appeared?

The representative of Greece replied that his Government did not believe that the Treaty of Guarantee had given to the signatory Powers the right of unilateral intervention without the authorization of the Security Council.

On 27 February, the representative of the United Kingdom replied that the purpose of the Treaty of Guarantee was entirely in accord with the obligations contained in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter. The legal effect of the provision of article IV of the Treaty would depend on the facts and circumstances of the situation in which they were involved, but there was nothing in that article to suggest that action taken under it would necessarily be contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. The right reserved under article IV was not an unlimited right of unilateral action, but the right to take action with the sole aim of re-establishing the state of affairs created by the Treaty. Cyprus had undertaken certain obligations under the Treaty, and so long as it carried them out there would be no question of intervention.

The Foreign Minister of Cyprus stated that his Government firmly rejected the interpretation that article IV of the Treaty of Guarantee had given Turkey the right to unilateral intervention. Such an interpretation was contrary to international law and to Articles 2 and 103 of the United Nations Charter. The obligations of a Member State under Article 103 superseded obligations under any other international agreement, and consequently such obligations under Article 2, paragraph 4, were paramount and could not be nullified. He maintained that both the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Alliance had been concluded in circumstances which had precluded a free choice for Cyprus, and a constitution had been foisted on the Republic which impeded that country's development and progress. He declared that his Government was importing arms because it had a duty to defend the country from outside aggression.

The representative of France observed that it was not for the Security Council to interpret the agreements of 1959 and 1960. That could be done only by the International Court of Justice. The agreements could be modified, not by the Council, but by the parties through negotiation. The first duty of the Council was to end the bloodshed and then solve the basic problem of ensuring a peaceful future.

The representative of Bolivia stated that the main substantive issue was the maintenance of the inde-

pendence of Cyprus and the strengthening of its sovereignty. His Government had from the outset supported the application of the principle of self-determination for the people of Cyprus. The treaties of 1959 and 1960 were completely secondary. Neither the Security Council nor the General Assembly could invalidate, cancel or abrogate a treaty, but the Council could and should create conditions to allow a re-examination or renegotiation of treaties through orderly diplomatic channels.

The representative of Turkey reiterated that his Government had no territorial claims or ambitions with respect to Cyprus. Turkey had never stated that it felt free to intervene in Cyprus or to invade that country. In his view, the Treaty of Guarantee contained the guarantees which had been asked for by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus. Turkey had signed that Treaty and it stood by its commitment before the Council. Peace and stability could best be maintained in Cyprus through the peaceful coexistence of the two communities, each master of its own affairs.

On 28 February, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, President of the Turkish Communal Chamber, who had been invited by the President, with the Council's consent, to make a statement before the Council under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, presented his views of the background of the problem. During the last two months more than 800 of the Turkish community in Cyprus had been killed or wounded, and 20,000 were homeless or unemployed. From the beginning, Archbishop Makarios had intended to change the Constitution, abrogate the treaties, and use the independence of the Republic as a springboard for *enosis* with Greece. Mr. Denktaş felt that his account of the events was material to the issues before the Council, for it would help the Council to understand why the Turkish Cypriots insisted on the maintenance of those treaties and rights.

The representative of China believed that the constitutional arrangements in Cyprus were inseparably linked with a number of international instruments, the purpose of which was the maintenance of harmony between the two communities on the island. In the view of his delegation, the Security Council, as a political body, was not in a position to pass judgement on the merits of the constitutional arrangements, agreements and treaties.

The representative of Greece maintained that the Foreign Minister of Cyprus had perfectly proven his case and had adequately justified the fears which had beset his country because of the so-called right of unilateral military intervention. On the other hand, the representative of Turkey had evaded the key question which had been asked by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus. He agreed with the representative of France that the Security Council could not judge, modify or abrogate a treaty. If the need arose for an interpretation, that must be done by the International Court of Justice. He and the Foreign Minister of Cyprus asked why there should be any objection to a Council resolution which would call upon all States to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

On 2 March, the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway submitted a draft resolution, the operative part of which provided that the Council would: (1) call upon all Member

States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus, or to endanger international peace; (2) ask the Government of Cyprus, which had the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus; (3) call upon the communities in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint; (4) recommend the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus; the composition and size of the force should be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom; the commander of the force should be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him; the Secretary-General, who should keep the Governments providing the force fully informed, should report periodically to the Security Council on its operation; (5) recommend that the function of the force should be, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions; (6) recommend that the stationing of the force should be for a period of three months, all costs pertaining to it being met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus; the Secretary-General might also accept voluntary contributions for that purpose; (7) recommend further that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator, who should use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also with the aforesaid four Governments, for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security; the mediator should report periodically to the Secretary-General on his efforts; and (8) request the Secretary-General to provide, from funds of the United Nations, as appropriate, for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff.

The representative of Brazil stated that the sponsors of the draft resolution had benefited from the groundwork prepared by the Secretary-General. The text was the result of lengthy negotiations and much compromise, and, once approved, it could contribute substantially to bring about conditions of peace and harmony on the island.

On 4 March, the representative of the USSR stated that, although the draft resolution did not meet all the elements required of a decision on such an important matter, its aim was to prevent aggression against Cyprus and safeguard the lawful rights of that Republic. He felt that paragraph 4 embodied procedures which would circumvent the Security Council. He did not regard as adequate the provision whereby the Commander of the force would be accountable to the Secretary-General, who would have to report periodically to the Council. His delegation, therefore, requested a separate vote on paragraph 4 on which it would abstain. In

supporting the draft resolution as a whole, the Soviet Government took account of the fact that the Government of Cyprus had considered it useful, despite its defects. Moreover, the draft resolution provided that the United Nations force would be sent to the island for three months, a strictly limited period, and it did not place financial obligations on the Members who did not supply contingents to the force. He stressed that the presence of the United Nations force could not be prolonged beyond three months without a new decision by the Council. The Soviet delegation reserved its right to convene the Council even before the end of that period, should the force be utilized for purposes contrary to the aim of maintaining the safety, security and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

The Secretary-General stated that, in regard to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, he intended, in accordance with established practice, to keep the Council promptly and fully informed about the operation and organization of the force. Under paragraph 6, the peace-keeping force would have a fixed and firm duration of three months which could be extended beyond that date only by a new action of the Council. The Secretary-General also spoke of the financial implications of the draft resolution.

On 4 March, the five-Power draft resolution was put to the vote. Paragraph 4 was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

The representative of France stated that the Security Council, by giving the Secretary-General particularly heavy responsibilities, had divested itself of its own responsibility, which would have been difficult for it to exercise. Without entertaining the slightest doubt about the Secretary-General's wisdom and prudence, his delegation considered that the Council was going very far in the direction of the delegation of powers to grant them in that way to a single individual. That decision could in no case be considered as a precedent.

The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that the concept of an international force was not fully in conformity with the United Nations Charter. His delegation would stress its confidence in the Secretary-General and in his devotion to the high principles of the Charter. It had serious doubts, however, about investing the Secretary-General with the responsibilities which, under the Charter, must be part of the functions of the Security Council. For that reason, his delegation had abstained in the vote on paragraph 4.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 FEBRUARY AND 13 MARCH 1964

In a report submitted on 29 February, the Secretary-General informed the Council that in the light of the views expressed by the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and of the discussions in the Council, he intended to extend General Gyani's mission after 29 February for an additional month, that period being subject to such changes as might become necessary. On 6 March, he informed the Council that, pursuant to the provisions of the resolution of 4 March, he had appointed General Gyani as Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. General Gyani would take up his appointment and assume

command immediately after the establishment of the Force.

In a report submitted to the Security Council on 12 March, the Secretary-General stated that he intended to establish the Force at an initial strength of about 7,000. His discussions with the Governments had indicated clearly that responsibility for meeting the costs of the Force had presented an obstacle, for at least some States, to making contingents available. On 7 March he had addressed a letter to all Members of the United Nations and had drawn their attention to paragraph 6 of the Council's resolution concerning voluntary contributions. The Secretary-General believed that cash contributions of the required magnitude would be forthcoming to meet the costs of the Force. Because of renewed hostilities in Cyprus, he had sent messages to the President of Cyprus and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on 9 March, appealing to all parties involved to halt violence and bloodshed. Also, he informed the Council of his correspondence with the delegation of Turkey, concerning the proposed appointment of his Deputy Chef de Cabinet, Mr. José Rolz-Bennett, as mediator. On 12 March, the Secretary-General informed the Council of the temporary replacement of General Gyani by Under-Secretary P. P. Spinelli as his Personal Representative in Cyprus for about a week. On 13 March he informed the Council that he had asked Major-General Chavas, Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, to serve in Cyprus as Acting Commander of the Force until General Gyani's return.

In addition to the aforementioned, communications from the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the USSR were circulated as Security Council documents. Furthermore, communications from Dr. Fazıl Küçük, Vice-President of Cyprus, and Mr. Rauf Denktaş were circulated at the request of Turkey.

MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HELD ON 13 MARCH 1964

On 13 March, the representative of Turkey informed the Secretary-General that on 12 March his Government had sent to Archbishop Makarios a note in a last attempt to stop the massacre of the Turkish Cypriots and establish law and order on the island. If the requests contained in the note were not complied with, Turkey had decided, under article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee, to take appropriate action. The Turkish force to be sent to the island would operate until the United Nations Peace-keeping Force could effectively perform its function there. The Secretary-General was requested, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter, to inform the Security Council of the situation and to expedite the dispatch of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to the island. In the note to Archbishop Makarios Turkey had requested that: all acts committed against the Turkish community be stopped forthwith; an immediate cease-fire be established over the island; all sieges around any Turkish locality be lifted forthwith; freedom of complete movement and communications be restored; and the Turkish hostages and the bodies of the murdered be returned to the Turkish community without delay.

Also on 13 March, the Secretary-General replied that Turkey's decision was fraught with grave pos-

sibilities. He addressed to the Turkish Government the most pressing appeal to reconsider its decision, and to refrain from any action which would worsen the tragic situation. He knew that the situation in Cyprus was of the most vital interest to the Turkish Government, but he was convinced that the best hope was to wait for the implementation of the Council's resolution of 4 March.

On 13 March, the representative of Cyprus requested an immediate emergency meeting of the Council, stating that there was a clear threat of imminent invasion of Cyprus by Turkish forces.

When the Council met on 13 March, the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force would be established without further delay and that elements of it would soon be deployed in Cyprus. He mentioned communications that had been received from the representative of Turkey and spoke of his serious concern and urgent appeal to the Government of Turkey.

The representative of Cyprus said that his Government had been confronted with the most serious threat of invasion from the Turkish Government. The Turkish Prime Minister was reported to have declared that he would wait until the night and if the Greek Cypriots did not respond, he would order a landing. The Turkish Government had acted in violation of the United Nations Charter and the Security Council resolution of 4 March. He expressed the hope that the United Nations force would soon be on the island.

The representative of Turkey stated that the Security Council had been convened at the instance of the representative of Cyprus on the pretext that the Turkish Government, with its note of 12 March, had delivered an ultimatum to Cyprus. That was not the case, he said. He inquired, *inter alia*, whether Cyprus was willing to have an impartial fact-finding mission investigate on the spot and report back to the Council.

The representative of Greece disclosed that, despite the Security Council resolution, the Turkish Government had openly threatened to take unilateral action in Cyprus. Greece had advised Turkey that if it decided to intervene unilaterally in Cyprus, Greece also would intervene to protect the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Cyprus.

The representative of the USSR stated that Turkey's note to Cyprus had openly ignored the Security Council resolution of 4 March. He believed that the Council must take the necessary measures to force Turkey to implement the resolution in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter.

The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that the Turkish letter constituted a flagrant violation of the obligations and principles contained in the resolution of 4 March. He urged the Council to undertake appropriate action to ensure respect for its resolution.

The representative of Brazil stated that Turkey's communication had given the Council cause for great concern. He was sure that all the members of the Council felt strongly that the parties involved should abstain from any action which might exacerbate the grave situation. He introduced, on behalf of the delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, the Ivory Coast, Morocco

and Norway, a draft resolution, the operative part of which provided that the Council would: (1) reaffirm its call upon all Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus or to endanger international peace; and (2) request the Secretary-General to press on with his efforts to implement the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 and request Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General to that end.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States expressed the view that the most urgent duty of the Council was to implement its resolution of 4 March and to dispatch the Peace-keeping Force to Cyprus.

The representative of Cyprus noted that the "threat of action" mentioned in the draft resolution could only mean the threat of force which had been discussed in the Council.

The representative of Turkey stated that the draft resolution could be very constructive if it were interpreted properly. He had in mind particularly paragraph 1, which in effect called upon the Greek Cypriot authorities to prevent the killing and persecution of the Turkish community.

The representative of the USSR stressed that the real meaning of the draft resolution was a decisive warning to those who, in violation of the Council resolution of 4 March, attempted by hostile acts to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

The representative of France observed that it was not possible to impute to any of the parties involved the sole responsibility for the aggravation of the situation. The Council should make another appeal to all the parties to return to a spirit of conciliation and respect for the Charter.

The representative of Morocco stated that the situation has been aggravated not only by threat from outside the country, but also by an equally explosive internal situation. He said that the present draft resolution, for which he was a co-sponsor, was another effort to introduce an additional positive element which might reduce the tension of the crisis which seemed quite serious that afternoon.

The representative of Norway, speaking as one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, said that the call in the draft resolution upon all Member States to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in Cyprus or to endanger international peace was the sum total of the observations made by the two parties concerned in regard to the question. He expressed the hope that it would be possible for the Secretary-General further to increase the speed with which the peace-keeping force would be established.

The representative of Greece reaffirmed the assurance that his Government was determined to give the Secretary-General its full support for the implementation of the Security Council resolution. He expressed the hope that the draft resolution would succeed in stopping any adventures that might endanger peace around Cyprus.

On 13 March, the Security Council unanimously adopted the five-Power draft resolution.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION OF 13 MARCH 1964

On 17 March, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was in being, that the Force would become established operationally when sufficient troops were available, and that the date of establishment would be the date from which the three-month period of duration of the Force would begin.

On 25 March, the Secretary-General informed the Council that Lieutenant-General Gyani, the Commander of the Force, would assume command on 27 March at 0500 hours at which time the Force would become operational under the Security Council resolution of 4 March. He expressed his warm appreciation to the Governments which had supplied contingents for the Force and had made voluntary financial contributions. He looked forward to the co-operation of all parties, especially of the Government of Cyprus, in the very difficult task which lay ahead for the United Nations Force. The Force was a United Nations entity, which operated exclusively under the mandate given by the Security Council and, within that mandate, under the instructions of the Secretary-General.

On 26 March, the Secretary-General informed the Council that on 25 March, with the agreement of the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, he had designated Mr. Sakari S. Tuomioja as the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus.

On 31 March, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, in his correspondence with the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, an agreement had been reached on 31 March concerning the status of the Force.

In a note issued on 11 April, the Secretary-General stated that he had instructed the Commander of the Force that the activities of the Force were to be kept at all times within the framework of the Security Council terms of reference. In an accompanying aide-mémoire, the Secretary-General set forth clarifications concerning certain aspects of the function and operation of the Force.

In a note issued by the Secretary-General on 17 April, it was stated that, in separate exchanges of notes between the Secretary-General and the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, those Governments had agreed to accord to the United Nations Mediator and his staff the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys under international law.

On 29 April, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the operation of the Force during the preceding month. He suggested a list of objectives that could be defined as part of the programme of action designed to implement the mandate of the Force under the Council resolution of 4 March. On 2 May, he informed the Council that the military strength of the Force totalled 6,341 men, composed of contingents from Canada, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Several additions, including civilian police personnel, were expected in May from Austria, Denmark and Sweden. Logistical support and air lift had

been provided mainly by the United Kingdom and the United States, and by chartered flights. The report also contained a summary of incidents since 27 March.

On 11 May, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had secured the services of Mr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador as his Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Plaza would be directly responsible to the Secretary-General, and without impinging upon the efforts of the United Nations Mediator to find long-term solutions to the problem of Cyprus, nor upon the functions of the Commander of the Force, he would conduct negotiations on a variety of essentially non-military matters, including the implementation of the programme of which the Secretary-General informed the Council on 29 April.

On 15 June, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 26 April to 8 June. As of the close of that period, the Force was composed of 6,238 military personnel from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, plus 173 civilian police from Australia, Austria, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden. The report stated that since 2 May there had been five cases of deliberate firing at members of the Force, fourteen shooting incidents resulting in casualties, and almost daily exchanges of fire between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The report noted, however, that there had been no military incidents during the period under review which involved major clashes by either side. It added that both sides had taken advantage of the comparative lull in activity to strengthen their military positions and to improve their ability to undertake operations in the future. The report noted considerable evidence that both the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish-Cypriot community were getting possession of more and more arms and ammunition, including heavy weapons. The main centre of tension in Cyprus was Nicosia and its suburbs, and both sides continued to improve and develop their fortifications. The Kyrenia Pass and the north-west of the island were also areas of tension. It was noted that it was unlikely that there would be any relaxation of tension in these areas so long as there was no indication of any acceptable political solution in Cyprus. The decision of the Government to introduce conscription and organize and equip an army had increased the tension since this might lead to a corresponding arms increase on the part of the Turkish Cypriots. The situation had been militarily contained, but it was increasingly evident that it might not remain so for long. The report said that it was feared that in the attempt by the Government to restore law, order and normality, violence and fighting might again break out. In the military field, the presence of the Force had clearly prevented a recurrence of open fighting. However, hopes of achieving full freedom of movement on the roads diminished after the shooting incident at Famagusta, in which two officers of the Greek National Army contingent and a constable of the Cypriot police were killed and another Greek officer was wounded by Turkish Cypriot policemen. The incident was followed by a wave of hostage-taking, a total of thirty-two Turkish Cypriots being abducted from Famagusta and the surrounding district by Greek Cypriots. None of these had been traced and little hope remained that they were alive. Some defortifications had taken place in one area but no major progress towards removing defensive positions had been made elsewhere. No

progress was reported towards the disarming of civilians, and the two communities were still far from achieving peaceful coexistence. The Secretary-General's report analysed the political as well as the economic, social and judicial aspects of the programme of Cyprus and the progress made regarding the Force's programme of action as set forth in his report of 29 April. The question of missing persons remained one of the most serious causes of tension and distrust among the two communities. The Secretary-General was however able to report on some progress in the solution of specific economic, social and judicial problems. Instances were given of successful negotiations conducted with the help of the Force to alleviate the difficulties in the economic and social life of the people on the island. Measured against the programme of action as set forth in the 29 April report, however, progress made was far from satisfactory.

In summing up, the Secretary-General reported that one of the major objectives of the United Nations operation, namely to prevent a recurrence of fighting, was being accomplished, and that the presence of United Nations troops in sensitive areas throughout the island had undoubtedly restrained both sides from having recourse to arms. It was noted however that tension had not substantially lessened and that the inventory of arms within Cyprus had grown substantially through smuggling and from importation by the Government. Under the protection of the Force, the harvesting had been proceeding without incident and the agricultural economy of the country had not been seriously impaired. Industrial activities, however, had been greatly affected and many factories were not in operation. The economic difficulties already seriously felt by the Turkish community would soon be of significance to the Greek Cypriots as well. The Secretary-General commented, however, that economic considerations were not likely to be a weighty factor affecting political decisions in the immediate future. With a few exceptions, all main roads throughout Cyprus had been opened to Greek Cypriots. On the other hand, the freedom of movement of Turkish Cypriots had in practice been limited owing to a number of impediments. Large numbers of irregular fighters on both sides, over which leaders of the communities appeared to have only tenuous control, had automatic arms, and irresponsible acts by these highly emotional fighters on either side could not be ruled out. The presence on the island of contingents of the Greek and Turkish national armies caused a problem because of their one-sided attitudes. The Secretary-General, noting that the Greek Army contingent would readily place itself under the United Nations command if a similar arrangement could be made with the Turkish Army contingent, urged the latter either to return to its barracks or come under United Nations command.

Commenting on the practice of abducting people and holding them as hostages or killing them in retaliation, the Secretary-General said that this practice was most reprehensible. It had been employed by both communities but, because of the circumstances, to a considerably greater extent by Greek Cypriots. The Secretary-General agreed with President Makarios that this created a bad image of the people and Government of Cyprus. Regarding the decision by the Government of Cyprus to institute conscription, the Secretary-General said that this was an act of government and that it might contribute to an improvement in the discipline of those bearing arms. He questioned, however, whether

such a decision could be considered to be consistent with the Security Council resolution of 4 March. Furthermore, the recurrent threats of landing by Turkish military forces were stated to be most unhelpful to the efforts of the United Nations to restore normal conditions and to prevent fighting. Such actions were inconsistent with the appeal made to all Member States by the Security Council. As for the problem of arms imported and manufactured in Cyprus, the Secretary-General raised the question whether such an act was permissible under the Security Council resolution. This problem might be a decisive factor in determining the ability of the United Nations efforts in Cyprus to succeed. In the view of the Secretary-General a point was rapidly reached where further progress could only be made if the two communities and particularly their leaders were willing to show more flexibility in their positions.

The Secretary-General considered it clearly advisable, in the light of the demonstrated usefulness of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, to extend it for another three-month period as from 27 June, when it was due to end. His informal consultations with members of the Council and with representatives of States providing contingents and making the voluntary monetary contributions has revealed a general acceptance of the fact that an extension of the Force was necessary and desirable. The Government of Cyprus also indicated that their response would be favourable. The Secretary-General noted with regret that a replacement for General Gyani, the Commander of the Force, would have to be found since General Gyani, for whose distinguished service the Secretary-General felt deeply grateful, must give up his command by the end of June. It was the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint General K. S. Thimayya of India as the new Commander of the Force. The cost of extending the Force for the second three-month period was estimated at \$7.3 million. Should the Force be extended, it would have to be determined whether this amount could be raised through voluntary contributions. The Secretary-General pointed out that the method of financing the Force was most unsatisfactory because of a large degree of uncertainty surrounding the nature of voluntary contributions.

In parallel to the operation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, mediation efforts to find a possible solution and an agreed settlement of the problem of Cyprus had been continued by Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, whom the Secretary-General designated as the Mediator on 25 March 1964. The Mediator had been in consultation with the parties concerned in order to find a sufficient measure of common ground on which to encourage the parties to develop the basis for a long-term solution. Given the prevailing circumstances, the task of the Mediator was not likely to lead to positive results in a relatively short time. His experience had confirmed this and the Mediator would continue his patient endeavours with the parties concerned. It was recalled that the mandate for the Mediator did not prescribe any fixed period.

In addition to the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, the Security Council received frequent communications, after the adoption of the resolution of 13 March, from the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, as well as communications from Vice-President Küçük transmitted by the representative of Turkey. All these communications were circulated, when requested, as documents of the Security Council.

20. The India-Pakistan question

On 16 January 1964, Pakistan requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation that had arisen in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a consequence of the steps that India was reported to be taking to "destroy the special status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir". Pakistan also stated that as a result of the theft of a holy relic from a shrine in Srinagar, there was agitation in Kashmir of such a nature that reports in the foreign press had described it as "open rebellion". The events in Kashmir were having a serious effect on public opinion in Azad Kashmir and in Pakistan, and unless it could be demonstrated that the peaceful procedures of the United Nations were capable of halting India's repressive policy, the people of Kashmir and Pakistan might, in desperation, turn to other courses.

On 24 January, India stated that as far as constitutional arrangements between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Indian Union were concerned, they were purely an internal matter. Moreover, nothing had happened to give support to Pakistan's allegations about the existence of a "tense situation"; Pakistan itself, however, had taken every opportunity to create difficulties and an atmosphere of crisis. It was trying to exploit certain recent incidents in Kashmir in order to divert attention from the serious disturbances in East Pakistan affecting the minority community there. At a time when there was need to restore communal harmony, the discussion in the Council could only lead to an exacerbation of feelings and a worsening of the communal situation.

On 3 February, the Security Council included the item in its agenda. The representatives of India and Pakistan were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council considered the matter at fifteen meetings held between 3 February and 18 May 1964.

Opening the debate, the representative of Pakistan stated that his Government had requested the meeting of the Council in order to draw the Council's attention to the tense situation prevailing in Kashmir which, if not improved, could have far-reaching and incalculable consequences. That situation was due to India's declarations of intent to further integrate the state within its territory and also to the resentment felt following the theft of the holy relic. During the most recent discussion of the Kashmir question by the Security Council, a majority of its members had urged the parties to enter into bilateral talks. Those talks undertaken through the good offices of the United States and the United Kingdom, had ended without any success. The lack of progress in the solution of the Kashmir dispute had contributed to the worsening of relations between Pakistan and India and had even led to communal riots in the two countries. The passage of time, instead of resolving the dispute, had accentuated the differences. In the circumstances, Pakistan would urge the Security Council to take appropriate action to ensure that the Kashmir dispute should begin to move toward a peaceful and just solution in accordance with its previous resolutions and the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir.

The representative of India stated that there was no question of further "integrating" Kashmir into the Union Territory, as the State of Jammu and Kashmir

had become an integral part of India when the Ruler of the State executed the instrument of accession to India and the then Governor-General accepted that instrument. The two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan dealing with plebiscite were based on the condition that Pakistan must withdraw its troops and vacate its aggression on that part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which it had illegally occupied. It was only upon Pakistan's complying with that essential condition that the possibility of holding a plebiscite in Kashmir could arise. The demonstrations which were held in Kashmir after the theft of the holy relic were non-communal and were not aimed against India. The people of Kashmir had in fact shown complete confidence in India's policy by asking its help to investigate the theft. The help provided by India was successful in recovering the relic and restoring it to the shrine. India was always desirous of establishing normal and friendly relations with Pakistan. A Security Council resolution, however, could not help in that respect. The first thing was to restore normal conditions in the disturbed areas of India and Pakistan and to bring about inter-communal unity and harmony in both countries. For that purpose, India was prepared to take any and every step in co-operation with Pakistan and would welcome a meeting of Ministers of the two countries.

After further statements by Pakistan and India and by its members, the Council, on 17 February, adjourned its consideration of the question for the time being.

On 4 March, the representative of Pakistan requested that an early meeting of the Council be held to resume consideration of the question. The representative of India, in a letter dated 8 March, objected to that request. On 17 March, the Council resumed its meeting on the question, but on 20 March it decided, on a motion by Czechoslovakia, to defer further consideration of the question until 5 May 1964.

On 5 May, the representative of Pakistan stated that the movement of protest, to which he had earlier drawn the Security Council's attention, still continued in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and that India had shown no signs of changing its policy, notwithstanding the release from political imprisonment of Sheikh Abdullah, the acknowledged leader of the people of Kashmir, as a result of the vigorous demand of his people. At the same time the Kashmiri people had demanded the holding of a plebiscite in the State. The representative of Pakistan then suggested that the situation in Kashmir could be verified by a fact-finding body of the Council. He also proposed that Sheikh Abdullah be invited, in accordance with rule 39 of the rules of procedure, to give the Council information which might be of assistance in examining the Kashmir question.

The representative of India reiterated that there was no "revolt" in Kashmir and no "movement of protest", as alleged by Pakistan. In fact there was complete communal harmony in that part of India, and even during the episode of the theft of the holy relic not a single incident had taken place to mar the friendship of the various communities living in Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah's release also proved that the situation in Kashmir was absolutely normal. The Government of India would oppose Pakistan's proposal to invite Sheikh Abdullah, as his status was that of a private citizen

of India. The parties before the Council were India and Pakistan and they alone could decide upon the composition of their delegations. During all its deliberations concerning Kashmir, India had always kept in mind not only the peace and happiness of its people and the inter-communal unity prevailing there, but also the cause of inter-communal unity in the rest of the country. For that reason, India wished to emphasize that any disturbances in the status of Kashmir would result in serious trouble all over the sub-continent. The Kashmir question would not be solved by imposing a solution from outside or by a third party intervention in the direct discussion that the two countries might decide to have.

All members of the Council welcomed the improvement in the situation on the sub-continent since the Council's consideration of the question in February and March. They noted that communal disturbances had subsided and that talks between the Home Ministers of the two countries had begun. They hoped that those talks would be continued and would result in a further improvement of the atmosphere. They also welcomed the release of Sheikh Abdullah and stated that his talks with the Prime Minister of India were encouraging. They hoped that the parties would abstain from any actions which might aggravate the situation and that an improved atmosphere would encourage the two parties to resume direct negotiations on all of their differences.

Some members of the Council emphasized that the two parties should seek to find a solution of their dispute in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council and taking into consideration the wishes of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. They believed that in that respect the good offices of the Secretary-General could, if considered appropriate by the parties concerned, be of great assistance.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR stated that the Kashmir question, which was primarily a legacy of colonial rule, could best be settled by direct talks between the two countries without any outside intervention. It was also for the two parties to decide on the question of recourse to the Secretary-General.

On 18 May, the President stated that he had tried to carry out the task entrusted to him by the Council. Despite every effort it was not possible to reach unanimity on one of the important points. He was thus unable to present an over-all conclusion, but he had set forth the points where agreement existed among the members of the Council and the different views that had been expressed on another point. In the second part of the report, the President stated that while a number of members of the Security Council felt that the Secretary-General of the United Nations might eventually give useful assistance to the parties to facilitate the resumption of negotiations on the question of Jammu and Kashmir or to assist them in carrying out these negotiations if they should meet with any difficulties, other members of the Council expressed the view that the negotiations between India and Pakistan might be complicated by the intervention of any outside elements, and that the parties should be left to come to agreement on the very principle of turning to the Secretary-General. The India-Pakistan question would remain on the agenda of the Council.

21. Complaint by Panama

On 10 January 1964, Panama requested the Security Council to consider a grave situation which had arisen between Panama and the United States in connexion with the Panama Canal. Panama charged that the situation had been brought about by the repeated threats and acts of aggression of the United States which infringed the territorial sovereignty of Panama and constituted a serious danger to international peace and security.

On the same date, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) informed the Security Council that at the joint request of the Governments of Panama and the United States, and with their consent, the Inter-American Peace Committee of the OAS had decided to travel to Panama to investigate the situation and to recommend measures for the settlement of the dispute.

The Council included the item in its agenda at a meeting held on 10-11 January and invited the representative of Panama to participate in the discussion.

The representative of Panama stated that on 9-10 January his country had been the victim of an unprovoked armed attack by United States forces in the Panama Canal Zone in which twenty persons had been killed and over 300 wounded. It was not the first act of aggression committed in recent years by the United States against Panama. The present incidents had arisen in connexion with the implementation of an agreement between Panama and the United States whereby the flags of both countries should fly together at certain places and on certain buildings in the Canal Zone. United States residents of the zone, however, had done all they could to prevent the implementation of the agreement and as a concession to their views the United States Governor of the Canal Zone had arbitrarily decided that in some places neither flag should be hoisted. Nevertheless, United States students at a school in the Canal Zone had decided, on their own initiative, to fly only the United States flag. Such an act of contempt for an international agreement and such a challenge to the nation and people of Panama, the representative of Panama declared, had greatly disturbed the Panamanian community, with the result that a number of Panamanian students and citizens had decided to hoist the Panamanian flag at those places where it should legally be hoisted. The reply of the police of the Canal Zone and of the military forces garrisoned there was to open fire with machine-guns on the peaceful demonstrators. Under the Canal Treaty of 1903, Panama had granted the United States certain limited rights which were necessary for the construction, maintenance and protection of the Canal, but Panama had always maintained its sovereignty over the Canal Zone. The United States, however, had unilaterally arrogated to itself functions and prerogatives in the Canal Zone to the detriment of Panama's rights. The status of the Canal, which was a source of permanent discord, should be changed. Panama could not continue to be subjected to treaties which had been imposed upon it and which were injurious to its interests. He hoped that lasting solutions would be found which would guarantee the well-being and economic development of Panama.

The representative of the United States regretted the tragic and needless loss of life in Panama. The

incidents in the Canal Zone were a matter of extreme concern to his Government, especially since they had put a blot on the record of the long, friendly relationship between the two countries. His Government was doing everything possible to restore and maintain peace and order in the Canal Zone. He rejected the charges made by Panama and said that violence had started after a group of Panamanian high school students had been permitted by United States Zone authorities to move peacefully to the Balboa High School within the Zone for the purpose of raising the Panamanian flag. On the way out of the Zone some students had become unruly and had damaged property; the Zone police, however, had escorted them to the zone boundary and most of them had peacefully withdrawn. Subsequently, since the police had been unable to maintain order, the United States armed forces had assumed responsibility for the protection of the Zone. There was no evidence that either the police or the army had ever gone outside the Zone, and they had only taken minimum measures to insure the safety of the Zone and its residents. Since the Inter-American Peace Committee was on its way to Panama, the problem should continue to be dealt with in the regional forum, in accordance with Articles 33 and 52 of the United Nations Charter.

The representative of Brazil stated that his Government viewed the situation in Panama with grave concern. He proposed that the President of the Security Council be authorized to appeal to the Governments of Panama and the United States to bring to an immediate end the exchange of fire and the bloodshed, and to request that they impose the utmost restraint over the military forces under their command and the civilian population under their control. Such an appeal would strengthen the decisions of the regional organization, as both the Security Council and the OAS were concerned with the maintenance of peace and a just and peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The representative of the USSR supported the Panamanian complaint and considered that the Council should take immediate steps to put an end to the aggressive actions by the United States against Panama. The representative of Czechoslovakia said that events in Panama had been brought about by the unequal treaties which had been imposed upon Panama.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, China, Morocco and the Ivory Coast noted with satisfaction the action taken by the OAS, and expressed the hope that a solution to the problem might be found within the regional forum.

The Brazilian proposal was accepted by the representatives of Panama and the United States, and was supported by the majority of the members of the Council, on the understanding, however, that the question remained on the agenda of the Council.

22. International Co-operation Year

The Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year, established by the General Assembly on 19 December 1962, made a report to the Assembly in October 1963. The purpose of the Year was to draw attention to the existing co-operation among States in the hope that increased awareness of it would gradually lead to intensified co-operation. The Preparatory Committee recommended, therefore, that

emphasis should be placed on continuing activities which involved international co-operation rather than on specific activities to be carried out only during the year 1965. It felt, however, that it was within its competence to recommend a review of specific United Nations programmes and activities and an assessment of their achievements. It also felt that it should only make recommendations concerning activities of a non-controversial character in order to elicit support from the entire membership. The aim of the Year would be promoted by bringing into relief those activities which commanded universal agreement but which were frequently overshadowed by problems leading to division among Member States. A principal emphasis of the Year should be widespread publicity concerning international co-operation achieved through the United Nations system. A possible theme for the Year was "Peace and progress through co-operation". It also expressed the view that if the invitation of the Mayor of San Francisco to hold a commemorative meeting of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1965 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter were accepted, no financial obligations should accrue to the Organization.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee, the General Assembly on 21 November 1963 adopted resolution 1907 (XVIII), in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, designated 1965 as International Co-operation Year and established a Committee for the International Co-operation Year. The Assembly requested the Committee to draw up and co-ordinate plans for the Year and to organize and prepare for suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations. The Assembly called upon all Member States, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned to take note of this designation, to publicize to the widest extent feasible the activities of international co-operation and their efforts to strengthen these activities, and to formulate such plans or programmes as seemed to them appropriate to promote the purposes of the Year.

The President of the Assembly appointed the following as members of the Committee: Argentina, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic. The Committee met regularly in the course of 1964 and made available to Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned information on the plans and proposals for the International Co-operation Year as they developed.

The Committee endorsed the suggestion to launch an appeal to Member States that they give consideration to the early ratification of those multilateral instruments of which the Secretary-General performs the depositary function, and which have attained limited application or have not come into force because of a lack of the required number of ratifications. The Committee also considered that it would be most appropriate if, during 1965, universities were to include in their regular courses on international relations some study of the extent of existing international co-operation. It hoped that Governments would consider this proposal carefully.

The Committee considered that with the great increase in international contact it would be advantage-

ous to have more common symbols, known technically as glyphs, which are independent of national languages. It called attention to the importance of glyphs as a means of communication and the advantages to be gained through their further elaboration. It also recommended that Member States should consider issuing a stamp or a series of stamps using the design of the United Nations stamp commemorating the International Co-operation Year. Moreover, the Committee approved a design for a medallion to commemorate the Year and the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations.

In addition, in order to promote public awareness of the scope and extent of the accomplishments in various areas of co-operation among the nations, the Committee drew up a calendar in which areas of international co-operation were ascribed to specific months during 1965.

23. Consideration by the Fourth Committee of the question of Oman

The question of Oman has been on the agenda of the General Assembly each year since the fifteenth session in 1960. Until the eighteenth session in 1963, the question had been considered by the Special Political Committee and, although that Committee had recommended resolutions at each session, none had been adopted by the Assembly, the necessary two-thirds majority not having been obtained.

It will be recalled that at the seventeenth session, on 11 December 1962, the representative of the United Kingdom stated in the plenary meeting that the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, while preserving his position, was prepared to invite, on a personal basis, a representative of the Secretary-General to visit the Sultanate to obtain first-hand information.

Early in 1963, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Herbert de Ribbing, Swedish Ambassador to Spain, as his Special Representative on the question of Oman. Mr. de Ribbing visited Oman during May and June 1963 and submitted his report to the Secretary-General in August 1963.

In his report, the Secretary-General's Special Representative stated that his mission had travelled some 900 miles during its visit to the interior, stopped in some twenty towns and villages and interviewed eighty-six representative persons. The mission had been told that there had been no active warfare since January 1959 and that, in general, there had been much exaggeration in the claims made in broadcasts concerning incidents and sabotage. Many of the people interviewed had stated that they would not like to see the Imam and his brother return. Others, however, had commented that they would not object to their return provided they made their peace with the Sultan. With regard to the status of the Imamate, the Special Representative stated that his mission did not have the time, nor did it consider itself to be competent, to evaluate the territorial, historical and political issues involved. The mission expressed the hope that an amicable and peaceful solution might be found through conciliation and negotiation.

The question of Oman was considered by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session upon the request of thirteen Arab States. These States charged that the people of Oman were still being denied their

right to freedom and independence and maintained that, in view of the continued policy of repression pursued by the United Kingdom and that Government's failure to end its colonial rule in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Assembly should once again consider the question of Oman and deal with it as an essentially colonial problem.

On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly allocated the question to the Fourth Committee for consideration. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and a communication from Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, stating that he continued to hold sole responsibility for all matters within his territories which were sovereign and independent, were not subject to any form of trusteeship and were in no sense non-self-governing. The Fourth Committee heard two petitioners on the item, Mr. Faris Glubb, representing the Committee for the Rights of Oman and Sheikh Talib bin Ali-Hani, representative of the Omani delegation.

During the debate, the representatives of the Arab States, supported by a number of other representatives, declared that the question of Oman could not be properly understood except in the light of the colonial régime maintained in the southern and eastern parts of the Arabian Peninsula. This colonialism manifested itself in various forms, some areas being known as colonies, while others were controlled under the name of protectorates or pseudo-legal arrangements imposed by the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century. Among the manifestations of colonialism in Oman were a series of treaties imposing heavy and unreasonable obligations, the dismemberment of Oman, repression of the people, armed British attacks on the people and British presence and domination. The territory was therefore of the colonial type, a *de facto*, if not a *de jure*, protectorate, whose people were being deprived of their right to self-determination and independence. The mission undertaken by the Special Representative suffered from limitations which had reduced its importance, and, as the report indicated, it was incomplete in many respects. The fundamental aspect of the question was not whether Oman had the right to be independent of Muscat but whether the people of Oman should be assisted in throwing off the British colonialist yoke, imposed on them by recent armed attacks and, in doing so, liberating their brothers of Muscat. The question should be referred to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that Oman was neither a British colony nor a part of a British colony. The relationship between the United Kingdom and Muscat and Oman was outlined in the Treaty of 1951, which was clearly a treaty between two independent countries. Nor could it be maintained that British assistance to the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman created a "colonial situation". Armed rebellion against a legitimate Government did not establish the right to self-determination on the part of the rebels, nor did it bring into play on their behalf the provisions of the Declaration. Moreover, the Special Representative's report indicated that the rebel cause enjoyed little or no support and that there was no truth in the allega-

tion that extensive warfare was continuing. Since the country was at peace and there had been no fighting for more than four years, nothing remained of the so-called question of Oman. The Committee, therefore, should refuse to recommend further discussion of the matter inside the United Nations.

Other representatives noted that, whereas previously the question of Oman had been posed as a question of aggression by one State, Muscat, against another, Oman, now what was being sought was the end of colonialism not only in Oman but also in Muscat. The Special Representative's report was an honest one and useful to those desiring impartial information, but, as its author had stated, it was not complete. The problem of Oman was still obscure and confusing.

At the conclusion of the general debate, eighteen States submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would recognize the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence and invite 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 examine the situation in Oman and report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. In response to comments by a number of delegations that the paragraph recognizing the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence prejudged the issue, the sponsors agreed to delete it.

A second draft resolution was submitted by thirteen Latin American States, by which the General Assembly would decide to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of five Member States appointed by the President to examine the question of Oman and report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session. The Committee decided to give priority to the thirteen-Power draft resolution and approved it by a roll-call vote of 95 to 1, with 7 abstentions. The Committee then decided not to vote on the eighteen-Power draft resolution. On 11 December 1963, the Assembly adopted by a roll-call vote of 96 to 1, with 4 abstentions, the resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee, as resolution 1948 (XVIII).

The President of the General Assembly appointed Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal as members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Oman. At its first meeting on 21 April 1964, the Committee elected Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan) as Chairman and Mr. Fernando Volio Jiménez (Costa Rica) as Rapporteur.

On 11 May 1964, the Chairman announced that the Committee was meeting in closed session and had begun a study of the documentation already available to it. It had agreed that the mandate given to it by the Assembly covered all aspects of the question of Oman and it intended to make an exhaustive study of any problem it deemed to be germane to the issue. In particular, it would study and evaluate the territorial, historical and political issues involved in the problem. The Committee would give every opportunity to the parties directly concerned, and to Member States concerned in the area and the question, to place their views before it and to discuss them in detail with the Committee. The Committee looked forward with confidence to receiving co-operation from the parties concerned and would announce its plans to visit the area when they were completed.

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CHAPTER III

The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

A. General background

The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which is contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), was adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, on 14 December 1960. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, decided to establish a Special Committee of seventeen members nominated by the President of the Assembly to examine the application of the Declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress of its implementation.

At its seventeenth session, the Assembly, by resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, decided to enlarge the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members. The members of the Special Committee are as follows: Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika (as from 6 May 1964, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. By that same resolution, the General Assembly invited the enlarged Special Committee to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence; to propose specific measures for the complete application of the Declaration; to submit to the General Assembly in due course, and not later than at its eighteenth session, a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all the Territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration; and to apprise the Security Council of any developments in these Territories, which might threaten international peace and security.

In its report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, the Special Committee stated that, although it had met almost continuously from February to October 1963, it had not been able to complete the task assigned to it. However, it had established a preliminary list of sixty-four Territories to which the Declaration applied and would complete the list at its meetings in 1964. It had examined the implementation of the Declaration with regard to twenty-six of these Territories, although

its examination of five of them had not been completed. The Special Committee drew attention to the amount of time that was needed for a thorough examination of each Territory, and pointed out that, in its examination of many Territories, it had heard and questioned petitioners, and that, in the cases of Southern Rhodesia, Aden and British Guiana, it had been necessary to establish Sub-Committees. Moreover, it had had to re-open its discussion on particular Territories because of the failure of Administering Powers to implement resolutions of the General Assembly. The Special Committee also pointed out that it had considered all the Territories in Africa included on its preliminary list, and that while the twenty-six Territories it had considered covered an area of 2.4 million square miles, with a population of about 37 million, the Territories it had not yet considered covered an area of 226,000 square miles, with a population of almost 8 million.

The Special Committee also indicated in its report that, in accordance with paragraph 8(a) of resolution 1810 (XVII) by which it was invited to apprise the Security Council of any developments in the Territories which might threaten international peace and security, it had transmitted to the Security Council its resolutions and reports on Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The action by the Security Council on these reports is described in chapter II.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the report of the Special Committee in plenary meetings. It also decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee the chapter on Territories under Portuguese administration. The Assembly decided further that petitioners on other Territories with which the Special Committee was concerned should be heard by the Fourth Committee. The chapters of the Special Committee's report on Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa were considered by the Fourth Committee under the separate items relating to these two Territories.

At the conclusion of the debate on the item in plenary meetings, the General Assembly adopted a general resolution on the item, as well as separate resolutions on Aden, Malta, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and British Guiana. In addition, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted

resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese administration.

By resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, which was adopted by a roll-call vote of 95 to none, with 6 abstentions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence. The General Assembly deeply regretted the refusal of certain Administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly. It requested the Administering Powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and visiting groups. The General Assembly also invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any Territory examined by it which might threaten international peace and security.

The Special Committee began its meetings in 1964 on 25 February and has met continuously since that date. In organizing its work, the Special Committee decided that it would consider in plenary meetings the Territories it had already considered in previous years. With regard to the Territories on its preliminary list which it had not yet considered, the Special Committee decided that these Territories should be divided into three groups and referred for consideration and report to three sub-committees to be appointed by the Chairman. The Special Committee has, to date, considered, in plenary meetings, Southern Rhodesia, Aden, Malta and South West Africa. Its three sub-committees have begun their consideration of thirty-five Territories referred to them. In addition, one sub-committee has been entrusted with the task of drafting the report on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of other international companies having interests in South West Africa, as called for in General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963.

The consideration of individual Territories by the Special Committee and by the General Assembly is set out in separate sections below.

B. Consideration of individual Territories

1. Southern Rhodesia

The Special Committee's consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia in 1963 is described in the annual report of the Secretary-General for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963.

As has already been noted in section A of the present chapter, the Special Committee transmitted to the Security Council its resolution of 20 June 1963 and its report on Southern Rhodesia. The consideration of Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council in 1963 is described in chapter II of the present report.

At its eighteenth session the General Assembly considered the question of Southern Rhodesia as a separate item and allocated it to the Fourth Committee.

After hearing, as petitioners, Mr. Robert Mugabe, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Mr. T. George Silundika, Secretary for Publicity, Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution on Southern

Rhodesia by a roll-call vote of 85 to 2, with 11 abstentions. On 14 October 1963, the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 13 abstentions, adopted this draft resolution as resolution 1883 (XVIII).

By this resolution, the General Assembly invited the United Kingdom Government not to transfer any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty to its colony of Southern Rhodesia, as at present governed, but to await the establishment of a government fully representative of all the inhabitants of the colony; not to transfer armed forces and aircraft to its colony of Southern Rhodesia, as envisaged by the Central African Conference held in 1963; and to put into effect the General Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolutions 1747 (XVI) and 1760 (XVII).

During the Fourth Committee's further consideration of this question, the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories informed the Committee of the action taken by the Secretary-General in response to the request to him contained in resolution 1760 (XVII).

On 18 October 1963, the Fourth Committee, by a roll-call vote of 79 to 2, with 19 abstentions, approved a second draft resolution on Southern Rhodesia. On 6 November 1963, this draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 73 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as resolution 1889 (XVIII).

By this resolution, the General Assembly expressed deep regret that the United Kingdom Government had not implemented the various resolutions of the General Assembly on Southern Rhodesia; called upon the United Kingdom Government not to accede to the request of the present minority government of Southern Rhodesia for independence until majority rule based on universal adult suffrage was established; again invited the United Kingdom Government to hold without delay a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties of the Territory would take part with a view to making constitutional arrangements for independence on the basis of universal adult suffrage, including the fixing of the earliest possible date for independence. It urged all Member States, and in particular those having the closest relations with the United Kingdom Government, to use their influence to the utmost with a view to the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Southern Rhodesia; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and requested him to continue to lend his good offices to promote conciliation in the Territory, as stated in resolution 1760 (XVII), and to report both to the General Assembly during the eighteenth session and to the Special Committee on the results of his efforts.

In accordance with the request contained in this resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly on 11 December 1963. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that he had transmitted the text of resolution 1889 (XVIII) and had received a letter in reply. In this letter the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom had recalled the difficulties in the way of his Government's compliance with the United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia and had stated that his Government thought it right to inform the United Nations of its policy regarding Southern Rhodesia's constitutional status; he had also stated that his Government's intention was to work towards a solution to the problems which faced the

Territory in a manner best calculated to achieve such a solution. The Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that, bearing in mind the mandate given to him, he had also undertaken conversations with representatives of African countries in the hope that the Organization of African Unity might assist in preparing the ground for initiating discussions with the other parties concerned.

The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held in March 1964. At the conclusion of the general debate on this question, two resolutions were adopted.

In the first resolution, adopted on 23 March by a roll-call vote of 18 to none, with 5 abstentions, the Special Committee deplored the continued refusal of the United Kingdom Government to implement General Assembly and Special Committee resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia; once more invited the United Kingdom Government to hold without delay a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties of the Territory would take part; urged further the United Kingdom Government to warn emphatically the minority settler government against the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence and to take appropriate measures to prevent the implementation of such a declaration; and called upon the United Kingdom Government to declare categorically that independence would not be granted to Southern Rhodesia until majority rule had been established in the Territory on the basis of universal adult suffrage. By the same resolution, the Special Committee requested all States to take, without delay, whatever measures they deemed appropriate to obtain from the United Kingdom Government the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and to refrain from supplying, in any form, arms and ammunition to the minority settler government of the Territory. Further, the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to communicate the text of this resolution to all Member States and to intensify his efforts with a view to the implementation of the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolution 1760 (XVII). Finally, the Special Committee drew the immediate attention of the Security Council to the explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia, which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

The second resolution was adopted on 24 March by a roll-call vote of 21 to none, with 2 abstentions. By this resolution, the Special Committee requested the United Kingdom Government to use all its powers and prerogatives to save the lives of those who were condemned to death under the amended Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, and to ensure the release of all political prisoners. It also requested the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Kingdom Government and to report to the Special Committee on its implementation.

On 20 April 1964, following a statement by the Chairman concerning the restriction of Mr. Joshua Nkomo and other leaders, the Special Committee again took up the question of Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee had before it a message from the President of Ghana concerning the restriction of the African leaders, and heard statements by Mr. G. B. Nyandoro, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and Mr. Garfield Todd. On 27 April 1964, the

Special Committee adopted, by a roll-call vote of 19 to none, with 3 abstentions, a resolution whereby it requested the Government of the United Kingdom to take the necessary steps with a view to the immediate release of Mr. Nkomo and other political prisoners detained under the arbitrary laws of the minority Government of Southern Rhodesia, and requested the Secretary-General to communicate the text of this resolution to the United Kingdom Government and to report to the Special Committee at the latest on 4 May 1964.

On 4 May 1964, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Special Committee in accordance with the requests contained in the Special Committee's resolutions of 24 March and 27 April 1964. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that he had transmitted the Special Committee's resolutions to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom with a request for information concerning their implementation. In connexion with the resolution of 24 March 1964, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom had drawn attention to statements made by the representative of the United Kingdom in the Special Committee that the legislation referred to in the resolution was not the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government, and that it had no powers in relation to it; and further, that the cases to which the resolution was presumed to refer were *sub judice*. With regard to the Special Committee's resolution of 27 April 1964, the Secretary-General had been informed that the resolution had been forwarded to the United Kingdom Government.

On 30 April 1964, the Special Committee requested the Chairman to seek clarification of a statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom concerning a possible visit by a sub-committee to London. On 18 May 1964, following the announcement by the Chairman that the Government of the United Kingdom was prepared to receive a sub-committee in London and to discuss with it all questions relating to Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee decided to send a Sub-Committee composed of five members to London. The Sub-Committee was authorized to discuss with the United Kingdom Government the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning Southern Rhodesia and to report to the Special Committee without delay on the results of the discussions. On 21 May, the Chairman announced that, in accordance with this resolution, he had nominated the following as members of the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia: the Chairman of the Special Committee (Mali), Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Syria and Yugoslavia. On 22 May 1964, the Special Committee decided, by a vote of 18 to none, with 4 abstentions, to authorize the Sub-Committee to visit such places in Africa as it might consider necessary.

2. Aden

The Special Committee's consideration of Aden in the first part of 1963 is described in the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963. In that report it was indicated that the Special Committee had decided to send a sub-committee to Aden and the Aden Protectorates, to ascertain the views of the population and make recommendations for the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

At the conclusion of its consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee on Aden, the Special Committee, on 19 July 1963, adopted a resolution, by a vote of 19 to 3, with 2 abstentions, by which it approved the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

After stating its deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Territory, the continuation of which was likely to lead to serious unrest and threaten international peace and security, the Special Committee expressed its deep regret at the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to allow the Sub-Committee to go to the Territory; considered that the maintenance of the military base in Aden was prejudicial to the security of the region and that its removal was, therefore, desirable; and recommended that the people of the Territory should be allowed to exercise their right of self determination by means of a consultation to be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal adult suffrage. It called upon the Administering Power to repeal all laws restricting public freedom, to release all political prisoners, to allow the return of exiles and to cease forthwith all repressive action against the people of the Territory, in particular, military expeditions and the bombing of villages. It called further on the Administering Power to make the necessary constitutional changes with a view to establishing a representative organ and setting up a government for the whole of the Territory in accordance with the wishes of the population, such legislative organ and government to be constituted following general elections to be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage and with full respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Special Committee also recommended that arrangements should be made for an effective United Nations presence before and during these elections and that conversations should be opened, without delay, between the Government resulting from these elections and the Administering Power, for the purpose of fixing a date for the granting of independence and the arrangements for the transfer of power.

On 11 December 1963, at the conclusion of its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution on the question of Aden by a vote of 77 to 10, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1949 (XVIII). By this resolution, the terms of which were almost identical with that adopted by the Special Committee on 19 July 1963, the General Assembly, in addition, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the Administering Power, to arrange for an effective United Nations presence before and during the elections. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of the resolution.

In the course of its consideration of the item concerning Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly heard Mr. M. S. Basendwah, representative of the Peoples Socialist Party and the Aden Trades Union Congress, who drew attention to the situation in the Territory as a result of the declaration of a state of emergency there. Following the debate on the question, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution on the situation in Aden by a roll-call vote of 42 to 20, with 28 abstentions. On 16 December 1963, the General Assembly, by a vote of 53 to 23, with 31 abstentions, adopted this draft resolution as resolution 1972 (XVIII).

In the preamble to this resolution, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern at the critical and explosive situation in the Territory as a result of the state of emergency, and at the arrests, detentions and deportations, a situation which constituted a denial of fundamental rights and endangered peace and security in the region. In its operative paragraphs the General Assembly urged the Government of the United Kingdom to take, as a matter of urgency, measures which would be most effective to secure the immediate release of the nationalist leaders and trade unionists, and an end to all deportations of residents of the Territory.

The Special Committee, at its meetings in 1964, considered the question of Aden in March and April and again in May. At his request, the Special Committee invited the representative of Yemen to participate in its meetings during the consideration of this question.

The Special Committee heard, as petitioners, Mr. S. A. Alhabshi, Secretary-General of the South Arabians League and Mr. Basendwah.

In accordance with the request made to him by the General Assembly in resolution 1949 (XVIII), the Secretary-General submitted two reports to the Special Committee on the implementation of that resolution. In these reports, the Secretary-General indicated that he had transmitted the resolution and had received, in reply, a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom. After recalling that his Government's representatives had voted against the two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative had informed the Secretary-General that the United Kingdom representatives in the Special Committee had given a full account of the current position in the Territory and that his Government had nothing to add to these statements.

At the conclusion of its debate, the Special Committee, on 9 April 1964, adopted a resolution on the question of Aden by a vote of 19 to 3, with 2 abstentions. By this resolution, the Special Committee urged the Administering Power to implement General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII) and to lift the state of emergency in the Territory. It also decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Aden to study and keep under constant review the situation in the Territory, to establish contacts with the Administering Power with a view to implementing resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1949 (XVIII), to arrange, in consultation with the Administering Power, for visits to the Territory, and to make such other visits as might be deemed necessary. The Special Committee also requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution.

The members of the Sub-Committee on Aden, who were nominated later by the Chairman of the Special Committee, are Cambodia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On 7 May 1964, on the proposal of the representative of Iraq who drew attention to recent events in the Territory, the Special Committee decided to resume consideration of the question of Aden. On 11 May, the Special Committee adopted, by a roll-call vote of 18 to 3, with 2 abstentions, a resolution by which it deprecated the military action of the British authorities in Aden against the people of the Territory, urged the United Kingdom Government to cease forthwith all military measures in conformity with paragraph 4 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colo-

nial Countries and Peoples, and called the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area as a result of those actions.

In accordance with this decision, the Secretary-General, on 11 May 1964, transmitted the text of the resolution to the President of the Security Council.

3. Malta

The Special Committee's consideration of Malta in 1963, is described in the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963.

Following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, on 11 December 1963, unanimously adopted resolution 1950 (XVIII) on the question of Malta. By this resolution, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Malta would obtain independence not later than 31 May 1964; expressed the hope that no new obstacle would hinder Malta's accession to independence by that date; and congratulated the Governments of Malta and the United Kingdom on the steps taken towards the achievement of the aims set out in the Declaration.

At its meetings in 1964, the Special Committee decided to give priority to the consideration of the question of Malta, after having heard as a petitioner, Mr. Anton Buttigieg, Deputy Leader of the Malta Labour Party.

At the conclusion of its consideration of the question, the Special Committee, on 30 April 1964, agreed to a consensus by which it noted that there were controversies between the various political parties concerning the Constitution for the Territory and, while noting with satisfaction that the accession of Malta to independence was envisaged for 31 May 1964, appealed to the Administering Power to take the necessary steps to ensure the transfer of power to the people of Malta in conformity with their freely expressed will and desire, and in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration. The Special Committee requested the Administering Power to take steps to see that all political parties in Malta enjoyed the same freedom of expression so that the real and legitimate aspirations of the people would be safeguarded.

4. South West Africa

The Special Committee's consideration of the question of South West Africa in 1963 is described in the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963.

As indicated in section A of the present chapter, the Special Committee transmitted to the Security Council its resolution and report on South West Africa. An account of the Security Council's consideration, in 1963, of the Special Committee's report is contained in chapter II of the present report.

The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, considered the question of South West Africa as a separate item and allocated it to the Fourth Committee.

The Fourth Committee heard the following persons as petitioners: Mr. N. Mbaeve, representing the South West Africa National Union (SWANU); the

Reverend M. Kooper, representing the South West Africa United National Independence Organization (SWAUNIO); the Reverend Michael Scott; Mr. B. Bassingthwaite; Mr. M. Garoeb; and Mr. J. Kungu, representing the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO).

Following its consideration of the question, the Fourth Committee approved, by a roll-call vote of 82 to 6, with 16 abstentions, a draft resolution on the question of South West Africa. On 13 November 1963, the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 84 to 6, with 17 abstentions, adopted this draft resolution as resolution 1899 (XVIII).

By this resolution, the General Assembly condemned the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations, and considered that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constituted an act of aggression.

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue his efforts with a view to achieving the objectives stated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 1805 (XVII); (b) to invite the Government of South Africa to inform him of its decision regarding the provisions of those paragraphs not later than 30 November 1963; (c) to report to the Assembly immediately after he had received the reply of the Government of South Africa.

Further, the General Assembly decided to draw the attention of the Security Council to the present critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. It also urged all States which had not yet done so to take, separately or collectively, the following measures with reference to the question of South West Africa: (a) refrain forthwith from supplying in any manner or form any arms or military equipment to South Africa; (b) refrain also from supplying in any manner or form any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa; (c) refrain from any action which might hamper the implementation of the present resolution and of the previous Assembly resolutions on South West Africa.

Finally, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee: (a) to continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII); (b) to consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of the mining industry and the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation; (c) to report on these questions to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.

In response to the request contained in this resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly on 2 December 1963. In his report, the Secretary-General indicated that he had received a reply to his request for information from the Government of South Africa. In this reply the Government of South Africa stated that, because of the case pending before the International Court of Justice, the matter was *sub judice*, and the South African Government could not be expected to comment in detail on the resolution, nor could it consider whether outside expert advice was necessary in connexion with its plans for

the further development of the Territory until it had studied the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission of Inquiry, which had not yet been submitted. The South African Government reiterated that there was no shred of truth in the allegation that the present situation in South West Africa constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. After stating that it was apparent that certain States were deliberately attempting to build up an atmosphere of crisis in order to secure a pretext justifying intervention by the Security Council, the South African Government expressed its confidence that the majority of the members of the Council would recognize that the peace, order, stability and growing prosperity in South West Africa constituted an effective refutation of the charge.

After considering this report, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 88 to 2, with 3 abstentions. On 17 December 1963, this draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1979 (XVIII) by a roll-call vote of 89 to 2, with 3 abstentions.

By this resolution, the General Assembly, after considering that the reply of the Government of South Africa demonstrated that that Government persisted in its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations with regard to South West Africa and considering further that the situation in South West Africa was seriously disturbing international peace and security, condemned the Government of South Africa for its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and for its non-compliance with Assembly resolutions concerning the Territory. The General Assembly also requested the Security Council to consider the critical situation prevailing in South West Africa.

On the recommendation of the Special Committee and the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly, on 13 November 1963, unanimously adopted resolution 1900 (XVIII) on petitions concerning South West Africa. By this resolution the Assembly drew the attention of the petitioners to the Special Committee's report on South West Africa, to the Secretary-General's report on special educational and training programmes for South West Africans and to the resolutions on the question of South West Africa adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

The Special Committee, at its meetings in 1964, took up the question of South West Africa in April and May. In reply to an invitation from the Special Committee to participate in its debates on this question, the Permanent Representative of South Africa informed the Special Committee that apart from South Africa's consistently stated attitude on the constitutional position, acceptance of the invitation would be incompatible with the principle it had repeatedly conveyed to the United Nations that because of the proceedings before the International Court of Justice, it was incumbent not only upon the parties to those proceedings but also upon the United Nations to comply with the *sub judice* principle.

The Special Committee heard as petitioners Mr. B. Bassingthwaite, Mr. N. Mbaeve and the Reverend M. Kooper, who represented SWAUNIO.

At the conclusion of its consideration, the Special Committee, on 21 May 1964, adopted a resolution on the question of South West Africa by a roll-call vote of

21 to none, with 3 abstentions. In the preambular paragraphs of this resolution, the Special Committee noted with concern that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Odendaal Commission of Inquiry would result in the partition and disintegration of the Territory of South West Africa and its absorption into South Africa. It also recalled that in paragraph 6 of resolution 1514 (XV) the General Assembly had declared that: "Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

In the operative paragraphs, the Special Committee called upon the Government of South Africa to desist from implementing the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and considered that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constituted an act contrary to international law and a clear violation of the Mandate and the Charter of the United Nations, which would endanger international peace and security.

The Special Committee also requested the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to establish the office of a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative in South West Africa, and to report to the Special Committee on the measures taken by States in compliance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1899 (XVIII).

Finally, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 25 May 1964, the Secretary-General transmitted this resolution to the President of the Security Council.

5. British Guiana

The Special Committee considered the question of British Guiana at its meetings in March, April, June and July 1963, and again in October 1963.

During its consideration of the Territory, the Special Committee heard the following persons as petitioners: Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Leader, Peoples National Congress; Senator C. V. Nunes, Minister of Education, British Guiana; Mr. Andrew L. Jackson, Vice President, the British Guiana Trades Union Council; Mr. Brindley H. Benn, Vice Premier, British Guiana.

On 27 June 1963, the Special Committee accepted the Chairman's statement of consensus expressing its interim decision on the question of British Guiana, by which it decided, as an interim measure, to appoint a sub-committee to seek, together with the interested parties, the most suitable ways and means of enabling the country to accede to independence without delay.

The Sub-Committee on British Guiana was composed of Mali (Chairman), Syria (Rapporteur), Chile, Iran and Sierra Leone. In its report, which was introduced to the Special Committee on 8 October 1963, the Sub-Committee stated that after its efforts to proceed to British Guiana had proved unsuccessful, because of the refusal of the United Kingdom to agree to such a visit, the Sub-Committee had invited Dr. Jagan and Mr. Burnham to come to New York, where discussions had taken place. Although British Guiana's two political

leaders had not been able to agree on the formation of a coalition Government, they had decided to pursue their negotiations further and, as an interim measure, they had asked the Sub-Committee to make a number of recommendations to the Special Committee. One of these recommendations was that the Secretary-General should be requested to appoint a team of constitutional experts to study conditions on the spot and to help the parties concerned to arrive at a constitution acceptable to them.

During the consideration of this report, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Special Committee that, on 4 October 1963, his Government had announced that the Premier and the two Opposition leaders had been invited to a conference in London on 22 October 1963 which, it was hoped, would lead to solutions to the problems responsible for the breakdown of the 1962 conference.

The Special Committee, having noted the observations made by the representative of the United Kingdom, unanimously approved the report of the Sub-Committee on 8 October 1963.

Following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, on 11 December 1963, adopted resolution 1955 (XVIII) on the question of British Guiana by a vote of 78 to none, with 21 abstentions. By this resolution, the General Assembly, after noting with deep regret that the Government of the United Kingdom had not permitted the Sub-Committee to visit British Guiana and regretting that at the recent constitutional conference on British Guiana no date for independence was set, called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to fix, without delay, the date for the independence of British Guiana in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory.

The Special Committee, at its meetings in 1964, has not yet taken up the question of British Guiana. However, in May 1964, it heard as a petitioner Mrs. Janet Jagan, Minister for Home Affairs of British Guiana.

6. Territories under Portuguese administration

The Special Committee's consideration of Territories under Portuguese administration in 1963 is described in the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963.

As indicated in section A of the present chapter, the Special Committee transmitted to the Security Council its resolution and its report on Territories under Portuguese administration. An account of the Security Council's consideration, in July 1963, of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration is contained in chapter II of the present report.

The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, allocated the chapter of the Special Committee's report on Territories under Portuguese administration to the Fourth Committee for consideration. The Fourth Committee heard the following persons as petitioners: Mr. F. Lele, representing NTO-BAKO Party; Mr. A. Kita, representing the Comité de l'Unité Nationale Angolaise; Mr. E. C. Mondlane, representing the Frente da Libertação Moçambique; Messrs. D. J. M. Mabunda and J. Sakupwanya, representing the União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique; Mr. Holden Roberto, representing the Government de la République Angolaise en

Exil; Mr. H. Galvão; Professor Leo de Sousa, Mr. Antonio de Fonseca, Mr. Remo da Silva, Mr. Wolfgang Doss de Souza.

In connexion with Mr. Galvão's request for a hearing, the Fourth Committee considered an opinion given by the Legal Counsel, at its request, on the question of the rights of transit to the Headquarters district. After considering the matter, the Fourth Committee, on 14 November 1963, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the Government of the United States, the necessary steps to ensure the safety of those petitioners coming to the United States to testify before one of the Committees of the United Nations during their transit to and from the Headquarters as well as during their stay in New York.

At the conclusion of its consideration, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration by a roll-call vote of 87 to 3, with 12 abstentions. On 3 December 1963, the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 91 to 2, with 11 abstentions, adopted this draft resolution as resolution 1913 (XVIII).

In the preambular paragraphs of this resolution, the General Assembly recalled, in particular, the Security Council resolution of 31 July 1963 which urgently called on Portugal to implement five measures relating to the granting of independence to all the Territories under its administration, and noted with deep regret and great concern the continued refusal of the Government of Portugal to take any steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. In the operative paragraphs, the Assembly requested the Security Council to consider this question immediately and to adopt measures to give effect to its own decisions, particularly those contained in the resolution of 31 July 1963.

On 3 December 1963, the President of the General Assembly transmitted the text of this resolution to the President of the Security Council.

An account of the Security Council's consideration of the question, including the resolutions it adopted, is contained in chapter II of the present report.

The Special Committee plans to take up the consideration of this question during its meetings in 1964.

7. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

The Special Committee considered Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland at its meetings in July 1963.

At the conclusion of its consideration, on 26 July 1963, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on these Territories by a vote of 17 to 3, with 2 abstentions. By this resolution it recommended the General Assembly to reiterate its request that the Administering Power take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them; to request the Administering Power, once more, to convene immediately a constitutional conference for each of the Territories to devise democratic constitutional arrangements, which would lead to general elections based on universal suffrage and thereafter to immediate independence; to call upon the Republic of South Africa to declare unequivocally that it would not attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of these three Territories before and after their accession to independence;

to study, as a matter of urgency, all measures for guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of the three Territories; and to make increasing efforts to provide the Territories with economic, financial and technical assistance commensurate with their special needs, through the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies.

On 11 December 1963, following consideration of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (resolution 1954 (XVIII)) by a vote of 78 to 3, with 16 abstentions. By this resolution the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Special Committee relating to land and constitutional matters and solemnly warned the Government of the Republic of South Africa that any attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of these three Territories would be considered an act of aggression. It also requested the Secretary-General to provide the economic, financial and technical assistance through the United Nations programmes, as recommended by the Special Committee.

8. Fiji

The Special Committee considered the question of Fiji at its meetings in June and July 1963. At the conclusion of its consideration, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by a vote of 19 to 1, with 3 abstentions, by which it invited the Administering Power: (a) to work out, with the representatives of the people of Fiji, a new constitution providing for free elections conducted on the principle of "one man, one vote", and the creation of representative institutions; (b) to take immediate steps for the transfer of all power to the people of the Territory in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire and without any conditions or reservations; (c) to endeavour, with the co-operation of the people of Fiji to achieve the political, economic and social integration of the various communities.

On 11 December 1963, following consideration of the report of the Special Committee at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly adopted this resolution as resolution 1951 (XVIII) by a vote of 78 to none, with 21 abstentions.

9. Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara

The Special Committee considered these Territories at its meetings in September 1963. At their request, the Special Committee invited representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania to attend the meetings.

The representative of Morocco stated that Ifni and what was known as Spanish Sahara were Moroccan territories that were being administered by Spain, under a tacit agreement with Morocco that meant that the two Governments were under a mutual obligation to consider the procedure for the transfer of sovereignty. The representative of Mauritania stated that his Government believed its contacts with Spain would lead to a negotiated settlement of the problem of the so-called Spanish Sahara, which was an integral part of Mauritania. The representative of Spain stated, in reply, that his Government had no doubts regarding its rights in Africa.

On 20 September 1963, the Chairman announced that the Special Committee, after hearing the statements

of the representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania on Ifni and Spanish Sahara, felt that it lacked time to continue the debate on these Territories and had decided to postpone its consideration of them until its next session. He also announced that the Committee could not conclude its consideration of Fernando Póo and Río Muni and, at the same time, appealed to the Government of Spain to speed up the process of decolonization in them, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

10. Gambia

The Special Committee considered the question of Gambia at its meetings held in September 1963.

At the conclusion of its consideration, on 13 September 1963, the Special Committee unanimously adopted a resolution by which it declared that the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) must be applied to the Gambia without delay and invited the Administering Power to comply with the provisions of that resolution.

11. Gibraltar

The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar at its meetings in September 1963.

At his request, a representative of Spain was invited to attend meetings of the Special Committee during its consideration of this Territory. The representative of Spain recalled that his Government had always considered the Territory as part of its national soil, and had always expressed reservations about the transmission of information on Gibraltar by the United Kingdom. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the question of sovereignty was not within the competence of the Special Committee, but that his Government had no doubt as to its sovereignty over the Territory of Gibraltar and he wished to reserve his Government's rights on the question.

During its consideration of the Territory, the Special Committee heard the following persons as petitioners: Mr. Joshua Hassan, Chief Member of the Legislative Council and Mayor of Gibraltar; and Mr. P. Isola, Independent member of the Legislative Council.

After hearing a number of speakers, the Special Committee decided to postpone further consideration of Gibraltar until the next session.

12. Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar

The Special Committee considered these Territories together, at its meetings in July 1963.

On 19 July 1963, the Special Committee agreed to a consensus on Kenya, by which it welcomed the undertaking by the Administering Power to grant independence to the Territory on 12 December 1963, and expressed the hope that Kenya would be an independent State by that date, at the latest.

On the same date, the Special Committee agreed to a consensus on Zanzibar, by which it noted the results of the general elections held in July, and the statement of the Administering Power that a conference would be held to take up measures aimed at the final transfer of powers and to set a date for independence. The Special Committee requested that the date for inde-

pendence be set without delay, in view of the desire of the people of Zanzibar for immediate independence.

On 22 July 1963, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, a resolution on Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by which the Special Committee noted with appreciation the decision to dissolve the Central African Federation in accordance with the wishes of the people; expressed the hope that the process of dissolution would not be delayed, and that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would accede to independence immediately; and requested the Administering Power, in consultation with the elected Governments, to fix the earliest possible date for accession to independence.

Following consideration of the report of the Special Committee by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly on 11 December 1963, unanimously adopted a resolution on the question of Northern Rhodesia (resolution 1952 (XVIII)). By this resolution, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that elections would be held in Northern Rhodesia in January 1964; expressed the hope that

Northern Rhodesia would achieve its independence in the nearest possible future and requested the Administering Power, in consultation with the newly elected Government of Northern Rhodesia, to fix a date for independence; and expressed the hope that no new obstacle would burden the Territory's accession to independence by the date referred to above.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1953 (XVIII) on the question of Nyasaland, by which the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Nyasaland would obtain independence not later than 6 July 1964; expressed the hope that no new obstacle would hinder the Territory's accession to independence by that date; and congratulated the Governments of Nyasaland and the United Kingdom on the steps taken towards the achievement of the aims set out in the Declaration.

By resolutions 1975 (XVIII) and 1976 (XVIII) respectively, unanimously adopted on 10 December 1963, the General Assembly decided to admit Zanzibar and Kenya to membership of the United Nations.

REFERENCES

Activities of the Special Committee in 1963

Report of the Special Committee: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/5446/Rev.1.

Consideration by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session

For the relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

CHAPTER IV

Economic and social questions

(1) BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

A. *The world economic and social situation*

1. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

In accordance with Council resolution 916 (XXXIV), paragraph 13, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth session a report on the "Activities of the United Nations and related agencies in the immediate future". A preliminary version of the report, which was prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, had been submitted to the Special Committee on Co-ordination in February 1963, and some valuable suggestions made by the Committee had been incorporated.

The Secretary-General's report contained a concise statement of the main activities planned for the next two or three years by all the organizations of the United Nations system. These activities related to the basic factors of economic growth as set forth in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) and were identified with the Development Decade.

Among the wide range of activities of the United Nations system, the important ones for the Development Decade were: assistance in the formulation and execution of national development plans; education and training at many levels; assistance in the exploration and development of natural resources; assistance in industrialization and in international trade.

The Council, having considered the Secretary-General's report and the comments of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, decided that the progress report requested under paragraph 13 of Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) should be prepared for the 1965 summer session of the Council in the form of a consolidated report, with special emphasis on activities of primary importance for the United Nations Development Decade. This request was contained in part I of Council resolution 984 (XXXVI) adopted on 2 August 1963.

The above-mentioned Council resolution contained two additional requests, which have a bearing on the United Nations activities during the Development Decade. In part II of its resolution 984 (XXXVI) the Council requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to the Council at its 1964 session a draft framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields. The purpose of this framework was to classify the activities of the

United Nations system under the United Nations Development Decade functionally rather than by agencies. The draft framework will be submitted to the Council at its 1964 summer session.

In part III of the same resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General, assisted by the regional economic commissions and in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the IAEA, to report to the Council at its 1964 session on the degree to which the objectives of promoting close inter-relationships among the various world-wide and regional planning institutes, had been attained. The attainment of such objectives would ensure complementary action among those bodies and avoid undesirable overlapping and competition in the planning and operations.

2. WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

The *World Economic Survey, 1963* was prepared for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session. Part I of the *Survey* consisted of the papers prepared in the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies for the use of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The early publication of these papers would make them available to a wider audience—in academic as well as in government circles—and so would contribute to a broad public discussion of the issues. Part II of the *Survey*, which was issued as a separate volume, contained an examination of recent events in the world economy.

The papers included in part I of the *Survey* were addressed to the broad problem of trade as an instrument for economic development of the developing countries. They dealt with the following topics: (1) a review of trends in world trade; (2) a review of world trends in gross domestic product; (3) trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth; (4) international trade and its relation with national development planning, policies and institutions; (5) access to markets for primary commodities in the industrial countries: existing obstacles and measures for trade expansion; (6) stabilization of international commodity markets; (7) measures for the expansion of markets of the developed countries for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of the developing countries; (8) financing for an expansion of international trade; and (9) international compensatory financing of the effects of changes in the terms of trade.

Part II of the *Survey* analysed the world economic situation in 1963 and the outlook for 1964. It noted that the current period was one of continued and general economic growth in the industrial countries, of appreciable improvement in the state of external balance of the primary exporting countries, and of further economic expansion, though generally at a slower pace than in the recent past, in the centrally planned economies.

The rise in economic activity in the industrial countries in 1963 represented a further continuation of the upswing of 1961 and 1962. In North America and Japan, the expansion was well balanced; but in several countries of western Europe, an increasing excess of demand over supply was reflected in a higher rate of increase in prices and a worsening in the balance of trade. In these countries, the early months of 1964 were characterized by efforts to contain the inflationary pressures that were emerging.

The primary exporting countries benefited greatly from the reversal in the trend in commodity prices which occurred towards the end of 1962. This resulted in an almost universal improvement in their terms of trade and a widespread increase in export earnings with a consequent easing of the balance-of-payments strains that had affected many of those countries since 1959. Production appeared to have risen moderately in most of the developing countries but as agriculture continued to lag in some of them and there was no immediate expansion in imports, available supplies were not sufficient to support any marked rise in consumption. In a few countries, moreover, demand ran even further ahead of supply than it had in previous years and there was some accentuation of the wage-price spiral.

In the centrally planned economies, industrial production continued to increase at high rates, although the pace of expansion slackened. In several of these countries, the extremely severe winter caused considerable losses in agriculture and also influenced industrial output. Recent developments have led to the introduction—most prominently in the Soviet Union—of a number of measures for achieving rapid improvements in agriculture. The reduction or the elimination of imbalance between agriculture and industry has been emphasized in several centrally planned economies. Efforts have also been directed towards making improvements in planning and management as well as towards increasing the international division of labour through the expansion of foreign trade, both within the group of the centrally planned economies and with the rest of the world.

3. WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

At its thirty-sixth session the Economic and Social Council had before it the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*, prepared in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO and submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 830 A (XXXII). In its resolution 975 B (XXXVI), the Council expressed its concern over the unsatisfactory pace of social progress, appealed to the industrialized and developing countries to intensify their joint efforts to accelerate the industrial and agricultural development essential to social progress, and invited all the international organizations participating

in technical assistance to take account of the importance of developing human resources.

The Council approved the theme of the next *Report on the World Social Situation*; as proposed by the Secretary-General and agreed upon by the Social Commission, it would deal with "Motivation for development". Several members stressed the importance and timeliness of the subject. The Council also took note of the Secretary-General's proposals for a study of methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning and of the views of the Social Commission thereon.

In resolution 975 C (XXXVI), adopted on the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council urged the regional economic commissions to pay special attention to the participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and implementation; recommended that the commissions prepare their work programmes and determine priorities in such a way as to encourage, in their regions, the inclusion of social and economic projects that would contribute to economic development, immediate social objectives, and fundamental social institutional changes; and further recommended that the commissions examine, and draw conclusions from, their respective regional chapters in the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation* and make all necessary provision for the effective discharge of their responsibilities in the social field, as well as those in the economic field.

The General Assembly at its eighteenth session considered the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation* and the comments of the Council. The value of the information and the usefulness of the analysis with regard to the less developed countries were stressed. Some members felt that the report did not give a sufficient account of social conditions and progress throughout the world, particularly in the more industrialized regions. Other members drew attention to the conclusion of the report that the gap between the economically developed and the less developed countries had further widened in some respects and emphasized that this placed a responsibility on the United Nations to assist in finding means of helping to change the situation for the developing countries, particularly through the diffusion and practical application of methods of planning for integrated economic and social development. The importance of land reform and modernization of agriculture for economic and social development was also emphasized. Several members pointed out that training of national cadres should be considered within the general context of industrial development and the diversification of a country's total economy; others stressed the urgency of rectifying the deterioration in the terms of trade of the developing countries, and the need for these countries to process their primary products so as to stabilize and raise their living standards. Some delegations considered that the work programme of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the future world social reports should be oriented increasingly towards such subjects as agrarian reform in less developed countries, methods of accelerating industrialization, the role of the State and the public sector in the development of national industry and in the planning of economic and social development, distribution of income and differences in levels of living as factors motivating development, ways of accelerating the training of national personnel, and the elaboration of programmes

for using the means released as a consequence of disarmament.

In its resolution 1916 (XVIII) the General Assembly recommended that Governments of developing countries should assist their people to become aware of the need for economic development, as well as for progress and social justice, and invited the Economic and Social Council to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the United Nations Development Decade into concrete realities. It also invited the Governments of the developing countries to prepare specific targets to be achieved in the major social sectors during the second half of the Decade (1965-1970), integrating those targets with economic plans, programmes or projections for the same period and setting forth the volume and types of external resources that would be required to achieve them. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Decade to cover priorities of international action in social matters as well as the major targets of social development in the different less developed regions. He was also requested to undertake extensive studies of basic social problems and of the measures adopted for their solution. The results of these studies would be incorporated into future *Reports on the World Social Situation*. The co-operation of the specialized agencies, and other United Nations organs was invited, and the United Nations was requested to continue to facilitate and encourage the training of national cadres.

At its thirty-sixth session the Council confirmed the election by the Social Commission of five members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Several members took the opportunity to join with the representative of the Secretary-General in an expression of appreciation to the Netherlands Government for the gift which made the establishment of the Institute possible, and welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for the organization and location of the Institute. It was agreed that the Institute could make a valuable contribution to the work of the United Nations. The Board held its first session in Geneva in 1963 and, *inter alia*, tentatively approved the work programme and the various administrative and financial arrangements.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1674 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 903 (XXXIV), a Working Group of Experts on the integration of social development plans with over-all development planning met at Addis Ababa in October 1963. The purpose of the meeting was to intensify work in connexion with problems of planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development. Among the subjects under discussion were the social and institutional factors in development planning; the determination of social standards and goals, and the interrelationship of social goals with economic goals and their consistency; the administrative aspects of social planning; and the data and research requirements for the integration of social development planning with over-all development planning.

A European Expert Meeting on the Problems and Methods of Social Planning, organized within the framework of the European Social Welfare Programme in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe, was held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, from 4 to 11 November 1963. The meeting was followed by a

study tour which included visits and discussions with planning officials in Yugoslavia. The Group discussed the relation of economic and social planning, the relation between social policy and social planning, the role of the population in social planning, and the nature of the social needs to be measured on the one hand and the actual problems of measurement on the other. The discussions concluded with a recommendation for a European seminar on social planning in 1964.

Case studies on planning for balanced social and economic development in the Sudan and in India were issued. The case studies on India, the Netherlands, Poland, Puerto Rico, Senegal and Yugoslavia were selected for joint publication in a printed volume.

B. Trade and development

1. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held from 23 March to 15 June 1964 in Geneva in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 963 (XXXVI) and in the light of General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII). It was preceded by a third session of the Preparatory Committee, held from 3 to 15 February 1964 at United Nations Headquarters. At the second session of the Preparatory Committee held in June 1963, the issues and problems relating to the main substantive items of the provisional agenda had been identified and a list of proposals was drawn up. The Council had approved the provisional agenda of the Conference subject to modification by the Preparatory Committee. It had also approved the Preparatory Committee's recommendations regarding the levels of representation, rules of procedure and invitations to inter-governmental economic organizations. The Secretary-General submitted a list of organizations which would be chiefly interested in the work of the Conference, and the Council later acted on it. At its third session the Preparatory Committee reviewed the provisional agenda for the Conference and noted an assurance by the Secretary-General of the Conference that his report would cover the main subjects mentioned in the debate. The consensus at the third session was that the agenda was broad enough to cover all problems facing the Conference.

The Conference, the largest of its kind ever held, was attended by representatives of 120 States and by representatives of United Nations specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations. It was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and policy statements were made by heads of delegations, most of whom were Cabinet Ministers. During the twelve-week period, thirty-six plenary meetings were held. The Conference completed its work on 16 June 1964. Five Committees of the Whole gave detailed study to the items on the agenda: the First Committee, on international commodity problems; the Second Committee, on trade in manufacture and semi-manufactures; the Third Committee, on the improvement of invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade; the Fourth Committee, on institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade; and the Fifth Committee, on expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and implications of regional economic groupings. A General Committee

composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur of the Conference and the Chairmen of the five Main Committees co-ordinated the work and prepared the Final Act.

In the Final Act of the Conference, the participating States expressed their determination to achieve the high purposes embodied in the United Nations Charter "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom". Recognizing that the designation of the 1960's as the United Nations Development Decade reflected world-wide concern with the urgent necessity of raising standards of living in the developing countries, the Conference focused attention on the basic problem requiring solution—the persistent tendency during the development process, towards external imbalance. This is reflected in difficulties which developing countries experienced in trying to increase the sale of their products at remunerative prices and had placed a limit on the extent to which they could finance the purchase of capital goods and machinery for development. These difficulties had been aggravated by a deterioration in the terms of trade of these countries. While making progress on the adoption of general and special principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development, equally important was the adoption by the Conference of a large number of resolutions on such matters as primary commodities, industrial products, the financing of development and institutional arrangements. These resolutions represented a concerted effort to close the "trade gap" and to satisfy the growing import needs of developing countries.

In connexion with primary commodities, the Conference firmly stated the need to extend the range of commodity agreements in order to secure remunerative, equitable and stable prices and ensure satisfactory access to the markets of developed countries. It also stressed other aspects such as competition from synthetics. In the case of certain primary commodities, the Conference looked forward to the gradual reduction and elimination of obstacles to imports and domestic taxes which discouraged consumption in developed countries. It gave approval to the establishment of a commission on commodity arrangements and policies and also recommended the study and preparation of a programme of action for the organization of commodity trade.

In view of the slow growth of international demand for primary commodities, however, the Conference saw an urgent need for the diversification and expansion of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures. In this connexion also the need for increased access to markets through the elimination of quantitative restrictions and discriminatory tariffs was stressed. At the same time, an intensive effort to secure agreement on a preferential policy in favour of industrial exports from developing countries led the Conference to establish a committee of experts to examine the problem and propose practical solutions.

Another aspect of the work of the Conference concerned measures for development financing to supplement the measures to close the "trade gap". First, the Conference achieved clarification of the General Assembly's earlier recommendation in its resolutions 1522 (XV) and 1711 (XVI), of the target figure of financial resources to be supplied by developed countries to developing countries. Secondly, the Conference recognized the need for compensatory financing when a

developing country's export earnings fell short of requirements for development financing. It recommended that the International Bank study the feasibility of such financing, and it also recommended that a group of experts study measures for dealing specifically with the deterioration in the terms of trade. The Conference recognized that external financing should be linked to development plans, should cover part of internal financing where that was essential, and should be usable for the purchase of capital goods in other countries as well as locally.

The Conference proposed that the General Assembly establish, within the United Nations framework, machinery to promote concrete action, national and international, called for by the resolutions. The proposal provided for a periodic conference and a trade and development board with committees on commodities, on manufactures and on invisibles, and on financing. The Conference proposed the establishment of conciliation machinery designed to secure agreement between parties before a vote was taken, on recommendations of specific nature for action affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries. Accordingly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to appoint a special committee to submit recommendations on such conciliation machinery to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

2. WORK ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROBLEMS

Commodity Survey, 1963

Because of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) did not hold its usual session in April-May 1964. The *Commodity Survey* which is normally prepared for the Commission was submitted to the Trade Conference. In accordance with resolution 977 (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council, some of the basic statistical material was presented early in the Conference; the Survey proper (*Commodity Survey, 1963*) was made available later. It contained an analysis of the world commodity situation as it had developed in 1963 and early 1964. This was a period of widespread price recovery in the wake of continued high levels of consumption and poorer crops in a number of important trading countries.

Conferences and meetings relating to commodity problems

Despite the recent price recovery, international markets for primary commodities continued to be a matter for concern. In the face of great uncertainty with regard to the future course of prices, the search for international solutions for commodity problems is being pressed forward.

A United Nations Sugar Conference was held in London on 3 and 4 July 1963 to consider action to be taken on the expiry of the International Sugar Agreement of 1958 at the end of 1963. The Conference adopted the text of a protocol to the expiring Agreement of 1958, extending until the end of 1965 that part of it which was in force. The protocol provided for the study by the International Sugar Council of the bases and framework of a new agreement to succeed the Agreement of 1958. Governments representing over 60 per cent of the votes of sugar-importing countries and 70 per cent of the votes of exporting countries

scheduled in the Agreement having become parties to the protocol, it entered into force on 1 January 1964.

The first session of the International Coffee Council established under the Agreement negotiated in 1962 was convened by the Secretary-General in London on 29 July 1963. Its deliberations continued until 24 August 1963. The Agreement entered into force at the end of 1963. As of April, 1964, twenty exporting and sixteen importing countries accounting for no less than 90 per cent of world exports and 86 per cent of world imports of coffee had become parties to the Agreement.

The Secretary-General also convened a United Nations Cocoa Conference in Geneva from 26 September to 26 October 1963. The Conference considered the draft of an international agreement prepared by the FAO Cocoa Study Group. While there was a consensus as to the form which a cocoa agreement might take, the Conference adjourned without reaching conclusions on specific terms, particularly as to the level of prices. The Conference requested the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA), to keep under review further discussions and developments relating to cocoa and to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time.

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group, for which the Secretary-General has continued to provide the secretariat, held its seventh session in Geneva from 4 to 7 November 1963. It was preceded by a meeting of its Special Working Group, which reported on possible inter-governmental arrangements for lead and zinc. The Study Group decided that the subject should be kept under review.

Also before the above-mentioned meetings, the United Nations *Ad Hoc* Committee on Tungsten held a second session on 28 and 29 October. The Committee considered the possibility of setting up a Tungsten Study Group, but agreed for the present to work through the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to direct its attention to specific and immediate short-term action. The *Ad Hoc* Committee met for a third session in New York from 23 to 25 March 1964, after receiving a report by its Technical Group on the problems of the tungsten market. It recommended that a further detailed report be submitted by an expanded Working Group on methods for dealing with the serious situation in tungsten, which would include views on feasible short-term inter-governmental arrangements.

The international commodity councils concerned with olive oil, tin and wheat as well as those concerned with sugar and coffee continued to administer the agreements negotiated under United Nations auspices. The various international commodity committees and study groups continued to keep the market situation under review and in some cases to consider the longer-term prospects for their particular commodities.

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements held its twenty-second meeting in January 1964. The Committee considered a suggestion by the Organization of American States that a study group be established for copper and decided to keep the position under review. With a view to advising the Secretary-General, the Committee also gave attention to the various commodity agreements in force or projected. In connexion with the strengthened economic provisions of the new Inter-

national Olive Oil Agreement (1963), the Committee noted the consideration being given by the administering council to an agreement on prices to be used in international trade in olive oil. With regard to resumption of the United Nations Cocoa Conference, the Committee stressed the need for continuity in efforts to develop stabilization agreements irrespective of current market conditions. At this session, held before the opening of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Committee also undertook a comprehensive review of inter-governmental commodity agreements setting out its experience of the preparatory stages, the negotiations at conferences, the period between conferences and entry into force of agreements, operations under agreements and procedures for their renewal. The Committee also reported on inter-governmental consultation and action relating to individual commodities in 1963.

C. International economic assistance to less developed countries

1. INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF CAPITAL TO LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

In response to General Assembly resolutions 1035 (XI), 1522 (XV) and 1711 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 780 (XXX) and 923 (XXXIV), a progress report on the "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1960-1962" was submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. The report summarized the latest available data on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations during 1960-1962. A more complete and detailed version of the report was subsequently prepared for submission to the Council at its thirty-seventh session.

The report indicated that the net flow of funds from the developed market economies to the rest of the world had increased significantly from 1960 to 1961 but had declined somewhat in 1962. The bulk of the funds had gone to the developing market economies. While the net inflow received by the developing countries had continued to expand, the expansion in 1962 had been smaller than in the preceding year. The Far East had received the major share of the total funds flowing to the developing countries, and Africa had been the second largest recipient. The report noted that there had been a significant easing of financial terms of official loan commitments to the developing countries. The credits granted by the centrally planned economies to the developing countries had also increased significantly from 1960 to 1961, but had apparently declined sharply in 1962. It was pointed out, however, that the information for 1962 was still incomplete.

A related study entitled "Financing for an expansion of international trade", prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, dealt with a number of major problems and policy issues relating to international aid and trade. This study, which was subsequently reprinted as chapter 8 of the *World Economic Survey, 1963. I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies*, examined (a) trends in the flow of long-term external finance to the developing countries; (b) aid problems, institutions and procedures; (c) measures to increase the flow of external assistance and to improve its terms; (d) obstacles to the flow of private capital and measures for promotion of the flow;

(e) export credit and insurance as an instrument of trade expansion; and (f) economic aid and technical assistance to the developing countries from the centrally planned economies.

2. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Taxation

In order to keep up to date the information on the rapidly expanding network of agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion, the seventh supplement to volume IX of the series *International Tax Agreements*, which publishes the texts of new agreements, was issued in June 1963, the eighth supplement in August 1963 and the ninth supplement in May 1964. The second supplement to volume VIII of the series, entitled "World Guide to International Tax Agreements" will be issued in 1964. It will bring the information on the current status of all tax agreements up to 1963.

The use of tax incentives for the encouragement of investments was covered in the report on "Financing for an expansion of international trade" submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and in the fourth report on the "Promotion of the international flow of private capital" submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session. The latter report also contained up-to-date lists of tax incentive laws and international tax agreements covering under-developed countries and territories. A number of countries requested advice, during the year, on their proposed new tax incentive legislation.

Two volumes of the *World Tax Series* dealing with the tax systems of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America were issued by the Harvard University Law School's International Program in Taxation. This series is prepared in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat.

Technical assistance missions on taxation were provided to the Governments of Algeria, British Guiana, Cameroon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Malta and Trinidad and Tobago, while missions appointed earlier continued their work in Burundi, Ethiopia, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Rwanda and Venezuela. Training of government officials was provided through fellowships for study abroad, including six fellowships at the special course in taxation at the Harvard University Law School.

A noteworthy development was the growing demand for assistance in the harmonization of national tax systems and policies in connexion with regional economic integration schemes and political federations. The Governments of the five member countries of the Central American Common Market requested assistance in a major study of their national tax systems with a view to their reform and possible harmonization. In Africa, the tax and fiscal implications of possible associations between Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in East Africa and Senegal and Gambia in West Africa were examined by United Nations technical assistance experts at the request of the respective Governments.

The progress achieved in land tax valuation and administration through long-term United Nations technical assistance projects in Jamaica and Ghana attracted the interest of other Governments, and requests for

similar assistance were received during the year from several of them.

Financial policies and institutions

A report on "Promotion of the international flow of private capital" was prepared for submission to the Economic and Social Council at the thirty-seventh session, as requested under Council resolution 922 (XXXIV). This report was the fourth in the series begun in 1958, and in this issue emphasis was placed on the role and functions of the specialized financial institutions (international and regional as well as national institutions in both capital-supplying and capital-receiving countries) in mobilizing and canalizing private capital to the developing countries. In this connexion, the Secretary-General of the Conference also prepared a special study of "Practical steps involved in a transformation of the Special Fund into a United Nations Capital Development Fund" for submission to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1936 (XVIII).

The agreement establishing the African Development Bank was adopted at Khartoum on 4 August 1963 by a Conference of African Finance Ministers. The Conference was convened by the Economic Commission for Africa and had the endorsement of the Addis Ababa Meeting of African Heads of State. A special ECA Committee of Nine had drafted the Articles of Agreement of the Bank on the basis of extensive consultations carried on by members of the Committee in all African capitals as well as in most financial centres outside Africa. All but three of the independent African States qualified for membership in the Bank had signed the Agreement by the 31 December 1963 deadline. Ratifications may be deposited up to 31 July 1965. By 21 May 1964 ten Governments had deposited ratifications and five more had completed part of the deposit procedure. It is therefore expected that the Agreement will enter into force in the near future. The Khartoum Conference set up a Preparatory Committee of Nine with the task of pursuing the early establishment of the Bank and facilitating its entry into operation once the Agreement had come into force. Assistance to this Preparatory Committee is being provided both by the Secretariat and under the technical assistance programme.

A study entitled "Export credits for financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries" was presented to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session. The study dealt extensively with the trade aspects of capital goods and the implications of export credit financing on the balance of payments of developing countries. This report was also submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In connexion with the Secretariat's efforts to facilitate the access of Governments to foreign sources of development capital through information, guidance and training services pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1715 (XVI), the Governing Council of the Special Fund decided at its eleventh session, to request the Economic and Social Council to consider, as a vital activity of the United Nations Development Decade, the intensification of the United Nations programme of work in the study, collection and dissemination of information on sources and conditions of external finance so as to provide a service which would enable developing countries to have prompt and syste-

matic access to needed information in this field, giving due regard to the financial implications of providing such a service.

The Secretariat arranged a number of studies of these subjects, in co-operation with major international and regional agencies. Advisory services were provided to more than fifteen countries on the effective mobilization and utilization of domestic savings, insurance institutions, banking organization and operation, and the balance of payments and foreign exchange.

In 1963 seventy candidates from the developing countries were trained in financial matters. Nineteen candidates from seventeen African countries attended the special programme in financing of development offered at United Nations Headquarters. The central banking training programme organized by the Bank of France at the suggestion of the United Nations was attended by twenty-three candidates from ten African countries and a similar group programme offered for Latin American countries at the Latin American Centre for Monetary Studies was attended by nine fellows from five countries, sponsored by United Nations technical assistance. A number of fellows participated in the semi-annual in-service training course on tariffs and trade policies at GATT. The other fellows received training according to individual programmes arranged in the various fields of development financing, financial and credit management and insurance. A number of programmes were also organized at Headquarters for the various International Bank and International Monetary Fund training groups concerned with financing of economic development.

3. UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

In General Assembly resolution 1826 (XVII), the Committee on the United Nations Capital Development Fund was instructed to continue to study the need for international financing in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade and to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session. It was called upon to study the comments of Governments on the draft legislation (statute) for the fund; to propose practical measures designed to ensure the beginning of the fund's operations, with emphasis on the possible utilization of the existing machinery of the Special Fund for that purpose; and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in preparing the report on reconsideration by the economically advanced countries of possibilities of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment of the fund. The Council in turn was requested to transmit the Committee's report, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. The members of the Committee decided, however, that a session could not be held before the thirty-sixth session of the Council.

At the thirty-sixth session of the Council, several representatives expressed the view that existing institutions such as the International Bank and the International Development Association were adequate to take care of the needs which would be met by a United Nations capital development fund, and it was urged rather, that the resources of the existing institutions should be expanded. On the other hand, other representatives spoke in favour of a United Nations capital development fund and urged its early establishment.

The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund met in September 1963. The Secretary-

General had submitted to the Committee a report (E/3790 and Add.1) containing the replies of Governments submitted under Council resolution 921 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1826 (XVII). Their replies showed that there had been little change in the positions of Governments. The economically under-developed countries in general, and some economically advanced countries, continued to support the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund and generally favoured the Draft Statute, while most of the economically advanced countries felt that its establishment would not be realistic in present circumstances, owing to the lack of prospective resources. Some economically advanced countries and some economically under-developed countries expressed themselves in favour of extending the terms of reference of the United Nations Special Fund to permit it to enter the field of capital development. A substantial majority of the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to undertake a study of steps to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities.

The report was further discussed in the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. The General Assembly adopted resolution 1936 (XVIII) on the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund and recommended, as the Committee on the subject had recommended, a study of practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investments activities. This study was to be submitted, in the first place, to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

D. Planning for economic development

1. PROJECTIONS AND PROGRAMMING

At its thirty-six session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General concerning work on economic projections and development planning. The report included a work programme for the Economic Projections and Programming Centre in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Council took note of the work programme in its resolution 979 (XXXVI) and requested the Secretary-General to carry it out.

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report transmitting the study of a group of experts on planning for economic development. The experts had been appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) to assist him in conducting a study of the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries. The study submitted by the group of experts contained an analysis and description of methods of plan formulation, implementation and organization both in the private enterprise and the mixed economies, and in the centrally planned economies. The study also reviewed the interrelation between national plans and international policies. In its resolution 1939 (XVIII) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to place this study on the list of documents to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In pursuance of the work programme approved by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Projections and Programming Centre expanded its activities in the field of long-term economic projections. To disseminate the experience gained to date, the Centre prepared as its Report No. I, *Studies in Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregative Models*. The report was submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. The Centre also initiated work on projections for individual countries and for major sectors of the economy. The basic data were collected and standardized for programming with the aid of electronic computers.

2. THE BUDGET AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

A Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in the Countries of Central America—the eighth in a series of United Nations budget workshops—was held at San José, Costa Rica, from 18 to 30 September 1963.

The Workshop attached great importance to changes required in concepts and procedures, as well as classifications, which would facilitate the development of an integrated system serving the needs of both economic development planning and government budgeting. The working documents submitted by the Secretariat included a draft *Manual for Programme and Performance Budgeting* and several other studies dealing with the relationship between economic development programming and government budgeting. The Workshop further recommended that the Governments of the region adopt standard classifications of Government transactions for common use throughout the region. Such classifications, accompanied by item-by-item definitions, were included in an annex to the report of the Workshop, published early in 1964. The importance of training programmes in accounting and budgeting was stressed.

Documentation is being prepared for an Interregional Budget Workshop to be held at Copenhagen in August and September 1964. The discussions will centre on the problem of proper co-ordination between economic development programming and government budgeting with emphasis on the requirements of countries in economically less developed regions. The workshop will be attended by participants from Africa, Asia and the Far East, the Middle East, Latin America, North America and Europe.

As in previous years the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1963* contained information on major components of government expenditures and receipts and on public debt. Since the 1958 edition, thirty-three country tables have been revised on the basis of an economic classification supplemented by major functions of government expenditure reflecting the substantial progress made by governments in reclassifying public sector transactions.

Technical assistance activities in budgetary matters reflect the desire of governments to make the budget a more efficient instrument in carrying out plans for economic development. Assistance through expert missions in budgeting and accounting were given to countries in Africa, among them Mali, Senegal, Somalia and the United Arab Republic. The appointment of a regional budget adviser for Africa also facilitated the response to the request of Ethiopia and the Sudan for

short-term missions on economic development budgeting and government accounting. In Latin America, technical assistance was provided to Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago. In Asia, experts served in Cambodia, India, Nepal and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

E. Application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas

The Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth session his report on the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. The report provided a summary account of the organization and work of the Conference and included the Secretary-General's recommendations for action. Following its consideration of the report, the Council adopted resolution 980 A (XXXVI) by which it decided to establish an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Committee consisted of fifteen members appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments.

The Committee is to keep progress in the application of science and technology under review and propose to the Council practical measures for the benefit of the less developed areas.

In December 1963, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council by resolution 997 (XXXVI) increased the membership of the Advisory Committee from fifteen to eighteen, and subsequently appointed the members of the Committee.

The Advisory Committee, held its first session at Headquarters from 25 February to 6 March 1964. In its report, the establishment in the developing countries of a long-term scientific and technological policy geared to the Government's plan of social and economic development, and framed in recognition of the fact that the main scientific and technological resources of a country lie in its trained people; the establishment of one national central co-ordinating agency, closely connected with the development planning machinery, to deal with the whole problem of technical assistance; the creation of special publications in the technologically advanced countries and of national and regional centres in the less developed countries for information on science and technology relevant to development; the creation of "as it were an International Science Corps" through which the scientists of the developed countries could co-operate in the task of world development; the strengthening of the well-tried method of affiliation between universities and research institutes in developed countries and their counterparts in developing countries.

The Committee began discussions looking towards the selection of a short list of especially important problems of research or application on which an immediate world-wide attack might be launched. It outlined a method of reporting whereby the organizations of the United Nations family could help it keep progress in the application of science and technology under review. It decided that it would need the services of a small permanent secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat and that a focal point for matters relating to the application of science and technology should exist at each of the United Nations regional economic com-

missions. The Committee set up several functional working groups of its members to continue the examination of certain high priority problems between sessions, and three regional reviewing groups to follow closely the needs, opportunities and obstacles and appraise the applicability of specific findings to countries within the respective regions. The Committee also gave preliminary consideration to General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII) concerning the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development.

At its thirty-sixth session in May 1963 the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in assuming continuing responsibility for ensuring positive inter-agency co-operation in the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas, had decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Science and Technology. The Sub-Committee at its first session, held in Paris from 6 to 8 January 1964, adopted a report in the form of a draft communication from ACC to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology; the report was subsequently approved by members of ACC and formed the main document for the discussions of the Advisory Committee at its first session. At its second session, held in Geneva on 6-7 April 1964, the Sub-Committee considered the report of the first session of the Advisory Committee.

The report on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries was prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI) for submission, in the course of 1964, to the Committee for Industrial Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Part One of the report, entitled "Major characteristics of patent systems", contained a survey of national patent legislation essential to the understanding of the various issues raised in the General Assembly resolution. It provided information on pertinent legislation in both developed and under-developed countries, including the legislative changes made or contemplated in newly independent States.

In accordance with the General Assembly's intent, the study was primarily concerned with the treatment extended to foreign patentees. For this reason, considerable emphasis was placed upon the international patent system and the extension of patent protection to foreign inventors.

While the discussion in Part One did not attempt to cover all the rules governing patents, an effort was made to examine such major issues as the juridical basis of the patent grant, conditions of patentability, and government regulations relating to failure to work the patent, abuses of the patent privilege through restrictive business practices, public use of patented inventions, and regulation of assignment and licensing agreements.

Part Two, entitled "Effects of patents on the economies of under-developed countries" provided an economic analysis of the problem from the points of view of the actual transfer of technology; the import of patented products and processes; and the promotion of the process of invention and innovation through the indigenous technology of the developing countries themselves.

F. *Economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament*

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV), on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, a report by the Secretary-General was admitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth session in July 1963. The report reviewed the activities of Member States in studying and preparing for the economic and social adjustments that would be needed in the event of disarmament, and reviewed related activities of the Secretariat in co-operation with the appropriate agencies. The report also contained suggestions for further studies of the impact of disarmament on international economic relations. In its resolution 982 (XXXVI), the Council expressed the hope that Member States and the Secretary-General would continue to advance their work in this field. The Council also requested that the Secretary-General examine the feasibility of making an international study of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities, the demand for which would be significantly affected during and immediately following the transition period.

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), concerning a declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. The report dealt with the question of development plans and projects for an economic programme for disarmament, and reviewed the related activities of the Governments of developing countries and of the Secretariat in co-operation with the agencies. After considering the question, the Assembly adopted resolution 1931 (XVIII), in which it called on the Governments of Member States and the Secretary-General to continue their work on this subject and requested the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider all pertinent aspects of the question, including the possibility of establishing an *ad hoc* group to accelerate activities.

Both Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) and Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) called upon the Secretary-General to make further reports. The Secretary-General has prepared a single report on the economic and social aspects of disarmament for submission both to the Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.

At the thirty-seventh session of ACC in April 1964, the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency considered the economic and social aspects of disarmament and agreed to set up a committee of agency representatives to co-operate with the Secretary-General in developing a co-ordinated programme of work, it being understood that the Secretary-General would co-ordinate these studies.

G. *Development and provision of basic statistical information*

The International Trade Statistics Centre is now receiving quarterly data from Governments at a rate of about 600,000 individual flows of commodities per

month and the rate is increasing. The data, representing the statistics of about eighty-five countries, are being processed and stored on tape as they arrive. The more important of them are published in *Commodity Trade Statistics*, which appears about twice a month; full detail and re-arrangements useful for analysis are also issued. The tapes are also used to provide special tabulations giving additional detail or arrangements other than that of *Commodity Trade Statistics* to Governments, international organizations and others.

Changes in the value of trade between the developed and the less developed areas were analysed for the first time to distinguish price from volume changes. Annual data were compiled for each year since 1950 and for principal commodity classes based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

For the first time, regional and world index numbers of gross domestic product in constant prices were calculated and published in the 1963 *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. Also included in that publication were data in US dollars on the *per capita* gross domestic product for individual countries computed from figures in national currencies by the use of parity rates, in addition to official exchange rates.

A revision of the systems of national accounts has been undertaken with a view to extending and modifying the System of National Accounts and making available a detailed description of the concepts of the system of material product accounts and balances. Extension of the systems of national accounts involves the integration of inter-industry and other input-output tables and accounts on financial statistics into the system of accounts. A questionnaire has been circulated to central statistical offices and others in order to gather suggestions on the nature and direction of the revision.

World indexes of industrial production, including that of the USSR and Eastern Europe, are now being produced on a regular annual basis.

Plans have been drawn up for the 1970 World Census Programme of Population and Housing, with a view to (a) stimulating the taking of national censuses in those countries and territories where none has ever been taken and (b) promoting a decennial census in the other areas. The Programme is being developed with the assistance of regional working groups; the regional proposals will be synthesized into international recommendations.

Pursuant to a recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its twelfth (1962) session, an *Ad Hoc* Expert Group on Review of Sampling Terminology met at Geneva from 1 to 12 July 1963 to draw up a revision of the 1950 document on sample survey reports. The revision, entitled *Recommendations for the Preparation of Sample Survey Reports* was issued in 1964.

Aside from the training given at the long-term statistical centres operating in Africa since 1961-1962, a number of short-term training activities were carried out.

The Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East was held at Copenhagen from 25 August to 14 September 1963. This was the third in a series of seminars on this subject organized in Europe for participants from housing agencies and statistical offices in developing countries. The first, for European participants, was held at Zagreb in October 1961 and the second, for Latin American participants, at Copenhagen in September 1962.

A Seminar on National Accounts for Asia and the Far East was held at Bangkok from 1 to 15 June 1964.

A fourth European statistical seminar, held under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians and devoted to sampling in current statistics, was held at Budapest from 16 to 27 September 1963.

The Secretariat continued to collect and publish statistics showing the main economic and social characteristics of the world as a whole, the regions and the individual countries. In addition to the regular periodical publications (*Statistical Yearbook*, *Demographic Yearbook*, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*, *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*, *World Energy Supplies*, *Commodity Trade Statistics*, *Current Economic Indicators*, *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*), a revised and expanded version of *Patterns of Industrial Growth, 1938-1958* was issued.

A new publication, entitled *The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961* consists of two volumes. The first, issued in November 1963 and called *National Tables*, presented internationally comparable data on the industrial sector of almost 100 countries or territories at various stages of industrialization and characterized by differing economic and social systems. A number of statistical series measured the growth in industrial output and employment 1938-1961, in relation to the expansion in total output and in the agricultural and other sectors of the economy. Other statistics delineated the changes that had taken place during the period in the role of the industrial sector in each of the countries or territories and in the structure and character of their mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity and gas industries. Also given were measures of the labour and other resources employed in industrial pursuits and indicators of the relationship between the various inputs and the production of the industries. The second volume, *International Analyses and Tables*, will be issued in 1964.

In addition to the data publications, a *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics* was issued in October 1963.

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Population

The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session considered the request of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session that an inquiry be conducted among Governments on the problems arising from the

reciprocal action of economic development and population changes, and took note of the Population Commission's views on the subject. Members of the Council felt that the inquiry should be objective and scientific, though there were diverse opinions as to the scope of the inquiry and the manner of conducting it. The

Secretary-General undertook the inquiry in June 1963, inviting Governments to submit statements on aspects of the problems covered by the General Assembly's resolution which were considered important in each country. A summary report on the Government's responses was prepared for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, in the general debate on the report of the Economic and Social Council, again gave attention to population questions and the role of demographic factors in economic and social development. Among the problems mentioned as being affected by accelerated rates of population growth in developing countries were unemployment and under-employment, illiteracy, the housing shortage and migration from country to town. Some delegations thought that rapid population growth would necessitate an increase in efforts to achieve development goals; others were of the opinion that family planning was a necessary supplement to measures of economic and social development; while certain delegations expressed the view that population control should be opposed.

Preparations for the Second World Population Conference are proceeding. The Secretary-General reported on the progress of the arrangements for the Conference to the Population Commission at its twelfth session and the arrangements were endorsed by the Commission and noted by the Council in its resolution 933 B (XXXV). In compliance with this resolution, the Secretary-General presented a report on the site of the Conference to the Council at its thirty-sixth session and the Council decided to accept the invitation of Yugoslavia to hold the Conference there. The Secretary-General submitted a further report to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, which endorsed the plans. Pursuant to the Council's decision, an agreement for host facilities was concluded between the Government of Yugoslavia and the United Nations providing for the Conference to be held at Belgrade from 30 August to 10 September 1965.

The Council in its resolution 933 C (XXXV) endorsed the Population Commission's recommendations for intensification of demographic studies, research and training.

During the year under review, the United Nations provided technical assistance on population matters by supporting regional demographic training and research centres; sponsoring a regional conference on population problems in Asia; providing regional demographic advisory services in Asia and the Far East and in Central America; and providing experts to assist Governments in the analysis and use of recent census results and in the institutionalization of demographic research. The regional programmes of training and research at the demographic centres for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America were continued. The Latin American centre organized a Workshop on Comparative Fertility Surveys in Latin America.

A new United Nations regional demographic training and research centre, to serve countries of North Africa, was established in 1963 at Cairo.

The United Nations Asian Population Conference was held at New Delhi in December 1963. Over 200

persons attended, including representatives and observers from twenty-one countries and territories. Among the questions discussed were: the demographic situation and prospective population trends in Asia and the Far East; economic and social implications of prospective population trends; economic and social policies designed to promote fuller utilization of human resources; policies designed to affect population trends; promotion of research and training; and dissemination of knowledge on population matters.

The Conference concluded that: (a) the rapid growth in population in many countries of the ECAFE region was impeding their economic and social development and threatening the success of their efforts to reach satisfactory levels of living within a reasonable time; (b) the high proportion of young children in the population which results from a high birth-rate is an impediment to progress, especially in fulfilling educational targets; (c) rapid growth of population in the countryside increases pressure on the land while any consequent acceleration in migration creates additional problems of social and economic adjustment.

The sixth issue of the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations* was published in 1963. It included an article entitled "The Situation and Recent Trends of Mortality in the World", which summarized available information on the conditions and recent trends of mortality in various parts of the world, as an aspect of the world demographic situation. An outline of recent developments in medicine and public health, contributed by the World Health Organization, was also included.

B. Land reform

The 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation* threw light on land reform problems in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, and the regional economic commissions considered land reform in the context of national planning, particularly the relation between land reform and agricultural development and questions of agricultural-industrial balance.

At its thirty-sixth session, the Council considered the action taken by the Social Commission on the basis of a note by the Secretary-General on the contribution of land reform to social development, prepared in connexion with the third report on *Progress in Land Reform*; the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Community Development; and the report by the Secretary-General on the evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in rural community development. On the Social Commission's recommendation, the Council, in its resolution 975 D (XXXVI), called the attention of Member States to the importance of carrying out land reform programmes, where the need existed, in conjunction with adequate measures for community development; to the need for systematic planning and evaluation of such programmes; and to the value of exchange of information on land reform. The Council further called the attention of Members to the availability of international resources for the planning and execution of land reform programmes and the evaluation of their effect on social and economic development. It recommended joint field activities by the United Nations, FAO and other agencies concerned. It also recommended that due priority in the work programme be given to studies of land reform, with particular reference to general development planning

and the effect of land reform on social development; to fiscal and financial questions; and to community development. It also suggested to the specialized agencies concerned, especially FAO and the ILO, that efforts be made to accelerate research into the technical fields of land reform, including problems of employment in rural areas. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the fourth report on progress in land reform, to pay particular attention to the role of land reform in national development plans and to the implementation of land reform measures.

The financing aspect of land reform, which is important in social as well as economic terms, was discussed by the General Assembly. In its resolution 1932 (XVIII), the Assembly declared that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries as part of their economic and social development programmes and invited Member States and the international bodies concerned to strengthen their technical assistance to developing countries which were carrying out agrarian reform programmes and to give adequate consideration to requests for financial or any other appropriate aid for agricultural development made by developing countries within their land reform programmes, especially by those developing countries which had already committed national resources, including funds, in order to solve their respective agrarian problems. It also requested more extensive co-ordination and integration of agrarian reform and industrial development within the framework of national development plans, a study of the different approaches and methods of undertaking the financing, at the national level, of a comprehensive land reform programme, including the methods of financing by bonds; and it further requested the Secretary-General in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, FAO and international organizations concerned, to give prompt consideration to requests by developing countries to study the financial problems which they might encounter in connexion with their agricultural development within their land reform programmes and to examine the feasibility of achieving regional or international co-operation to meet their problems. It requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to continue rendering technical assistance at the request of Member States which had land reform programmes in progress, with a view to enabling them to organize information, popularization and guidance services to promote such programmes.

The general outline for the fourth report on *Progress in Land Reform* was prepared in co-operation with FAO and the ILO and transmitted to Member States with a request for information for incorporation in the report. The report will cover such subjects as developments in land reform since the third report was issued, land reform and technological advance in agriculture, land reform and employment, incomes and living conditions in rural areas, the financing of land reform, and the influence of land reform on economic and social development and its relation to it. Field studies have been initiated in selected countries in the various regions where significant data on the effects of land reform exist.

In the technical assistance programme, an increasing demand from Governments for advice and assistance in this field is also evident. In addition to experts in this field assigned by FAO, the United Nations provided

experts on land reform or land settlement to countries in Africa, Asia and the Far East and Latin America, as well as regional advisers to Asia and Central America.

C. Community development

On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council, in its resolution 975 E (XXXVI) drew the attention of Member States to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Community Development and in particular to the analyses and recommendations concerning the relationships between community development and national planning and land reform, co-operatives and rural credit; the role of local government and other local organizations in community development programmes and of the financial and technical support given to those programmes by government authorities at regional and central levels; the measures for research and the training of personnel at all levels. The Council expressed the hope that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies would co-operate to increase the effectiveness of technical assistance in community development. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Fund, TAB, UNICEF and the World Food Programme, to examine the possibility of making more effective, within the totals at their disposal, their assistance in the field of training and practical research and in organizing community development and land reform programmes adapted to national development plans.

The General Assembly considered the question of community development at its eighteenth session and in its resolution 1915 (XVIII) requested the Secretary-General, when establishing the activities of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, to suggest the desirability of including community action in the formulation of plans and programmes of economic development for the developing countries; to give special attention to the present and possible future contribution of community action towards the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade; and to prepare reports on experience and methods in various types of community action. The Assembly recommended that Member States, the specialized agencies and other international bodies should give special attention to the provision of technical and financial assistance to those countries which requested it for the purpose of planning and executing economic and social development schemes, especially in connexion with land reform, which made use of community action. It also requested the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and other international agencies providing technical and financial assistance to help Governments in preparing community development programmes as part of their national development, including projects for the establishment of rural centres to supply tools and equipment and to carry out research and provide training, in order to make programmes of community action as effective as possible.

Work is proceeding on studies dealing with the place of community development in general development plans, training for community development at the professional level, and the role of co-operatives in community development within the broad framework of economic development.

Technical assistance activities were extended to establish closer working relationships between community

development and national development plans. Nineteen countries continued to receive expert assistance in community development and four countries received expert assistance for the first time. The United Nations also sponsored several seminars, workshops, training courses and missions on community development and related subjects in the various regions. Some activities of special interest are described below.

In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, a community development training course was held at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, late in 1963, for the French- and English-speaking countries in East and Central Africa. The course was the third in a series organized on a sub-regional basis and was primarily designed as an intensive refresher training course in the techniques of community development for government officials engaged in the planning, administration, organization, training or execution of community development programmes on a national or regional basis. It was attended by eighteen participants from seven African countries.

A workshop on the role of local leadership in community development, held at Bangkok in August 1963, provided an opportunity for senior officials and experts of selected countries in the ECAFE region to exchange views and experiences on the changing needs of leadership, characteristics of new leadership roles, and educational opportunities for development of leaders' potential skills.

A study tour on community development methods and techniques in Asia was organized in November 1963 by ECA in co-operation with the United Nations, ECAFE and the Governments of the Philippines, Thailand, India and Pakistan for senior community development officials from nine African countries. The participants thought that such interregional visits were of great value in broadening the understanding of community development, which was becoming world-wide in its application, and of its contribution to over-all economic and social welfare, and that they should be organized more frequently.

A group of experts in community development and economic and social development undertook an analysis and evaluation of the contribution of community development to the economic and social development of Ghana. The purpose of this special mission to Ghana was to study the planning and organization of community development in Ghana and its integration in the national development plan; to analyse the community development programme which was now being carried out in Ghana and to evaluate the results so far obtained with particular reference to the contribution of community development, as a method of integrating human resources, to the economic and social development of the country; and to examine the various ways of approach as applied in the community development programme and other methods of mobilizing human resources in Ghana and also the ways of improving them with a view to bringing forth greater efficiency.

A community development evaluation mission visited Venezuela from 9 September to 5 October 1963, to make a preliminary evaluation of the national community development programme. Special attention was given to the relation of the community development programme to over-all national development planning, training policies and programmes, and the measures

needed for continuous evaluation of the community development programme.

A team consisting of a social-anthropologist, a community development specialist, an agricultural economist from FAO and a mass education expert from UNESCO undertook a three months' mission to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana to study rural development policies and activities in those countries and make recommendations to the respective Governments regarding future rural development policies and programmes within the context of the general economic, and social development plans of the countries concerned.

A publication entitled *Community Development and National Development: report by an Ad Hoc Group of Experts* was issued.

D. Urbanization

Urbanization was considered a priority area during the Development Decade. In its resolution 976 F (XXXVI), the Economic and Social Council, recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States formulate comprehensive programmes in urban and regional development. The General Assembly in its resolution 1917 (XVIII) expressed its concern at the critical deficiency of housing and related amenities in the developing countries owing to over-rapid urbanization in a setting of slow economic and industrial growth and scarce resources. The urbanization aspects of the international programme in housing, building and planning were reviewed at a joint session of the ACC Working Groups on Housing, Building and Planning and on Urbanization in January and February 1964. ACC decided to combine the two working groups into a single group, whose terms of reference would be coextensive with those of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and to give detailed consideration to the international programme during the coming year. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its second session in February 1964 paid special attention to matters related to urbanization in the developing countries and, on the General Assembly's recommendation, suggested that emergency programmes be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. These programmes include a project which calls for the convening of an Expert Group on the Planning and Development of New Towns during the summer of 1964 in the USSR. A draft study of urban decentralization in Ghana, India, Poland, Venezuela and Yugoslavia has been prepared.

E. Social services

In its resolution 975 G (XXXVI), on social welfare and the Development Decade, the Economic and Social Council invited States members of the Social Commission, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to add to their representatives on the Commission, if necessary, experts in international and national social welfare programmes to serve on an *ad hoc* working group on social welfare, which would meet immediately before the Commission's sixteenth session. Furthermore, the Council decided to elect ten States members of the Commission to serve on the group with a view to achieving as far as possible adequate geographical representation and balanced coverage of required ex-

pertise in social welfare, planning, training, and social services in urban development. On the basis of the replies to two *notes verbales* circulated to present and newly elected members of the Commission in September and November 1963, the Council elected the following members to serve on the *ad hoc* working group on social welfare: Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, France, Indonesia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

The social service programmes continued to emphasize the broader aspects of planning, organization and administration of social services; the establishment, extension or improvement of family, child and youth welfare services and the establishment or further development of training programmes and facilities for various types of social welfare personnel at different educational levels.

Assistance was provided to Governments in the form of experts, fellowships, seminars, workshops and expert groups. Thirty-four countries received advisory services and fellowships were awarded to nationals from twenty-eight countries. Several seminars were organized under the European Social Welfare Programme. One, on training of senior personnel for the social services, was organized with the co-operation of the Government of the Netherlands and was held at Amersfoort in October 1963. It was attended by sixty-five experts and participants from fourteen countries as well as by representatives of the United Nations, UNESCO, the International Children's Centre and several non-governmental organizations. Another seminar on the relationship between social security and social services, organized in co-operation with the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs and the ILO, was held at Sandefjord, Norway, from 24 September to 3 October 1963. It was attended by fifty-eight experts and participants from fifteen countries, as well as by representatives from the United Nations, the ILO, the International Conference of Social Work and the International Social Security Association.

Other seminars of interest included one on social work training in Africa, organized in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa; it was held at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, in October 1963. Experts from eleven African countries took part, as well as representatives of FAO, WHO and UNICEF. Among the recommendations made by the Seminar was one to the effect that ECA should consider the establishment of sub-regional institutions for training senior-level personnel for administration, teaching and supervision in social work. The Arab States Workshop on Family and Child Welfare in Relation to Urbanization, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic and the League of Arab States, was held at Cairo in December 1963. Participants from eleven Arab States attended the meeting, together with representatives of the specialized agencies concerned and of UNICEF.

Technical services for the planning, implementation and evaluation of UNICEF-aided projects was extended during 1963 to twenty-eight projects which had received aid previously and to eight new projects. Many of the projects were assisted by advisers provided through the technical assistance programme, supplemented in some cases by fellowships.

The United Nations continued to give assistance in rehabilitation of the disabled. Advisory services were provided to Governments on matters related to general planning of rehabilitation programmes, especially the organization of prosthetic workshops and physiotherapy.

The *International Social Service Review* No. 9, on planning for social development, with special reference to Africa, was issued in English, French and Spanish. The revised draft text of the study on *Training for Social Work—Fourth International Survey* was completed. Preparation of the monograph on basic equipment for rehabilitation centres is continuing. Parts I and II, on artificial limbs and braces and physical therapy, were issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish; Arabic versions are being prepared. Part III, on occupational therapy, was issued in English. An information leaflet on *Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons* was published. It defined the responsibilities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in rehabilitation. The *Summary of Information on Projects and Activities in the field of Rehabilitation during 1963* was issued.

F. Social defence

United Nations activities in social defence reflected the increasing emphasis placed on matters connected with the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency. Preparations for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Stockholm in 1965, received high priority in the social defence work programme. The primary theme of the Congress will be prevention, but questions concerning treatment of adult and juvenile offenders also will be stressed, and the urgent need for the training of personnel will be borne in mind in connexion with all topics. A first information circular on the Congress, issued in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish is being widely circulated to technical journals and to specialists in social defence.

Training activities continued to receive high priority and remained the primary preoccupation of the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Fuchu, Japan. Several training courses were conducted for senior correctional personnel from countries in the Asia and the Far East region. A research programme covering five projects was established, and, at the request of two Governments of the region, short-term training and advisory services were given by officials of the Institute.

In order to stimulate action in social defence in the various geographical areas, and to assist in the preparation of the Congress, a series of regional meetings was planned. The first of these meetings, for Latin America, was that of the Expert Working Group convened in Venezuela in September 1963. Social defence experts from eleven Latin American countries took part, as well as an expert from Sweden and observers from certain countries, agencies and organizations. The work of the meeting centred on the problems of juvenile delinquency and crime resulting from rapid social change in Latin America. A similar meeting was the Seminar for Asia and the Far East held in March 1964 in conjunction with the fifth international training course given at the Asia and Far East Institute.

The assessment of the organizational arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in pre-

vention of crime and treatment of offenders was completed by a consultant appointed by the Secretary-General. The project was included in the work programme of the Social Commission at its fifteenth session. The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session authorized the Secretary-General to send the report on the assessment of current organizational arrangements in social defence, together with proposals for the re-organization of the social defence programme, to the members of the Social Commission for their comments, and to present a report direct to the Council in 1964.

The report of the second *ad hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on Juvenile Delinquency, its Prevention and Related Youth Policy, which was held in 1963, was reviewed at the October session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. A third meeting was held early in February 1964, primarily to carry forward inter-agency collaboration on the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Stockholm in August 1965.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 1918 (XVIII), on capital punishment, requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to study the report on *Capital Punishment* and the comments thereon of the *ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to submit a report. It further requested that after the report had been examined, a study on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty and on new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter should be presented through the Council to the General Assembly.

The trilingual edition of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*, No. 20, was published; it was devoted to problems of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality as well as to policy and programmes devised to deal with those problems in African countries. Issue No. 21 of the *Review* is being published in three separate language editions and contains articles concerning the evaluation of methods used in the prevention of juvenile delinquency in various regions. A bibliography is being issued as a supplement to the *Review*.

The number of national correspondents with the Secretariat on social defence has increased to 145 correspondents from 58 countries.

G. World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance

The General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1943 (XVIII) on a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, to be undertaken by all non-governmental organizations under the auspices of the United Nations as from 1965 and for the remainder of the decade. The Secretary-General was requested to consult with the Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating such a campaign of non-governmental organizations under the auspices of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Secretary-General dispatched a note to the Governments of Member States together with an *aide-mémoire* containing tentative suggestions with

regard to the organization of the campaign. A formal communication, including the *aide-mémoire* was sent to all private organizations likely to take part in the proposed campaign. Specialized agencies directly concerned with the problems of hunger, disease and ignorance were also consulted.

The views of Governments and international bodies received by 15 June 1964 were summarized in a report by the Secretary-General to the Council for consideration at its thirty-seventh session.

H. World campaign for universal literacy

The General Assembly in its resolution 1677 (XVI) invited UNESCO to present to it, through the Economic and Social Council, a survey of the position in the world with regard to the extension of universal literacy, together with recommendations which might be taken by the United Nations family for co-operation in the eradication of illiteracy. The survey, which indicated a serious lack of information on illiteracy and on action taken to reduce it, was before the Council at its thirty-sixth session. The survey, entitled "World Campaign for Universal Literacy", showed that some two-thirds of the 700 million adults presumed to be illiterate in the world were in Asian, African and Latin American countries. The survey showed that in eighty-five countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, only 110 million out of 206 million school-age children had been attending primary school in 1960. Unless that proportion increased steadily, some 20 to 25 million illiterates would be added to the adult population of the world each year. The survey indicated that any campaign against illiteracy must include measures to achieve both universal primary education and adult literacy.

The General Conference of UNESCO at its twelfth session invited the attention of the General Assembly to the following broad conclusions of the survey: (a) plans for the attainment of universal primary education should be accompanied by a world campaign for adult literacy as an essential element in the promotion of social and economic progress within the United Nations Development Decade; (b) the initial phase of the world campaign for universal literacy should aim to make literate, within the Decade, two-thirds of the 500 million adults currently presumed to be illiterate in the States members of UNESCO in Africa, Asia and Latin America, namely a total of 330 million persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty years; (c) the total cost of such a programme would be \$1,883 million over ten years (subsequently revised to \$1,911 million); the programme would involve a sum of at least \$33 million per year to be made available for international assistance to the Governments and would also involve having a further sum of about \$10 million per year made available to UNESCO, the greater part of which would come from extra-budgetary sources, for the conduct of the campaign during the Development Decade; and (d) subject to the foregoing conditions, UNESCO declared its readiness to support a world campaign for universal literacy.

The Council, in its consideration of the UNESCO survey, felt that it gave a clear and balanced picture of the extent of the problem of literacy and of the solutions proposed. The Council stressed that illiteracy stood in the way of economic and social development in a world where technical and scientific programmes in the atomic

age were proceeding at an ever increasing rate. The existence of so much illiteracy presented the greatest threat to the Development Decade and to expectations for raising standards of living throughout the world. Since the problem of combating illiteracy was essentially a national one, the Council felt that Governments must regard literacy campaigns as an important element in their education plans, which were part of national plans for economic and social development.

The view was expressed that the total cost of eradicating mass illiteracy estimated by UNESCO was probably low, because it did not take account of the need to keep people literate. The UNESCO programme appeared to a number of members of the Council as an ultimate goal, which could be reached if greater resources were available than were at present in sight.

The representative of UNESCO pointed out to the Council that the choice lay between long-term action, such as his organization was already taking in assisting Governments to plan and develop their educational systems, including literacy among other aspects of education, and an international campaign for the eradication of mass illiteracy with quantitative targets to be reached within a specified period. UNESCO was ready to sponsor and promote such a campaign provided the resources were available to carry it out.

(3) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

A. Industrial development

1. CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The work of the Centre for Industrial Development, which included research studies, seminars and conferences and participation in operational activities, was described in a progress report and other documents submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session. The Committee had also before it preliminary and final versions of studies prepared by the Centre under its work programme.

In accordance with the emphasis placed by the Committee for Industrial Development at its third session on the promotion of exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries, the Centre devoted a considerable proportion of its resources to the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The papers prepared by the Centre included a general study of exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries and their role in development, a paper on the promotion of exports of small industry products from developing countries, eight country studies, an analysis of the proceedings of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology related to problems of exports of manufactured goods from developing countries, and two industry studies—aluminium as an export industry and food processing as an export industry.

A review of the support activities of the Centre relating to technical assistance and Special Fund programmes in industry was submitted to the Committee. The report analyzed and described the operational activities and drew attention, in particular, to the effectiveness of multi-expert team missions; information was

The Council in its resolution 972 (XXXVI) decided to take note of the UNESCO survey and to transmit it to the General Assembly, together with the records of its discussion on the subject.

The General Assembly at its eighteenth session had before it a note by the Secretary-General on co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world and the above-mentioned report by UNESCO. In its consideration of the question, the Assembly stressed the importance of literacy to economic and social development and reviewed the various efforts made by Governments to increase the availability of schools and teachers and to train teachers, who played an important role in the elimination of illiteracy. In its resolution 1937 (XVIII) the Assembly invited Members of the United Nations in whose territories illiteracy was still widespread to accord appropriate priority to its eradication, invited non-governmental organizations to collaborate in a world-wide action for the achievement of literacy, and invited the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy through a world campaign.

also provided on the participation of staff and advisers of the Centre in technical assistance and Special Food operations.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) consultations were initiated on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium on the problems of industrialization of developing countries preceded, as appropriate, by regional and sub-regional symposia. A report was submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development on the initial results of these consultations and on the action taken or proposed by the regional economic commissions with a view to holding regional symposia.

The Committee for Industrial Development considered at its fourth session the advisability of holding the international and regional symposia proposed in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII). The key role of industrial development and the variety and complexity of the problems involved in the process of industrialization were emphasized. In a unanimous resolution on the subject the Committee welcomed the suggestion of holding symposia on industrial development and regarded regional and sub-regional symposia as preliminary steps for holding of the international symposium referred to in resolution 1940 (XVIII), utilizing the facilities of the regional economic commissions and those of the Committee for Industrial Development as far as possible. It requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with governments and report on their results as well as on proposals concerning the organization of the symposia and the subjects to be discussed at them.

The Committee also invited Governments, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in

the preparatory work for the symposia. It invited the Governments of the developing countries to prepare surveys and studies of their industrialization processes for submission at the regional symposia and the international symposium. The Centre for Industrial Development was directed to assist Governments in the preparation of these country studies.

The Committee for Industrial Development also considered at its fourth session the question of the United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development. The Committee had before it General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) which endorsed the view of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Industrial Development Activities of the United Nations System that the present institutional framework of United Nations activities in industrial development was not satisfactory and that existing resources were not adequate. The resolution further declared that there was a need to carry out changes in the existing United Nations machinery so as to provide an organization capable of dealing with the problems of the developing countries, in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite United Nations efforts for industrial development. The resolution requested the Committee to consider the establishment of such an organization for industrial development, including its structure and functions.

The Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the development of United Nations activities and organization in industry.

During the debate there emerged general agreement on the need to strengthen, without prejudice to any subsequent changes of an organizational nature, the programmes and the operational capacity of the Centre for Industrial Development and its role in coordinating the United Nations activities in the field of industrial development. The Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution which it recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The resolution would request the Secretary-General to make any necessary changes in organization and procedures required in order that the Centre for Industrial Development might carry out a dynamic programme of activities. Under this programme it was envisaged that the essential *modus operandi* of the Centre would be that of an activating and catalytic agent, centrally concerned with industrial development policy and over-all progress in the field of industrialization and capable of promoting appropriate arrangements by the developing and advanced countries with a view to meeting the opportunities and needs of industrialization through the availability of adequate facilities and services.

The Committee recommended that adequate budgetary provisions be made for the Centre for Industrial Development so as to provide it with the necessary operational strength to fulfil the requirements of a dynamic programme.

There was a divergence of views in the Committee concerning the nature of additional organizational changes that might be required in connexion with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII). By a majority vote the Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a resolution declaring that there was an urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations family.

The Secretary-General was requested by the Committee to transmit this draft resolution and the report of the fourth session of the Committee for Industrial Development to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to facilitate and expedite the consideration of the industrial aspects of economic development by the Conference.

2. PROGRAMMING AND POLICIES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Centre for Industrial Development continued to expand its work in the field of programming and policies of industrial development.

The projects completed or undertaken during the year were concerned with topics in the following main areas: general and sectoral planning and programming, pre-investment data, industry studies, small-scale industries and industrial estates, and trade in industrial products.

The Centre's work in planning was described in a paper on experience in planning, programming and promoting industrial development, which was submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development. Two studies were concerned with experience in centrally planned economies: the first dealt with basic principles and experience of industrial development planning in centrally planned economies, especially in the USSR; the second reviewed economic integration and industrial specialization among States members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Another study discussed industrial promotion policy and industrial programming in economies predominantly based on private enterprise, with special reference to techniques and institutional arrangements for integrating the private sector in development planning.

The studies in the field of sectoral planning and related areas were described in a paper on some aspects of methodology in the formulation of industrial development programmes and policies. A *Study of Industrial Growth*, published in January 1963, developed a statistical model for determining the over-all level of industrial output and its composition by broad categories of manufacturing activities. A study of the maturation period of investment discussed the phasing of investment from initial authorization to realization of installed capacity in selected industrial projects, as part of the industrial planning process. The methodology of demand projections was discussed in a study on methods of analysis and projection of demand for industrial goods, including both producer and consumer products.

Two studies providing pre-investment data for the aluminium and food-canning industries were completed. Another study discussed the role of assembly industries in promoting industrialization in the developing countries.

An Inter-regional Seminar on the Cement Industry in the Developing Countries was held at Copenhagen from 2 to 16 May 1964, under the joint auspices of the Centre for Industrial Development, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Government of Denmark. A comprehensive agenda included feasibility studies and planning of cement works as well as economic, technological, management, marketing, and labour aspects of the industry. A number of papers relating to the agenda were prepared by the Centre and by consultants.

Preparations were made for an Inter-regional Seminar on the Development of Petro-chemical Industries in Developing Countries, a Seminar on Chemical Industries in the Region of the Economic Commission for Latin America and a Seminar on Industry Complexes, to be held late in 1964, and other conferences planned for 1965 and 1966.

The Centre's work on small-scale industries and industrial estates was described in a paper on development programmes for small-scale industries submitted to the Committee. A large part of this work was devoted to industrial estates. Studies were prepared on the role of industrial estates in policies and programmes for the development of small-scale industries, types of industrial estates, planning, design and construction of industrial estates, with particular reference to Africa, and United Nations activities in the matter of industrial estates. A questionnaire on industrial estates was sent in February 1964 to Member and non-member States having plans or projects in this field; the analysis of the replies will be aimed at formulating guidelines for the establishment of industrial estates in the developing countries. A study of economic characteristics of small-scale industries was also carried out.

The sixth and seventh issues of the *Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin* were published.

3. TRANSFER AND ADAPTATION OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Through its recently established Technological Division, the Centre for Industrial Development continued a programme of work devoted to the transfer of industrial technology to the developing countries and the adaptation of such technology to their particular needs and circumstances. This work was carried out through research, inter-governmental seminars and conferences and supporting operational activities.

An important project carried out during the year was the United Nations Inter-regional Symposium on the Application of Modern Technical Practices in the Iron and Steel Industry to Developing Countries, held in November 1963. The symposium brought together specialists from fifty countries, both industrialized and less developed, who reviewed the technical and economic implications of new advances in the technology of steel-making and their current and prospective application to the circumstances of the developing countries. A feature of the symposium was an extensive inspection tour of steel facilities in Europe. The technical papers submitted to the symposium, together with a summary of the discussion, have been prepared for publication.

A United Nations Conference on the Development of the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East was held in India in November and December 1963 to consider the present status and plans for the development of fertilizer industries. The Conference dealt with the utilization and the production of synthetic fertilizers and approved recommendations looking toward the establishment of fertilizer plants in the region, as well as of local facilities to produce the machinery required for such plants.

The Secretary-General submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session a study on "Arrangements for the dissemination of information on industrial technology". The study examined the part that the Centre for Industrial Development might play

in assisting developing countries to obtain and utilize documentary information on industrial technology. The Committee for Industrial Development concurred with the view expressed in the study that primary emphasis should be placed on providing international assistance to strengthen local institutions and personnel in developing countries so as to increase their capacity to draw upon external sources of information and take a more active part in making such information available for local use.

The importance of institutes of industrial technology and development was emphasized in another paper submitted by the Secretary-General to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session. This paper stressed the usefulness in certain circumstances of combining the accepted functions of industrial research with such other services as materials and product testing, industrial consulting, and information services—a viewpoint that was supported by the Committee. The Centre for Industrial Development also developed its programme of work on industrial research institutions, including the preparation of an inter-regional seminar on the organization and functions of such institutions to be held towards the end of 1964 and the assumption of responsibilities as an executing agency in the establishment and supervision of technological institutes supported by the United Nations programmes of technical assistance.

In a paper on "Manufacture of industrial machinery and equipment in developing countries" the Secretary-General presented to the Committee for Industrial Development a general survey of this branch of the metal-transforming industry and outlined a project for detailed examination of the technological and economic aspects of this sector.

Research projects continued or initiated included preparation of manuals on the technological and economic characteristics of the fertilizer industry, the machine-tools industry and the iron and steel industry and an examination of the international trade in second-hand machinery and the utilization of such machinery in the developing countries.

The Technological Division of the Centre for Industrial Development also carried out a number of projects concerned with the training of national technical personnel and with managerial problems. This work has been concentrated largely in two areas: training of economic administrators concerned with the formulation and execution of industrial development programmes in the developing countries; and training of engineers and technicians at the plant level. A report on "In-plant training of graduate engineers in developing countries" was submitted to the fourth session of the Committee for Industrial Development, calling for on-the-job training under close supervision and emphasizing the importance of placement facilities in the industrial establishments. Contact between the United Nations and several of the industrially advanced countries has been established for providing placement facilities, and arrangements on in-plant training programmes have been agreed upon in principle. It is planned to hold the first such training programme in 1965 in the USSR for persons supported by United Nations fellowships under the technical assistance programme.

In order to supplement work in the training of economic administrators in the developing countries, and particularly that of the recently established regional

economic development institutes, the Centre for Industrial Development is concerned with the formulation of a training programme in industrial development and, in particular, in training required for the formulation of industrial development projects. Arrangements are being made for the preparation of teaching materials in various aspects of industrial development and project formulation in order to enhance the effectiveness of these training programmes.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII), a general report on the training of technical personnel for industry was prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with several specialized agencies. This report is being submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council and the nineteenth session of the General Assembly; it contains proposals for measures within the United Nations system and recommendations to Governments with regard to the training of national intermediate and higher technical personnel in the developing countries.

B. Natural resources development

Expansion and intensification continued to characterize the work done on non-agricultural natural resources. This growth was reflected in the increased number of Special Fund and technical assistance projects undertaken. Substantive support for these activities in natural resources development required a major part of the Secretariat's available resources, although research was also undertaken to the extent possible.

Assistance in programming and project preparation was rendered by the Secretariat and servicing was provided for forty-eight Special Fund projects in natural resources development approved as of May 1964. These approved projects comprised thirty-three in geology, hydrogeology and mining, twelve in water resources development, two in energy and one in the related subject of surveying and mapping for resources development. Furthermore, backstopping was provided for some 300 technical assistance experts. Provision of the required substantive support by the Secretariat was enhanced by the close teamwork of resources economists and technicians.

1. ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

The most recent developments in non-conventional sources of energy are contained in *New Sources of Energy: Proceedings of the Conference*, which is volume 1 of a seven-volume series on the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, held in Rome in August 1961. This report is devoted to solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy. The series of volumes is being produced in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 885 (XXXIV), which invited the Secretary-General to arrange for widespread dissemination of the reports and papers of the Conference. Volumes 2-7 are now being printed.

A number of papers was presented to the African Electric Power Meeting held at Addis Ababa in October 1963 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa. They were "Approach to an energy policy in a developing country", "Review of the energy resources of Africa", "Some reflections on the inter-relationship between costs and tariffs in the electricity supply industry", and "Methods of forecasting future demand for electric energy". In addition, a paper on "United Nations activities in the sphere of petroleum

resources development" was prepared for the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East.

2. WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A major survey entitled "Water desalination in developing countries" was prepared for the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council. Undertaken in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 759 (XXIX), and assisted by a grant from the Ford Foundation, the survey had three main purposes: first, to determine water-short areas with economic growth potential in developing countries which may have possibilities for the economic use of desalinated water; secondly, to gather technical and economic data on the principal desalination plants in operation in the areas examined; and thirdly, to make available information on costs, prices and utilization patterns of water and of electricity in water-short areas of developing countries. Forty-three countries and territories were surveyed and information was collected on sixty-one plants at present in operation.

The development of national and international river-basins has received the continuing attention of the Secretariat, particularly within the context of the United Nations Development Decade.

3. MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

In many developing countries, administrative, legal and financial obstacles impede the rate of mineral resource development and the Secretary-General has begun a study on this subject with a view to evolving guidelines for administrators confronted with such recurring problems. Groundwork has also been undertaken to bring the *Survey of World Iron Ore Resources: Occurrence, Appraisal and Use* up to date. Revision of this standard work, already ten years old, is a major project, made necessary by new iron-ore discoveries and a variety of technological developments.

C. Housing, building and planning

United Nations activities in housing, building and planning continued to increase. More than forty countries received expert advice and fellowships were awarded to some twenty-five countries. Two seminars were convened, one on housing statistics and programmes for Asia and the Far East, held at Copenhagen in August and September 1963, and organized in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, the other on financing of housing and related community facilities for Arab States held at Cairo in December 1963, and organized in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic. A study tour for housing and building technology experts from countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America was organized in the USSR in the summer of 1963.

On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 975 F (XXXVI) on housing, building and planning in which it requested its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to consider, as a matter of urgency, in what ways the resources available to the United Nations could be directed so as to have the maximum practical impact on present housing situations and to prepare a statement of experience and findings to serve the developing countries as a guide in formulating housing, building and planning policies. The Council also called

on the Committee to draw up a list of priorities designed to direct attention and action by the United Nations to the most urgent needs in this area during the Development Decade, having regard to the importance of the social implications of short-term housing programmes.

The Council's review of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its first session resulted in the adoption of several other resolutions on different proposals by the Committee. Resolution 976 B (XXXVI) on housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade recommended, *inter alia*, that Member States formulate comprehensive programmes, supported by an adequate institutional base, covering such matters as urban and regional development, the building industry, the financing of housing, land use and tenure, etc., in relation to national development. Other resolutions dealt with the promotion of research, training and information services, including the establishment of national, regional and international centres devoted to such tasks; the planning and implementation of pilot projects; financing of housing and community facilities; and the international programme in housing, building and planning, its co-ordination and organization.

The General Assembly adopted resolution 1917 (XVIII) on housing, building and planning which recommended that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning suggest, as a matter of priority, appropriate emergency measures for the second half of the Development Decade, including pilot projects and assistance to Governments in formulating and implementing specific action programmes in housing and environmental development consistent with recommended targets and standards and having regard to domestic resources and available external aid. To that end, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and interested agencies and organizations to co-operate with the Committee in rendering assistance to requesting Governments.

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its second session in January and February 1964, stressed that problems of housing, building and urbanization had lost none of their urgency during the past year, and that improvement of the housing and urban situation could not be achieved unless Governments assumed direct responsibility for the formulation of

programmes in this area. It adopted a draft resolution suggesting that the General Assembly should invite Member States to provide the Secretary-General with data on their house building programmes each year and that the Secretary-General prepare annual progress reports based on these data. At the same time, the Assembly should invite the Committee, having regard to the information thus provided, to work out additional practical and effective measures for the solution of the housing problem.

Other resolutions adopted by the Committee dealt with the industrialization of building processes, finance for housing and community facilities, the work programme in housing, building and planning, and the co-ordination and organization of existing programmes in housing, building and planning. In the latter resolution, the Committee suggested that the Council approve the reorganization of the Housing, Building and Planning Branch into a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs reporting directly to the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. The Committee also suggested to the Council that such reorganization, within the limits of the present United Nations budget, should be considered as a first step forward in the development of an integrated and comprehensive United Nations unit concerned with housing, building and planning.

In the resolution on financing for housing and community facilities, the Committee recommended that the Council, in its study of the possibility of diverting resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, should consider the necessity of allocating an appropriate share of such resources to housing, building and planning, bearing in mind that due priority should be accorded to areas of greatest shortages.

Other subjects reviewed by the Committee at its second session included pilot projects within its competence; urban and regional development; methods of research, training and information; social aspects of housing and urban development; rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters; and priorities, goals and standards for housing and urban development in the United Nations Development Decade.

A *Manual on Self-help Housing* was published as well as the report on the *Meeting of Group of Experts on Housing Management and Tenant Education* held in New Zealand during March 1963.

(4) DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC SERVICES

A. Transport, travel and communications

1. TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

In the transport field, considerable attention was given to research into the use of non-conventional craft. A large number of technical assistance experts were sent on assignments in response to requests of Governments. The Fourth United Nations Ports and Shipping Training Seminar was held at Copenhagen in May and June 1964.

2. TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, after having considered the progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work

on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and of the Group of Experts on Explosives, on their 1963 sessions, adopted a draft resolution in which the Secretary-General was requested, *inter alia*, to amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods in the 1956 recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods. The Council also invited Governments of Member States and interested international organizations to send their comments on the revised recommendations to the Secretary-General.

3. TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Pursuant to Council resolution 870 (XXXIII), a United Nations Conference on International Travel and

Tourism was held in Rome in August and September 1963. The Conference stressed the importance of international tourism in the promotion of international good will and understanding among peoples, and emphasized the role of tourism in national economies and international trade, as well as its effect on social, educational and cultural developments.

The Conference laid down guide-lines for the simplification of government facilities for international travel with respect to such measures as entry visas and liberalization of Customs formalities, and made a number of recommendations for the development of tourism.

B. Surveying and mapping

With a view to furthering international co-operation in cartography, the Secretary-General, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 929 (XXXV), issued a report on "International Co-operation in the Standardization of Geographical Names". This report

reflected the views of Governments and the specialized agencies on the desirability of convening an international conference devoted to the standardization of geographical names.

Cartography received increasing attention in Africa. The Secretary-General briefly reported to the Economic and Social Council on the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, which was held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 12 July 1963.

The Secretariat services published *Specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW)*, which contains the authoritative texts, in English and French, of the set of rules, conventional signs and technical data governing the publication of the IMW. The report comprises the second volume of the official records of the United Nations Technical Conference on the IMW held at Bonn in August 1962. The annual report for 1963 on information and maps pertaining to progress made in the publication of the IMW was also produced by the Secretariat.

(5) SPECIAL QUESTIONS

A. Co-operation in cases of natural disasters

Several major natural disasters involving loss of life and property damage occurred in various parts of the world during the period under review.

In July 1963 an earthquake shook Skoplje, Yugoslavia. Hurricane "Flora" hit the Caribbean area in September-October 1963. Much damage and suffering were caused in Costa Rica by the continuous eruption of ashes from the volcano Irazu, which began in March 1963, and by floods in November 1963. The after-effects of the natural disasters which occurred earlier in 1963 were also felt: the earthquake of March 1963 in Libya and the volcanic eruption in Bali, Indonesia in the early part of 1963.

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 970 (XXXVI), invited Member States to consider what further assistance they might be in a position to offer to Yugoslavia and requested the Secretary-General and several organizations in the United Nations system to take appropriate measures. Similar action was taken by the General Assembly in resolution 1882 (XVIII). In its resolution 1888 (XVIII) the General Assembly invited Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries which had suffered from hurricane "Flora", namely Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; it also requested the Secretary-General and the heads of the United Nations agencies concerned to take appropriate measures.

In all these cases, certain measures were taken, mainly by WHO, the World Food Programme and UNICEF, to provide emergency assistance or aid for reconstruction at the request of the Governments concerned. The United Nations itself provided some assistance upon request in the form of expert advice in connexion with the initial planning of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Experts with relevant experience who were present in the stricken country at the time of the disaster or who could be transferred temporarily from neighbouring countries were put at the disposal of the Governments concerned. Assistance was also provided in the admin-

istration of temporary relief measures and in the assessment of damage.

As regards the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase, assistance was provided in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the affected areas and in the co-ordination of those plans with national development programmes. In the case of hurricane "Flora", a Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board visited several of the countries affected, explained what services could be made available under various technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system, and made specific suggestions with respect to some possible projects.

At the request of the Government of Costa Rica, the Secretary-General established a trust fund, in accordance with United Nations financial regulation 6.6, entitled "Fund for emergency assistance for Costa Rica", and authorized the acceptance of voluntary contributions to it to help defray the costs of preventive measures against the volcanic ash.

The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session requested the Secretary-General to take the lead in establishing, in conjunction with the specialized agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies, appropriate arrangements for rapid and concerted assistance in cases of natural disaster. In conformity with this request, the matter was considered by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its thirty-seventh session and is discussed in that Committee's report to the Economic and Social Council.

A document containing information on the type of assistance which organizations within the United Nations system are in a position to provide and on the conditions governing its provision is being prepared by the ACC. Upon completion, it will be made available to Governments and interested organizations.

The Secretary-General proposes to strengthen existing arrangements in New York and Geneva by the designation of officers in each place to maintain the necessary contacts and, so far as possible, serve as a point of information on action being planned or taken.

B. Narcotics control

In the international control of narcotic drugs the Secretary-General has functions arising out of the implementation of the existing international treaties on narcotic drugs. Moreover, the Division of Narcotic Drugs acts as secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, prepares its work and implements its decisions. The Division's work also includes research and studies, as well as action, particularly in the field of technical co-operation in narcotics control and in making preparations for the coming into force of new international narcotics treaties.

During 1964, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs met for only one week instead of the usual three to four weeks because of the very heavy programme of conferences in Geneva and the reconstruction work at Headquarters.

1. OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC TREATIES

Under the various international treaties dealing with narcotics, Governments are required to furnish information on the drug situation in their territories. This information takes several forms, the most important of which are the annual reports which Governments send to the Secretariat. Analyses of these reports are published in a document entitled *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments*. The total number of countries and territories for which annual reports for 1962 were received was 151. The *Summary* also included information in respect of previous years, sent in late.

Legislative texts from thirty-six States and territories were edited and circulated and a *Cumulative Index for 1947-1963* was prepared.

During the year, two substances, namely fentanyl and norpipanone, were placed under international control. A list of drugs under international control was prepared which showed that eighty-eight basic narcotic drugs, including fifty-nine synthetic drugs, were under international control on 31 January 1964. Of these, however, forty-six were shown as not being produced on a commercially significant scale.

Illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is one of the important problems with which the Secretariat and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have to deal. Information on this traffic is gathered from reports on individual seizures, as well as from the advance annual reports of Governments relating to the illicit traffic. During 1963, 541 seizure reports were received and circulated to Governments in the form of a monthly *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*. Advance annual reports on the illicit traffic were received from 102 countries and territories and processed by the Secretariat. Information was exchanged and consultations held under standing arrangements with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The Secretary-General prepared the annual review of the illicit traffic, in which opium and opiates, cannabis drugs and cocaine continued to be the principal substances involved. The traffic in these substances, particularly in opium and the opiates and in cocaine, was highly organized on an international scale. It was noted the illicit manufacture of morphine and heroin seemed to be taking place nearer the areas of illicit production of opium, and more attention was paid to the control of the clandestine production of the raw materials used in the manufacture of such drugs.

The United Nations Laboratory continued its work, in co-operation with scientists of many countries, on the development and application of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods for the determination of the origin of opium. Seven technical papers were produced and eighteen seizure samples were analysed during 1963. The Laboratory also continued its research on methods for the identification of cannabis, and issued two technical papers on the subject. It also continued the work on the indexing of scientific material received from various parts of the world.

2. PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1953 PROTOCOL

The Opium Protocol of 1953, which came into force in 1963, is in process of being implemented. Under that instrument, Governments have to furnish information which is different in certain particulars from that provided under the older treaties and, in order that only one report should be submitted, a new form of annual report, which is a modification of the old one, was considered.

3. PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING INTO FORCE OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

During the year, fourteen States either ratified or acceded to the Single Convention, bringing the total number of States parties to the Convention to thirty-two. Under the terms of the Convention, a further eight ratifications or accessions are required to bring the treaty into force. The Secretariat prepared documentation dealing with problems that would arise as a result of the change in the existing system of international control which that event would bring about. A draft Administrative Guide was prepared and sent to Governments for their comments and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs agreed that the Secretariat should undertake a revision of the draft Guide in the light of comments received. The Narcotics Commission decided that comments received from Governments should be used as the basis for the preparation of the questionnaires and of the import certificate to be adopted under the new treaty.

4. RESEARCH AND STUDIES

Studies were made on the subjects of opium and the opiates, cannabis, coca leaf and drug addiction in connexion with the technical assistance missions and seminars in narcotics control.

On the instructions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, continued attention was given to the study of the misuse of habit-forming substances other than narcotics, such as barbiturates, amphetamines and tranquillizers, and in particular to the role played by such drugs, as well as narcotic drugs, in road accidents. The World Health Organization produced, for the consideration of the Commission, a report on the medical aspects of the chewing of khat.

The last two issues of volume XV and the first issue of volume XVI of the *Bulletin on Narcotics* were published. This quarterly magazine continued to give wide coverage to technical, geographical and other aspects of narcotics control.

5. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

Technical assistance in narcotics control was provided partly under the programme authorized by the

General Assembly in its resolution 1395 (XIV) and partly under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Within this programme three main regional projects were completed. The first, the United Nations Middle East and North Africa Technical Assistance Mission on Narcotics Control, was the second part of the regional project begun in 1962. The mission had consultations with various officials in Algeria, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The main subjects covered were national legislation and administration relating to narcotics control, production and consumption of opium and cannabis, licit supply and distribution of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, enforcement measures and problems of illicit trafficking, and drug addiction and abuse, including the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. The second regional project was a seminar on Narcotics Problems of Developing Countries in Africa, which was held at Addis Ababa from 11 to 22 November 1963. Sixteen countries and one territory participated. The object of the seminar was to provide an extensive exposition of and commentary on the main narcotics problems and to bring out some of the technical complexities of the subject. The third project was the meeting of a Consultative Group on Narcotics Problems in Asia and the Far East, which took place in Tokyo from 3 to 12 February 1964. Twenty countries or territories participated. The Group concentrated its attention on the large regional opium production which was at the base of the expanding morphine and heroin traffic in the region and elsewhere and made a number of recommendations to deal with the situation. It emphasized the need to adopt an integrated health and social welfare approach to the problem of addiction and stressed the importance of the health education of the public as a preventive measure.

In February/March 1964 a preliminary survey of the economic and social aspects of opium production and consumption in Burma was carried out jointly by the United Nations, WHO, and the Government of Burma, at the request of the Government of Burma. The mission visited the major opium-producing regions of Burma and made a report with recommendations to the Government.

During the period under review nine fellowships were awarded under resolution 1395 (XIV) and, in addition, one expert was made available to the Government of Iran under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Expanded Programme continued in 1964 to make available to the Government of Iran the services of the expert appointed as a general narcotics advisor.

Since October 1963 an officer of the Division of Narcotic Drugs has been outposted to Lima, Peru, and since January 1964 another officer of the Division has been outposted to Bangkok. These officers helped promote liaison and general co-operation in narcotics control amongst the Governments of the regions concerned, and provided those Governments with technical advice.

C. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

International protection remained the basic task of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In carrying out his task, the High Com-

missioner must endeavour to promote understanding by the host countries of the need to grant an appropriate status to the refugees to whom they have granted asylum, and to keep alive the spirit of international solidarity which is fundamental to the assistance of refugees. The material assistance projects proposed by the High Commissioner within the framework of the current programme, even though of limited scope, are one of the most important means of assuring the success of the High Commissioner's work.

While seeking to complete his Major Aid Programme for "old" European refugees, the High Commissioner was at the same time confronted with an influx of new refugees in Europe and several serious problems involving new groups of refugees in Africa and in Asia. The High Commissioner pursued his efforts to reach the financial target set for his 1963 programme and was able at the same time to enlist additional support from Governments, organizations, voluntary agencies and private sources, to enable him to give the assistance to Governments facing serious problems of refugees on their territory. The current policy which aims at solving new refugee problems as they arise has proved satisfactory. It has enabled the High Commissioner to intervene in time in the case of new refugee emergencies, to encourage Governments and other organizations to take the necessary action on the spot and, where necessary, to alert the international community so as to maintain the machinery of international solidarity indispensable to the satisfactory performance of his task.

The increasingly comprehensive character of his work was reflected in resolution 1958 (XVIII), in which the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme from twenty-five to thirty members, so as to achieve the widest possible geographical representation.

1. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN FAVOUR OF REFUGEES

One of the most prominent features of the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees is the growing part which international co-operation plays in achieving solutions for the problems of refugees. Through his relationship with Governments, local authorities, other United Nations offices, specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies, the High Commissioner has furthered the development of a pattern of co-operation which has proved vital in dealing with the serious problems which his Office is facing.

As an illustration of international solidarity, mention might be made of the generous attitude of countries of immigration which, through the liberal admission of refugees, including some of the handicapped, reduces the burden falling on the countries of first asylum; of the special financial effort made by interested Governments to ensure the financing of the major aid projects for assistance to "old" European refugees and of the concerted efforts of Governments, voluntary agencies and local authorities to deal with the acute problems of refugees which have arisen in Africa.

The results of co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and European organizations, and the plans worked out between his Office, the Technical

Assistance Board and the ILO and other specialized agencies, with a view to the integration of refugees in Africa, have been fruitful. The High Commissioner has also shown his readiness to strengthen his contacts with the Organization for African Unity for the benefit of the refugees in Africa.

2. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

During the period under review, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued to carry out his basic task of providing international protection for refugees within his mandate. He also provided his good offices for the solution of the problems of new groups of refugees.

In its resolution 1959 (XVIII), the General Assembly invited Governments to continue to lend their support to the alleviation of refugees problems, *inter alia*, by acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and by treating new refugee problems in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Convention. The desire thus expressed by the Assembly was already reflected in recommendation E, of the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of July 1951 which adopted the Convention.

The need for a liberal application of the Convention is growing as new refugee problems arise and as the passing of time makes the restrictive implications of the date limit contained in article 1 of the 1951 Convention more strongly felt.

The accession of the Governments of Burundi and Gabon to the Convention brings the total number of parties to forty-three. Accession has also been approved by the Congress of Peru and by the Government of Tanganyika.

During the period under review, there were further accessions to various other inter-governmental legal instruments of direct or indirect interest to refugees, including in particular the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen, to which Yugoslavia acceded on 4 December 1963.

The High Commissioner continued to pursue his efforts for the improvement of the position of refugees, particularly in the economic and social fields. Further progress was thus achieved in Italy and Belgium with regard to the right of refugees to work, and in Austria with regard to the right of refugee doctors to practise.

As regards refugee travel, the Governments of Algeria, Iceland and Turkey began to issue the travel document provided for by the 1951 Convention. An agreement on the abolition of visas for temporary travel was concluded between the three Benelux countries and Switzerland. A recommendation adopted in September 1963 by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe urged further accessions to the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas.

The Office also continued its co-operation with other organizations with a view to ensuring that refugees should be granted the benefit of legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting their position.

There were new developments in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands with regard to naturalization, which continues to play an important role since it meets one of the main objectives of the High Commissioner's Office, namely to assist a refugee to cease to be a refugee. Certain Gov-

ernments have facilitated naturalization by either reducing the fees required or the length of the period of residence in the country. According to information available from a limited number of European countries, over 10,000 refugees were naturalized in those countries during 1963, while many more acquired a new nationality in overseas countries of immigration.

In the field of indemnification of victims of national socialist persecution, the Office continued to administer the fund of DM 45 million placed at its disposal under its Agreement of October 1960, with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. By the end of May 1964, the screening of some 40,000 applications was approaching completion and payments totalling over \$5.5 million to qualifying applicants had been authorized. The High Commissioner also continued to co-operate with the Federal authorities with regard to the implementation of Article 1 of the Indemnification Agreement on behalf of those refugees victims of persecution who had suffered permanent damage to health.

The High Commissioner furthermore seeks to ensure that in the final indemnification legislation which is now under consideration, the German legislative authorities shall give due consideration to the interests of refugees, and in particular to those groups of refugees who suffered persecution and who have not so far been included in German legislation.

3. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

By a decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, two distinct programmes were put into effect in 1963 with a total financial target of \$6 million. This amount was subsequently increased to \$6,945,000, in view of the carry-over of one project from 1962 to 1963.

The first of these two programmes, referred to as the Major Aid Programme for 1963, with a target of \$5.4 million, was intended to bring the main task of material assistance to "old" European non-settled refugees to a conclusion towards the end of 1965; the second, referred to as the Current Programme of Complementary Assistance, with a target of \$1.4 million, was intended to contribute to the solution of new refugee problems as and when they arise in order to forestall any new accumulation of destitute refugees.

As a result of these two programmes and of additional projects financed from funds received by the High Commissioner for operations outside his programmes, it was possible to assist a total of approximately 145,000 refugees in the course of 1963. Of some 65,000 European refugees within this number, more than 12,000 were firmly settled through local integration, and 27,000 were resettled through emigration to other countries to which they were moved by the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

Approximately 80,000 refugees from Rwanda benefited from assistance towards their local settlement in Burundi, the Kivu provinces of the Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda, over 60,000 of these under programmes set up in co-operation with Governments and co-financed by the Office of the High Commissioner. A few thousand Angolan and Cuban refugees also received assistance in becoming firmly settled, or in being resettled in other countries. Funds canalized through the Office of the High Commissioner under the "good offices" resolutions of the General Assembly made it possible for

assistance also to be given to former Algerian refugees, and to Chinese and Tibetan refugees.

During the first half of 1964, the High Commissioner was faced with the problem of 20,000 new refugees from Rwanda and also with a new problem of refugees in Uganda. To enable him to contribute to the work of assistance to the various groups of refugees in 1964, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, at its tenth, second special and eleventh sessions, authorized allocations in an amount of \$2,709,000 within the Programme for 1964; an additional sum of \$388,000 must be envisaged for the same projects within the 1965 Programme. In view of the needs of urgent pending projects, the financial target for the 1964 Programme might have to be raised to at least \$3,100,000.

4. ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MAJOR AID PROGRAMME

As in previous years, local integration continued to be the main solution for the "old" non-settled refugees, particularly in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Greece. The main part of the local integration programme consisted in the provision of housing. The most needy refugees also received various other types of help towards local integration, such as establishment assistance, counselling, assistance for education and legal assistance. Special attention was paid to the needs of non-rehabilitable handicapped refugees who were provided with small annuities and permanent medical care, or placed in institutions, while rehabilitable cases were given an opportunity for retraining.

Thanks to the continued and concerted efforts of governmental authorities and voluntary agencies, a further 36,500 "old" European refugees were assisted under the Major Aid Programme in 1963. Within this number, 10,649 were firmly settled, the majority through integration.

A further forty camps were completely cleared of refugees, leaving by 31 December 1963, less than 2,000 refugees still in need of assistance in order to leave the camps. Resettlement through migration constituted the main solution for some 800 refugees who were resettled from the Middle East and North Africa in other countries, and the only solution for refugees of European origin in the Far East, of whom over 500 were moved in 1963. The resettlement of the handicapped was facilitated through a special survey of severely handicapped refugees which was continued throughout 1963 and resulted in 439 handicapped refugees being accepted for admission by immigration countries.

5. ASSISTANCE GIVEN UNDER THE CURRENT PROGRAMME OF COMPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE FOR 1963 AND OTHER PROJECTS

The \$1.4 million Current Programme of Complementary Assistance, financed from funds received for operations outside the Programme, was based on the principle that the High Commissioner should encourage Governments and other organizations to undertake the necessary assistance to refugees while the Office itself should supply initial or additional financial resources where that was useful and practicable. As indicated in the section on the financing of programmes below, the Current Programme, which had been launched in 1963 as an experiment, had proved its value and constituted an appropriate basis for the High Commissioner's future work of assistance to refugees.

Refugees in Europe

The influx of new refugees in Europe was, to a large extent, offset by their emigration overseas, mainly to Australia, Canada and the United States of America. There were, however, in 1963, over 500 cases, comprising some 1,500 persons, who required assistance towards their local integration in Europe, and some 320 refugees requiring similar assistance in Latin America. Projects in an amount of over \$500,000 were put into effect to facilitate their settlement.

Cuban refugees

At the beginning of 1963, there were an estimated 9,000 Cuban refugees in Europe, and between 20,000 and 30,000 in various Latin American countries, and towards the end of that year some 260,000 had entered the United States of America, of whom nearly 170,000 had registered for assistance. In Spain and Latin America, the High Commissioner was called upon to lend his good offices to assist the Governments concerned in dealing with this problem. In conjunction with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, the High Commissioner is seeking to facilitate solutions to the problems of these refugees, and has allocated for this purpose an amount of \$98,600 including \$71,600 from the Current Programme and \$27,000 from other sources.

Former Algerian refugees

Pursuant to resolution 1672 (XVI) of the General Assembly, the High Commissioner has transmitted further contributions in an amount of \$600,000 in order to facilitate the re-establishment of the former Algerian refugees in their homeland.

Angolan refugees

Following the completion of the main programme of local settlement undertaken by the High Commissioner in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies for some 150,000 refugees from Angola in the Congo, the High Commissioner was able to give further limited support for assistance to Angolan refugees in an amount of \$45,000 in 1963, partly for local settlement and partly for medical care and educational assistance.

Refugees from Rwanda

As regards the situation of new groups of refugees outside Europe, the most acute problem confronting the High Commissioner during the period under review was that of the refugees from Rwanda. In co-operation with the governmental authorities and the League of Red Cross Societies, and with the active support of several interested Governments and some of the voluntary agencies working for the refugees, the Office of the High Commissioner promoted programmes for emergency relief and for the provision of seeds and tools to enable the refugees to settle on the land and become self-supporting as rapidly as possible.

In the course of 1963, the basic vital needs of the refugees from Rwanda were met in the four countries where they had sought asylum: Burundi, the Kivu provinces of the Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda. At the end of 1963, some 75,000 of these refugees, out of the total of 130,000, continued to need assistance in order to become self-supporting. Under the 1963 Programme, projects requiring UNHCR contributions in an amount of \$900,000 had been put into effect to that end. While, until recently, the programmes were well

in hand in the Kivu provinces of the Congo, they were seriously hampered in Burundi where several thousands of refugees launched an attack against Rwanda. These events were followed by a new exodus of some 20,000 refugees from Rwanda into Burundi and Uganda. The High Commissioner concentrated his efforts on the resulting humanitarian problem and made every effort to ensure that the necessary relief should be given to the new refugees, while the Secretary-General inquired into the other aspects of the situation and made recommendations to the Governments concerned.

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, at its second special session held in January 1964, also considered the problem of the new refugees from Rwanda and adopted a certain number of relief measures for assistance to them. Under these measures and under further projects adopted by the Committee at its eleventh session, the newly arrived refugees will be mainly settled in Tanganyika and Uganda, which have generously agreed to admit them. Further assistance will be given to the refugees from Rwanda towards their local settlement in agriculture, and in Burundi and the Kivu provinces of the Congo, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the ILO and some of the other specialized agencies and TAB, will co-operate in a zonal development plan whereby the economic and social position of the refugees from Rwanda in those areas will be consolidated, along with that of the local population.

Chinese refugees

Under the terms of resolutions 1167 (XII) and 1784 (XVII) of the General Assembly, the High Commissioner in 1963 transmitted over \$470,000 to the Hong Kong Government to be used for assistance projects which would benefit the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

With regard to the 70,000 Chinese refugees in Macao, many of whom live in precarious conditions, the Executive Committee, at its eleventh session, approved assistance projects in an amount of \$260,000. It approved an immediate allocation of \$100,000 under the programme of the High Commissioner's Office for 1964, to permit the project to be initiated forthwith.

Tibetan refugees

The High Commissioner continued to follow closely the problem of some 11,000 Tibetan refugees in Nepal, a number of whom are at present benefiting from programmes carried out by the Swiss Association for Technical Assistance and from help given by the Swiss Red Cross. At the beginning of 1964 the High Commissioner was asked by the Government of Nepal to investigate the position of those refugees with a view to lending his good offices in favour of arrangements for their assistance.

As regards refugees in India, proceeds from the sale of the record "All-Star Festival" in that country and part of the proceeds in other countries, will be used for their benefit.

Financing of activities

The financing of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner in 1963 differs from that of the

two preceding years in that a higher financial target had been set for it, namely \$6.8 million. Although a special financial effort was necessary to enable the Office to attain this target, it had been almost reached by 31 May 1964. This was largely due to the international solidarity which developed after the High Commissioner's request for special government contributions, which was strongly supported by the Council of Europe. It is also due to the result of the sale of the record "All-Star Festival" and to the spectacular success of the fund-raising campaign which was organized in the Netherlands in October 1963. As at 31 May 1964, special efforts had resulted in additional contributions in a total amount of approximately \$1,430,000 from Governments, approximately \$1 million from the fund-raising campaign in the Netherlands, and some \$1,125,000 from the proceeds of the sale of the record "All-Star Festival" in thirty-six countries throughout the world.

It was possible for the High Commissioner to commit funds in an amount of \$1,628,000 for operations outside the programme. Supporting contributions from within the countries of residence of the refugees where projects are put into effect amounted to over \$2.6 million, not including contributions in cash or in kind—including agricultural land, development projects and direct material assistance—made by the Governments of host countries for various new groups of refugees. To these contributions should also be added bilateral assistance given by certain Governments or organizations to countries of asylum, which in the case of the refugees from Rwanda amounted to nearly \$1.9 million.

As regards the programme of the Office of the High Commissioner for 1964, contributions in a total amount of \$2,648,000 had been pledged or promised as at 31 May 1964, against a financial target which, in view of newly emerging problems, may have to be raised from \$2.6 million to at least \$3.1 million.

D. Co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency

Inter-secretariat consultation for the purposes of co-ordination and co-operation in economic and social programmes, administrative and financial questions and public information continued within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary organs, with particular emphasis on co-ordinated contributions to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade.

The twenty-ninth report of ACC to the Economic and Social Council contains the results of the Committee's review of problems of co-ordination in a large number of fields. Particular mention may be made of the following points.

ACC was informed by the Secretary-General of the steps taken or proposed to strengthen its secretariat, both at United Nations Headquarters and at Geneva, to meet the constant increase in the range and volume of its work. A number of other steps have also been taken to improve the smooth functioning of the ACC machinery and thus help to enhance the contribution of ACC to the work of the Council. Arrangements

were made for a meeting with the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, in accordance with Council resolution 992 (XXXVI).

ACC reviewed arrangements for consultation between the United Nations Secretariat and all agencies concerned with the preparations for the progress report on the United Nations Development Decade which, under Council resolutions 916 (XXXIV) and 984 (XXXVI), is to be submitted to the Council at its summer session in 1965. In response to Council resolution 984 (XXXVI), the ACC submitted to the Council a draft framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA related to the Development Decade. Further, the Committee reviewed the progress made by the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement General Assembly resolution 1934 (XVIII), regarding the establishment of the United Nations Training and Research Institute.

Consultations were held on the implementation of two resolutions of the General Assembly involving co-operation among members of the United Nations family, namely resolution 1943 (XVIII) on a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, and resolution 1937 (XVIII) on a world campaign for universal literacy.

Extensive consultations were held in the latter part of 1963 and early in 1964 between the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the IAEA, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board which resulted in agreed proposals to bring together the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a new United Nations Development Programme being submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and its *ad hoc* Committee on the Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities (the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten). Subsequently, ACC at its spring session reviewed the recommendations adopted by the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten. It urged the Council to endorse certain mutually complementary recommendations based on the agreed proposals and concurred in the Secretary-General's proposals, as set forth in that document, concerning the management of the Programme.

In response to Council resolution 991 (XXXVI), ACC included in its twenty-ninth report to the Council the results of its consideration of certain problems relating to the evaluation of programmes, together with its recommendations thereon.

Early in 1964 the members of ACC submitted a communication to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, newly established under Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI). This communication served as the basis for the Advisory Committee's deliberations at its first session. At its spring session, the ACC considered the first report of the Advisory Committee and forwarded its

views and comments thereupon to the Economic and Social Council.

In its twenty-ninth report, ACC took note of the decisions of the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session, with particular attention to the growing activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and its co-ordinating functions. The ACC also noted that several agencies had collaborated with the Centre throughout the year in an effort to produce, in response to General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII), a report on training for accelerated industrialization that would reflect the experience of all those members of the United Nations family that could contribute to the solution of the problems posed by the resolution.

With regard to co-ordination in the field of administration and finance, ACC approved for transmission to the International Civil Service Advisory Board a paper on the subject of career prospects in the international civil service as well as a settlement requesting the views of the Board on the scope of a proposed study of base salary scales for the professional category and above.

E. Consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations

The non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council now number 338. Of these, ten are in category A, 122 in category B, and 206 are on the Register of the Secretary-General.

Non-governmental organizations submitted forty-six written statements, which were circulated as documents of the Council or its commissions and other subsidiary bodies. Organizations were heard on various occasions by the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and by the Council, its commissions and other subsidiary bodies.

Pursuant to sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 35 of Council resolution 288 B (X), the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations completed the review of organizations in categories A and B consultative status, and of some organizations on the Register, in June 1963 and reported thereon to the Council.

The Secretary-General administered the consultative arrangements established by the Council under resolution 288 B (X) by means of consultations, correspondence, assistance to organizations in connexion with hearings before the Council and its subsidiary bodies and the submission of documents, and by sending representatives to a number of the principal conferences of the organizations. Material has been prepared on the various organizations applying for consultative status. Under Council resolution 334 (XI), the Secretariat continues to co-operate with the Union of International Associations in the preparation of the annual edition of its *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

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CHAPTER V

Technical co-operation and other programmes in the economic and social field

A. *Technical assistance activities*

1. **Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development**

OPERATIONS

The procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as they relate to the planning of projects, entered a new phase in 1961. At that time, two-year programming was introduced. Governments were asked to submit requests covering a period of twenty-four months, and the Participating Organizations were permitted to phase their operations over the two years.

Certain features resulting from this system were reflected in the 1963 operations, as they had been in 1961, the first half of the previous biennium. The Participating Organizations obviously had more time for the preparatory stages of their projects but this led to the tendency for projects to be initiated rather later than originally planned. There is therefore some unevenness between the first and second years, with a much greater portion of the aid being delivered towards the end of the biennium. This experience was first encountered in 1961-1962, and is repeating itself in the current biennium.

The programme for the biennium 1963-1964 was approved by the Technical Assistance Committee at \$85.2 million, with an additional \$9.1 million for administrative and operational costs. The actual expenditure in 1963 on the field programme was \$39.5 million, which included \$1.9 million allocated by the Executive Chairman from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund under his contingency authority. This compares with \$31.3 million for 1961 and \$44.6 million for 1962.

Assistance was given to 121 countries and territories, as compared with 113 in 1961 and 124 in 1962. The number of expert assignments was 3,037, as compared with 2,443 in 1961 and 2,894 in 1962. The fellowships awarded numbered 2,545 in 1963, as against 2,029 in 1961 and 3,831 in 1962. The amount spent on equipment in 1963 was \$2.1 million, as against \$3.8 million in 1961 and \$4.1 million in 1962.

Experts were recruited from eighty-four countries, of which sixty-one were themselves recipients of technical assistance under the Expanded Programme. Some of these countries supplied a substantial number of experts. For example, 136 came from India, 62 from

the United Arab Republic, 56 from Chile, 42 from Yugoslavia, 33 from Israel, 28 from China, 22 from Pakistan and 21 from Haiti. At the same time, fellows from 126 recipient countries were sent to seventy-seven host countries, of which fifty-eight were themselves recipient countries.

During the previous biennium (1961-1962), a most important feature had been the rapid expansion of the programme in Africa, in the course of which field expenditure had risen from \$4 million in 1960 to \$14 million in 1962. The increase of operations in this region continued in 1963, and the expenditure was \$15 million. Included in this figure is the \$369,000 spent in the Congo (Leopoldville) the first year in which the Expanded Programme financed a considerable part of the civilian operations in that country. It is expected that a much greater expenditure by the Expanded Programme will be incurred in 1964, within the bounds of the \$1.5 million approved for the 1963-1964 Congo programme. Despite the new responsibilities of the Expanded Programme in that country however, the emergency phase of the Programme in Africa as a whole was substantially over by the end of 1962.

As the year 1963 constituted only half of the programme period, the report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for the 1963-1964 biennium was in the nature of an interim report upon a programme which was in the course of implementation. In addition to a chapter on operations during 1963, and another on financial and administrative matters, the report included a review of regional and interregional projects, with special reference to those which were operational in the biennium 1961-1962. Among the conclusions reached were that regional projects are the most efficient and economical projects to use in many cases, that they are the only practical means when a number of countries are working together towards the same objective, and that they are so closely connected with country programmes under the Expanded Programme and the regular programmes of the Participating Organizations, in most cases, that it is difficult to consider them apart.

The report also included a tentative note about project programming. This system, initiated in 1963, and designed to fit in with the current biennial phasing, requires that each project lasting more than two years be planned for its entire duration in advance. It was too soon to say whether Governments had used the

project-programming technique as intended. A first assessment gave the impression that they hesitated to commit themselves to the possible long-term duration of projects, and that they tended to put a rather high proportion of their requests in the "short-term" category.

FINANCES

The financial position in 1963 was satisfactory. For 1961, ninety-one Governments had pledged \$41.6 million and, for 1962, ninety-two Governments had pledged \$45.4 million; for 1963, 105 Governments pledged \$50.1 million. Thus pledges at last reached the \$50 million envisaged by TAC at its session in 1957.

On the other hand, the rate of collection of contributions during the first half of the year was poor. At the end of the first quarter of 1963, only 1.7 per cent of the amount pledged had actually been received, as against 21.8 per cent in 1961 and 14.4 per cent in 1962. The situation improved somewhat in the second quarter and, by the end of the year, almost 90 per cent had been received, as against 80.1 per cent in 1961 and 91.6 per cent in 1962. The position with regard to unpaid pledges in respect of previous years was more satisfactory, the figure being \$717,000 at the end of the year as against \$1.4 million at the end of 1961 and \$2.3 million at the end of 1962.

These were the figures as they were reported by TAB to TAC in its annual report for 1963 but, during the first half of 1964, pledges in respect of 1964 rose to \$51.6 million, of which approximately \$30 million had been received by 15 June.

There was some improvement with respect to the use of restricted currencies. In 1963, the contributions of fifty-eight Governments, forming 85.4 per cent of the total contributions, were paid either fully or partially in convertible currency or were made convertible into other currencies.

In addition to the expenditure of \$39.5 million on the field programme for 1963, to which reference has already been made, there was an expenditure of \$4.5 million in respect of the administrative and operational services costs of the Participating Organizations and of \$3.9 million on TAB Headquarters and field offices (\$900,000 and \$3 million respectively).

The total gross cost of the field offices in 1963 was \$4.5 million, including a Special Fund subvention of \$1.5 million based on the identifiable costs incurred in respect of the Fund. The figure of \$4.5 million compares with \$3.5 million in 1962, and with \$2.4 million in 1961. The Special Fund payments were \$711,000 in 1962, and \$410,000 in 1961. An amount of \$100,000 was allocated by the World Food Programme to meet the additional expenses incurred on its behalf, of which \$11,000 was actually obligated or expended in 1963. It is expected that the figure will be larger in 1964, as the field operations of the World Food Programme develop.

In August 1960, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 787 (XXX) by which local costs assessments were established at 12.5 per cent of the total annual costs of experts' services. Transitional arrangements were provided for the years 1961 and 1962 and the new system became fully effective only at the beginning of 1963. It has greatly simplified the

handling of local costs both for the Governments and the secretariat of TAB. Final local cost assessments for 1963 amounted to \$2.6 million. For 1964, the initial assessment has been established at \$3.5 million. This will be adjusted in 1965 when the final cost of all experts is known.

ADMINISTRATION

Since the beginning of 1963, there has been a further extension in the joint TAB/Special Fund establishment. At the end of 1962, there were sixty-eight field offices with 147 international staff members, recruited from forty-seven countries. In addition, there were 700 local staff members. By the end of 1963 there were seventy-two field offices, with an international staff of 201, of fifty-seven nationalities, and 925 local staff members. By the middle of 1964, there were seventy-five field offices with 213 international staff members of fifty-seven nationalities, and 938 local staff members.

At Headquarters, the number of international professional staff members was twenty-seven at the end of 1962, twenty-nine at the end of 1963, and twenty-eight at mid-June 1964; and the general services staff at Headquarters rose from thirty-seven in 1961 to forty in 1962, and to forty-two at the end of 1963.

The increase in the number of field offices and their staff, is, of course, due to the increasing volume of work. Not only has the Expanded Programme grown considerably, but Special Fund operations have grown even faster. Coverage has also had to be given to a great number of newly independent countries in Africa and elsewhere. In addition, offices have had to be established in countries which have long established programmes but which were formerly covered from the capital of another country. Thus, for example, offices have been set up in Malaysia and the Republic of Korea, which used to be handled by the office in Bangkok. As well as acting for TAB and the Special Fund, the Resident Representatives also serve the World Food Programme and, in some instances, undertake other duties, for example on behalf of the Office of Public Information. Finally, growing co-ordination between the operations of the Participating Organizations places additional burdens on the Resident Representatives and their staffs.

A continuous effort is made to maintain and improve co-ordination in the field. The practice of holding annual regional meetings of Resident Representatives is being kept up. At these meetings, the Executive Chairman and the Managing Director of the Special Fund are present or, when this is not possible, they are represented by some senior officers of their staffs. Informal discussions between the field representatives and the heads of the two programmes add to the close liaison which exists between the programmes at Headquarters. All these meetings are now held in the cities which are the seats of the regional economic commissions, and formal and informal meetings with the officers of the commissions help to ensure co-operation at that point. In addition, each Resident Representative holds frequent meetings with the representatives of the specialized agencies in his country, who keep him constantly informed of their plans and activities. These arrangements have now become firmly established practices, and are found to be highly useful in keeping all parties informed of each other's activities and in ensuring the closest co-operation.

2. United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation

The aid to the developing countries provided under the United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation continued to expand, the total expenditure rising to \$23.2 million in 1963 as compared with \$19.8 million in 1962 and \$12.1 million in 1961. The enlarged role of the United Nations as an executing agency for Special Fund projects contributed to this rising expenditure. By 31 December 1963 the United Nations was the executing agency for a total of fifty-four Special Fund projects, the disbursements for which increased from \$1.7 million in 1961 to nearly \$4.1 million in 1962, and \$6.7 million in 1963, excluding the counterpart contributions made by recipient governments.

The year 1963 was the first in the 1963-1964 biennium programming period for the Expanded Programme. The rate of implementation was therefore somewhat slower and the expenditures in 1963 were of the order of \$8.2 million as compared with \$8.8 million in the preceding year. However, with the carry-over of resources from 1963 to 1964 the imbalance between the two years of the programming period will be remedied as in the past and the performance in 1964 will reach the programmed level for the biennium.

The increased resources made available under the regular programme to implement with General Assembly resolution 1527 (XV) from a level of \$3.5 million in 1961 to roughly \$6.4 million in 1962 to provide greater assistance to former Trust Territories and newly emerging territories were continued at the same level in 1963. In addition, the appropriation of \$800,000 under General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI) to meet the special needs of Rwanda and Burundi accounted for the rise in the total expenditure under the regular programme from \$6.4 million in 1962 to \$7.2 million in 1963.

The programmes financed entirely by recipient Governments or by voluntary contributions, which are extra-budgetary operations, increased from \$0.8 million in 1962 to \$1.2 million in 1963.

The expenditures in Africa continued to increase, the rise of roughly 100 per cent from 1961 to 1962, being followed by a rise of approximately 50 per cent from 1962 to 1963. The increases from 1962 to 1963 in other regions were roughly 14 per cent for the Middle East, 15 per cent for Asia and the Far East and 17 per cent to 18 per cent for the Americas.

The share of regional and interregional projects under the regular programme increased from 31.6 per cent in 1962 to 35.3 per cent in 1963. In addition to the increase in the number of regional meetings, the growth of regional activities under the regular programme was also, to some extent, due to the appointment by the United Nations of a larger number of regional advisers attached to the secretariats of the regional economic commissions to respond to the requests for technical assistance from member countries in the respective geographical areas. Thirty-four regional advisers' posts were established in 1963 for Africa, eleven for Asia and the Far East, in addition to two regional advisers under funds-in-trust arrangements, and twenty for Latin America.

The total number of experts under all programmes, excluding experts working on Special Fund projects,

increased from 924 in 1960 to 1,252 in 1962 and 1,540 in 1963. The increase in the number of experts in the various substantive fields was well distributed, reflecting the progress made in the activities undertaken by the United Nations.

The number of fellowships awarded under all programmes except those under Special Fund projects numbered 1,652 in 1963. The awards were made especially in the fields of social activities, public administration, statistics, industrial development, natural resources development, and in the field of economic programming and projections.

In addition to individual fellowships, efforts were made to establish institutions at the country and regional levels since the setting up of permanent training facilities was welcomed by many Governments. At the regional level, economic development institutes were established in Africa and Asia and the Institute for Economic and Social Planning was set up in Latin America. The Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders established in Asia and the Far East initiated training to meet the current needs of the countries in the region. As explained below, much progress was made in 1963 in the establishment of statistical training centres in Africa to train personnel at various levels.

Group training programmes were also organized on a regional or interregional, and sometimes a national, basis. The training programmes in operation include training in techniques and procedures of technical assistance, training in development financing for Africa, the United Nations foreign service training course, held in Geneva and New York, and the foreign service training course organized for the Caribbean countries of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Other training programmes set up included courses in central banking techniques and operations organized under the auspices of the Banque de France, in-service training courses on tariff and trade policies under the auspices of GATT, and in-service training courses organized by the regional economic commissions.

Select developments in the main substantive fields serviced by the United Nations are described below.

Technical assistance activities in economic planning, programming and surveys increased rapidly, especially in Africa, which now accounts for roughly one-half of the total programme in this field. Twice as many countries from Africa received assistance in 1963 as in 1962. Expert advisers were assigned to many countries to prepare and implement comprehensive economic plans. Under the regular programme, in collaboration with the FAO, missions were organized to advise the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. In Cyprus, two experts in economic planning advised the Government on current economic policies. In Togo, two experts had the task of evaluating and promoting key economic development projects. In Peru a joint ECLA/OAS/IDB advisory group assisted the Government in economic planning. In Ceylon, United Nations experts helped in the elaboration of short-term planning models and in the development of perspective planning. Technical assistance was provided to groups of countries endeavouring to develop economic co-operation among themselves. For example, an economic adviser was appointed under the regular programme to help the East African Common Services

Organization (EACSO) to deal with certain economic problems confronting the region. At the joint request of Gambia and Senegal, a four-man mission visited the two countries late in 1963 to study possible avenues of future collaboration.

Advice in budgeting, taxation and finance was provided to more than thirty countries and territories by some forty experts, in addition to missions undertaken by the regional advisers. An important development during 1963 was the increasing demand for assistance in the harmonization of national tax systems and policies with regional economic integration schemes and political federations. United Nations experts advised the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda on the tax and fiscal implications of federal arrangements. Technical assistance was given to strengthen financial institutions, policies and programmes in some countries. In Pakistan, an expert served as an adviser on loan utilization; in Thailand an expert advised the Government savings bank on methods related to the promotion of savings and also trained the needed personnel. Assistance was provided in central banking operations and policies to Barbados, Cyprus, Nepal and Rwanda; and in monetary policy and financial planning to Somalia, Uganda, Cambodia, Ghana and Indonesia. A short-term mission by a budget expert was undertaken at the end of 1963 at the request of the Government of Argentina to assist in devising a comprehensive programme of budgetary and accounting reforms.

During 1963 there was an increasing demand in the field of industry for technical assistance from the newly emerging countries. The reorientation towards more integrated forms of assistance of multi-expert team missions continued.

The industrial survey mission for Burma, which began in November 1962, concluded the main part of its work in 1963. The Government's policies for the development of the fertilizers and textiles industries, in particular, will be based on the recommendations of this mission. Preparatory work was undertaken prior to the visit of the industrial mission to Iran which is to assist in the evaluation and preparation of "bankable projects" during 1964. In Malaysia, assistance continued to be provided to the economic development board of Singapore. Short-term exploratory missions were organized at the request of the Governments of Trinidad, Turkey and Venezuela to assess the potentialities for industrial development, including small industry development and industrial estates. An industrial adviser assisted the Government of Surinam in formulating a long-term industrial development plan. Two industrial development experts were also provided, under the Central American Economic Integration Programme, to assist in the identification of branches of industry suitable for Central America and in the expansion of the textile industry.

United Nations assistance to India continued in the establishment of industries which substitute indigenous raw materials for imported raw materials in industry. In 1963, an expert studied the use of indigenous metals in the utensils industry. Expert assistance was also given with regard to the promotion of machine tool standardization and the manufacture of sack-kraft paper from bamboo, as well as on the design and production of tools, dies, jigs and fixtures. The potential demand for major industrial products and the study of their cost/

price structure was undertaken by a United Nations expert assigned to the National Council for Applied Economic Research.

Technical assistance to the countries of Africa, for the establishment or expansion of industrial plants, or for carrying out of industrial surveys and feasibility studies continued. Assistance was given to the Governments of Algeria, Guinea, Liberia, Nyasaland, Sudan and Tunisia, among others.

A seminar on industrial development programming for the Latin American region was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in March 1963. An interregional symposium on the application of modern technical practices in the iron and steel industry was held at Prague and Geneva in November 1963.

Of significance in the field of natural resources were the multi-purpose integrated development of river basins and energy resources such as the Mekong basin, the Wu and Choshui basins, the Karnali basin, the Senegal basin, the Niger basin, the Ghiriqui basin and the Mono basin. Some of these projects were financed by both technical assistance funds and the Special Fund. Expert assistance was provided to the Governments of Cyprus and China to help in the design and construction of dams and other hydraulic works.

Expert assistance was also provided for the improvement of production methods and related problems in mining. New or continuing requests were received for experts to advise on the mining and utilization of coal in the Philippines and Venezuela, mica mining in the Sudan, ilmenite production in the United Arab Republic, gold and diamond prospecting in West African countries and the exploration of non-metallic materials in Tunisia, of semi-precious and ornamental stones in Madagascar, and of phosphate in Jordan.

A number of missions were organized to assist countries to formulate Special Fund requests. These included missions to Dahomey and Togo in connexion with a joint power supply request; to Panama; the countries of the Senegal and Niger river basins; to Pakistan in connexion with a cartographic request and to a number of countries, including Argentina, Bechuanaland, Ecuador, Nicaragua and the Philippines and Senegal in connexion with potential mineral resources projects.

Expert assistance was also provided to some Governments to organize and develop their technical departments and services, geological and mining institutes. In Afghanistan progress was registered in the geological survey project.

In the energy field, assistance was given, among others, to the Governments of China, Indonesia, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey on petroleum and natural gas problems. The Central American electrification mission prepared a number of studies on the possibilities of linking up the electrical systems of various Central American countries and, currently, a pre-investment study on one of these projects is being carried out.

During the period under review a greater service was rendered by regional advisers in transportation than in the past. These services were performed mainly by two regional transport advisers in Africa and a regional railway research adviser and inland transport

adviser in Asia and the Far East. Assistance provided in the transport field included the provision of some sixty experts in transport surveys, programming, co-ordination, policy formulation, finance, engineering and management. The interregional ports and shipping training seminar held its third session at Copenhagen in June 1963.

The number of experts appointed in the field of trade promotion and trade relations increased from seventeen in 1962 to thirty-eight in 1963. As of that period, about sixty fellowships were awarded in subjects falling within this area. At the country level, technical assistance activities in trade promotion were especially evident in Latin America and Africa. Additional impetus in this field was afforded by the efforts of groups of developing countries to increase economic co-operation among themselves and to evolve new policies governing their trade relations with economic groups among the developed countries. A case in point is that of an expert who has been in Central America advising the Central American Integration Committee and its member Governments on ways and means of setting up a customs union in accordance with the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration. In Africa a regional adviser in trade and commerce was appointed under the regular programme to provide short-term advisory services to requesting Governments.

An intensive programme of training was adopted to promote statistical development in Africa. Training centres for the middle-level exist at Addis Ababa, Achimota, Yaoundé and Abidjan and for the university level at Rabat.

The continuing activities in the training of primary and intermediate statisticians in Asia were supplemented by seminars designed to promote the exchange of technical information. For this purpose, a seminar on housing statistics and programmes was organized for countries in the region at Rolighed, Denmark, in the third quarter of 1963.

During 1963 ninety-nine United Nations experts provided advisory and operational services in statistics at both the country and the regional level, excluding the fellowships granted for participation in training centres or seminars. Thirty-four fellows from twenty-one countries were awarded fellowships.

In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV), regional meetings on social planning in the context of balanced economic and social development received attention during 1963. In the field of social research, assistance was given within the framework of the Central American Integration Programme through the appointment of advisers in equalization of social charges and in social and economic aspects of income distribution.

Technical assistance in the demographic field comprised training projects, advisory services and research projects in addition to the support given to the two regional demographic training and research centres at Chambur, India and at Santiago, Chile. A third centre was established at Cairo in March 1963 to serve the needs of North African countries.

Regional demographic advisers associated with the regional economic commissions were active in Africa, Latin America and Asia. An important activity in 1963 was the Asian Population Conference held at New Delhi in December 1963, with a view to promoting

further utilization and analysis of data from recent censuses and related materials. For developing demographic research, institutions and the training of personnel assistance was given to Iran, Morocco and Peru.

In the field of community development, advisers have recently been assigned to work in collaboration with national planning agencies. During 1963, evaluation teams visited Venezuela and Ghana. The community development aspects of land reform were given a high priority by requesting Governments, including Algeria, Bolivia, British Guiana, Ecuador, Iran and Laos. Training advisers in the field of community development were provided to Afghanistan, Algeria, Panama and Saudi Arabia. Governments are moving towards the development of more comprehensive social welfare programmes and seeking assistance from the United Nations and UNICEF in making assessments of their national needs and resources as a basis for national planning. A number of significant projects were undertaken in 1963 including the setting up of a rehabilitation centre and other services for the disabled in Asia, the establishment of a prosthetics workshop and training programme in Iran, and the introduction of rehabilitation elements into the institutional care of crippled children in the Philippines. The first of a series of meetings designed to stimulate action in social defence in the various geographical areas was held in Venezuela in September 1963. In the field of housing, building and planning, the following developments were worthy of note. A regional housing programme adviser was appointed to ECLA and another adviser to Central America. A housing finance adviser, a regional adviser on self-help housing and an adviser on low cost housing were appointed to ECA. Four pilot projects in housing were in progress or were initiated during the year. A significant trend in physical planning has been the growing demand by some countries for advice on the establishment of a national physical planning framework. A team of three United Nations technical assistance experts helped Ghana to prepare a national physical development plan and draft legislation for its implementation. Similar advice is being given to Trinidad and Tobago. Expert assistance was provided in Nigeria and Ceylon on the developing of town planning courses. Assistance was also rendered to the Government of Venezuela with regard to the formulating of a request to the Special Fund to establish a programme of studies in urbanization. Experts were also provided to prepare requests to the Special Fund for Skoplje, Yugoslavia, and for Lagos, Nigeria. In the field of building, increasing interest was evinced by governments in the development of local building materials and construction industries. Thus, technical assistance experts were provided to the Governments of Cambodia, Iraq, Togo and the United Arab Republic to advise on the use of inexpensive indigenous building materials. Building technologists from the countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America also participated in the study tour to the USSR, which was concerned with problems related to the development of the building materials and construction industry.

In the field of public administration, in 1963, there were 201 experts in the field, as compared with 150 in 1962. During the same period, 281 fellowships were awarded, as compared with 251 in 1962. Activities in public administration broadened in scope through

new types of assistance. Attention was given to administration for development and a systematic study of the functions of key public agencies in development was undertaken. A seminar on customs administration was held during which the administrative aspects of applying the Central American uniform customs code were analysed and uniform tariff legislation was studied. A regional course was organized for the training of operational level government personnel in Central America. National courses were given in customs technology with a view to standardizing the application of national tariffs based on the standard Central American staff nomenclature. Activities in this field were also broadened by means of joint projects with specialized agencies. A workshop on administrative problems of rapid urban growth in the Arab States was held in March 1963 in co-operation with WHO and UNESCO. A seminar on central services to local authorities was held in collaboration with the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration.

B. Special Fund activities

1. The Special Fund

The programme of assistance approved by the Governing Council of the Special Fund now consists of 374 pre-investment projects in 121 low-income countries and territories. The total cost of the programme is estimated at the equivalent of \$837 million, of which \$502 million is contributed by recipient Governments and \$335 million by the Special Fund.

As of 31 May 1964, 106 governments had pledged the equivalent of \$85.5 million for the year 1964, as compared to \$72.9 million by 107 governments for 1963.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

At its eleventh session, in January 1964, the Governing Council approved forty-eight projects costing \$165.8 million, calling for Special Fund earmarkings of \$52.7 million and counterpart contributions by recipient governments of \$113.1 million.

The approved 374 projects included 148 resource surveys and feasibility studies, 149 for technical education and training institutions and 77 applied research institutes.

One hundred and six of these projects were for Africa, with Special Fund earmarkings of \$99.3 million; 102 were for the Americas, with earmarkings of \$87.3 million; 111 for Asia and the Far East, with earmarkings of \$103.9 million; 20 for Europe, with earmarkings of \$15.6 million; 34 for the Middle East, with earmarkings of \$24.8 million and one was an interregional project, with earmarkings of \$3.8 million.

Executing agencies for implementing the approved projects as at 15 June were as follows: the United Nations was designated as executing agency for 65 projects for which \$64.4 million was earmarked; the ILO for 43 projects (\$35.8 million); FAO for 47 projects (\$118.1 million); UNESCO for 64 projects (\$73.2 million); WHO for 5 projects (\$2.9 million); IBRD for 17 projects (\$11.6 million); ICAO for 8 projects (\$10.4 million); ITU for 15 projects (\$13.5

million); WMO for 8 projects (\$4.3 million); and IAEA for 2 projects (\$1.0 million).

The over-all objectives of the Special Fund remain unchanged. In accordance with the policy decisions of the Governing Council, the activities of the Special Fund now include: financing surveys and studies that will reveal and investigate natural physical resources such as mineral deposits, the feasibility of improved use of land and water resources, potentialities in the development of communications, and fisheries industries; establishing or strengthening research and advisory services in agricultural, forestry, industrial and other fields in order to put existing resources to better use, open new markets and plan for a balanced industrial production; setting up or expanding institutions to give advanced technical training and education in order to increase the number of skilled personnel at all levels in the developing countries; and assisting regional institutes for economic and social development planning.

The Council showed much interest in the Managing Director's suggestion concerning the inclusion in future programmes of more pilot projects to put promising scientific discoveries to industrial and commercial use, thus facilitating the partial transformation in the developing countries of local raw materials. It supported his proposal regarding assistance to developing countries in establishing and strengthening central services to enable them to undertake their own high priority natural resource surveys. The Council noted that while 40 per cent of the programme consisted of projects designed to accelerate the growth and diversification in the industrial sector, there was still a need for greater emphasis on industrial-type projects.

The Governing Council also considered a further report by the Managing Director, prepared at its request, on questions relating to the need for and provision of information about existing sources of development capital. The Council decided to carry out the recommendations contained in his report regarding published information, advisory services, training programmes and information for capital-supplying countries. It specifically requested the Managing Director to continue to provide financial advisers with respect to Special Fund assisted projects when appropriate and requested by the Government concerned; and to provide, through such advisers, on-the-job training for nationals of the developing countries in the field of development financing.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED PROJECTS

During the period under review, an additional 23 projects were completed, bringing the total of completed projects to 29. Some 237 were under field execution and 34 were being readied for start of field work. Of the latter, 13 were resource surveys and feasibility studies, 7 applied research institutes and 4 for technical education and training institutions.

Over 1,840 international experts have served on projects under implementation, of whom some 1,300 were in the field as of 15 June 1964. Over 12,000 nationals were working on Special Fund projects. Approximately 5,000 of these were senior and intermediate counterpart personnel. Fellowships for advanced training abroad had been awarded to 571 key project personnel and by the end of 1963, 45,000 nationals had

completed or were taking courses in 78 Special Fund-assisted training institutes.

Of the completed projects, 28 were pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies. One was a training project which set up a complex of permanent centres for industrial instructors and one a research project. Twelve of these projects had already generated some 500 million of local and international investment.

FINANCES

In spite of the pledges for 1964 to \$85.5, this was still below the \$100 target considered essential by the Governing Council to permit the necessary increase in the Fund's activities.

At its eleventh session the Governing Council decided that its earmarking policy should be flexible enough to enable the Managing Director to recommend a maximum programme and the Governing Council to earmark funds for as many projects as possible within the financial resources of the Fund, giving due regard to sound financial policy. In furtherance of this aim, the Council decided to increase up to the end of 1964 the permissible excess of earmarking over resources to a maximum of \$62.8 million and to review again the application of the newly established policy of the Special Fund at its thirteenth session in January 1965 on the basis of proposals to be made by the Managing Director.

The Governing Council also approved the administrative budget estimates for 1964, totalling \$4,681,600, and took note of audit reports for the year ended 31 December 1962. The Council decided to postpone consideration of the revised financial Regulations until its twelfth session.

2. United Nations execution of Special Fund projects

Eleven new Special Fund projects were approved for execution by the United Nations at the January 1964 session of the Governing Council of the Special Fund. Thirteen more were recommended for approval at the June 1964 session of the Council, making a total of twenty-four new projects during the year. In the same period field operations were completed on four projects. Two previously approved projects were inactive for extraneous reasons and are likely to be withdrawn, leaving a net increase of some eighteen projects and a total of seventy-two under execution by the United Nations.

In accordance with the desires expressed both by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and by the Managing Director, considerable thought and effort were given to the problems of reducing delays between the time of approval of projects and the beginning of operations in the field. Experience has shown that the execution of Special Fund projects presents a number of specific problems which call for special attention. Consequently, in order to deal more adequately and expeditiously with the increasing number of projects which the United Nations is requested to execute, an Office of Special Fund Operations, headed by a Director under the general supervision of the Under-Secretary and the Commissioner for Technical Assistance, was established. This new arrangement, which went into effect on 1 April 1964, brings under one control the formerly dispersed operations of the Office of the Director for Special Fund Activities and the

Special Fund Section in the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. It is expected that procedures for implementation of Special Fund projects will be accelerated and improved as a result of this reorganization.

C. Public administration

1. Advisory services, training and research

A follow-up to the study of the public administration programmes referred to in last year's report of the Secretary-General was submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1963 as an annex to the twenty-eighth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The follow-up reviewed the existing programmes in public administration and stressed the administrative aspects of planning and development. It referred to such aspects as the government machinery necessary for the effective formulation and implementation of development plans at the national and local levels, personnel administration, training, decentralization and the delegation of authority to local authorities and other bodies, and fiscal and financial administration.

The Council in its resolution 987 (XXXVI) noted with appreciation the progress made in strengthening the field of public administration in developing countries as reported in the above-mentioned study. It also requested the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to direct the various activities in the field of public administration in such a way as to comply as effectively as possible with the requests for technical assistance made by Governments with a view to increasing the number and qualifications of key national administrative personnel and establishing or strengthening the national administrative departments capable of dealing with development needs.

During the year under review, activities have included: holding a Seminar for the ECAFE region on Central Services to Local Authorities, sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA), in which fourteen Asian countries besides FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) participated; co-sponsoring a Workshop on Government Purchasing and Supply at Bogotá, Colombia; holding a Workshop, in collaboration with FAO, on Organization and Administration of Agricultural Services in the Arab States at Cairo, United Arab Republic; arranging for senior officers from ministries of local governments of various African countries to tour India and Yugoslavia at the invitation of the respective Governments to study their systems of local government; sending, at the request of the Governments of Gambia and Senegal, a team of experts in public administration, constitutional law, economics, and fiscal administration to help in the shaping of the form of the future relationship between the two countries; participation, jointly with UNESCO and the ILO, in a mission to the Niger to determine the training needs of the country in the technical and administrative fields; co-sponsoring with the Pan American Health Organization two regional seminars on the organization and administration of public health services at Kingston, Jamaica, and at Guatemala City, Guatemala.

2. Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX)

The annual appropriation for the OPEX programme under General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII) was continued at the level approved by the Assembly at its fifteenth session. There was, however, an increase in the total activity as compared with the previous year. Seventy-eight posts were filled for all or part of 1963 in twenty-nine countries and territories and in one inter-governmental organization (the East African Common Services Organization). One-third of the posts were in fields within the purview of the specialized agencies while the remaining posts covered a wide range of fields of activity of the United Nations in economic development, social welfare and public administration. The task of training nationals to assume the responsibilities of OPEX officers continued to be relatively slow. Twenty-four posts were vacated during the year but for twelve of them Governments sought replacements. At the same time, the financial resources of the regular budget were insufficient to meet the potential needs of Governments for this form of assistance, since fifty Governments had signed OPEX agreements by the end of the year and a number of others were negotiating with a view to doing so. The number of unfilled requests remained at a high level.

The question of providing additional financial resources for OPEX assistance was dealt with by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session. On a proposal of the Technical Assistance Committee, the Council recommended the use, by all the participating organizations, of funds from the Expanded Programme for OPEX purposes, experimentally for the years 1964-1966. The General Assembly endorsed this recommendation under its resolution 1946 (XVIII). Governments will now be able to draw upon the funds of the Expanded Programme for OPEX assistance in addition to those provided under the regular budget, and it is anticipated that in those countries in which this form of assistance meets the particular needs of their Governments, increasing use will be made of it from the added financial resources available.

3. United Nations Training and Research Institute

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII), the Secretary-General prepared a note on the feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute for training and research, which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its 1963 summer session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

The Secretary-General in his note gave strong support to the proposal for the establishment of a United Nations Institute and put forward a very general plan for its creation. In its resolution 985 (XXXVI), the Council endorsed the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan, requested him to explore possible sources of financial assistance to the Institute, both governmental and non-governmental, and recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The General Assembly adopted the text with some minor modification as its resolution 1934 (XVIII). In the resolution it requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the Institute and to continue to explore possible sources of financial assistance.

The Secretary-General prepared and circulated to Governments, specialized agencies and a number of foundations and other non-governmental organizations a note restating briefly the purpose, character and general functions of the Institute and outlining his preliminary thinking on the Institute's organization and programme.

In order to solicit contributions, the Secretary-General's Personal Representative has consulted with a large number of national missions at United Nations Headquarters and has visited so far thirty countries for discussions with Governments and private sources of funds. The contributions and pledges received by now have been encouraging, and the Secretary-General looks forward with confidence to a total sum being subscribed or pledged within the next few months that will be not far short of the amount considered necessary to bring the Institute into being.

D. United Nations Children's Fund

The new financial procedures adopted by UNICEF in 1961 enabled it to expand its aid more rapidly than its income, year by year, over a period of several years. During the period of transition, allocations were financed by a combination of current income plus an increasing proportion of income expected to be received by the time of the next Executive Board session. By the end of the January 1964 session, this period of transition had come to an end. From that point onward, allocations would be based entirely on income expected to be received during the next twelve months; only as income increased could allocations increase.

Income in 1963 amounted to the equivalent of \$32.1 million. About \$24.6 million or 77 per cent came from contributions by 118 Governments; the balance came mainly from private contributions and the proceeds of greeting card sales. At the January 1964 Board session, the Executive Director made a plea for increased contributions from Governments, particularly those which were contributing to UNICEF in an amount that was relatively low when measured by the percentage of their United Nations assessment. Increased support from private sources was likewise essential, and in this connexion the Board approved procedures for the acceptance of contributions from private sources for specific projects approved by the Board.

In view of the immense needs of children and youth in developing countries—needs made more acute by rapid social change—it is clear that the work to be done internationally on their behalf during the Development Decade goes far beyond the efforts which UNICEF alone can make. The importance of preparing the coming generation to play a constructive role in the economic and social development of their society must be accepted as a major long-term goal of general development not only by the developing countries but also by the many sources of external aid. To stimulate interest in this problem and provide a concrete framework of ideas for practical action, UNICEF, in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the specialized agencies, sponsored a round-table conference, held at Bellagio, Italy, in April 1964, in which a group of ministers and economists directly engaged in planning for national development, and authorities in various fields of needs of children and youth participated. This will

be followed by two regional seminars to be held in 1965, one in Asia and one in Latin America in co-operation with the regional United Nations Economic Commissions and the regional Planning and Development Institutes. UNICEF is also helping in the training programmes of these Institutes through the financing of a faculty member especially concerned with the problems of children and youth; for the Latin American Institute it is also providing aid for fellows from the social field and for research.

The January 1964 session of the Executive Board was held in Bangkok as a result a generous invitation from the Government of Thailand. At the invitation of a number of countries in Asia, field observation visits were undertaken by Board representatives prior to the session. These impressed upon the Board the overwhelming needs of children in Asia, the limited resources available to meet these needs and the consequent necessity for careful planning and project selection.

At this session the Board also dealt with a number of policy questions. These included the question of the scope and types of UNICEF aid in relation to the objective of focusing it most effectively on children; the best methods for encouraging programme evaluations in order to ensure, both for the countries concerned and UNICEF, the most effective use of limited resources; policy on aid for malaria eradication; methods for enhancing the quality of training programmes; financial relations with co-operating agencies; and the acceptance, under certain conditions, of funds-in-trust from Governments for purposes related to UNICEF-assisted projects.

In mid-1964, UNICEF was providing aid to some 515 projects in 112 countries and territories. A total of thirty UNICEF regional, area, and country offices were involved in helping the Governments concerned prepare the projects and service the UNICEF aspects of their implementation. The main fields of aid are discussed below; it should be noted, however, that wherever possible projects are favoured which are related to national programmes of development. There is an increasing tendency for projects to be more comprehensive, combining several related activities (such as health, nutrition, and family and child welfare) and requiring joint planning and close co-operation between various governmental ministries or departments. An important feature of many UNICEF-aided projects is the increasing emphasis on the training of national personnel, and about one third of the allocations are now for training purposes. The UNICEF Board was also particularly concerned with opportunities for effective aid in Africa; in the two Board sessions held in June 1963 and January 1964, allocations of over \$6.8 million were made to Africa constituting 22 per cent of total UNICEF long-range programme allocations during that period.

The main field of UNICEF aid continued to be in health. Allocations for basic health services (including networks of maternal and child health centres, environmental sanitation, and health education) and the control of diseases which take a heavy toll in child mortality and sickness (such as malaria, tuberculosis and trachoma) constituted about 60 per cent of annual programme allocations. In the year represented by the two Board sessions held in June 1963 and January 1964, they totalled \$19.2 million. A number of questions

relating to the emphasis of UNICEF aid in the child health field will be examined by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy when it meets early in 1965.

Nutrition projects (including aid for family and village production and use of protective foods; milk conservation and the development of other low-cost protein-rich foods; child feeding schemes; and education in better nutrition practices) constitute about 20 per cent of all programme allocations. In the Board sessions held in June 1963 and January 1964 they totalled \$6.3 million. The Board recognized that the nutrition of the pre-school child was a problem which required considerably more attention, since it was a dominant factor in determining all aspects of his health as well as the child's future mental and physical development.

Family and child welfare projects were directed towards improving the care of children both within and outside their homes through day-nurseries and various child welfare and youth-serving agencies, as well as through community development projects which reach rural young women and mothers through women's clubs. In the Board session held in June 1963 and January 1964 allocations amounted to \$1.1 million, or 3.5 per cent of all programme allocations. Although the UNICEF Board has recognized that the rapid growth of cities and the transition of rural families to urban life bring a complex of social problems affecting the growing generation, UNICEF aid for urban projects as part of larger comprehensive urbanization schemes is only just the beginning.

In the three main fields of aid discussed above, UNICEF has over the years developed close working relations with WHO, FAO, and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The two main fields of aid made possible by UNICEF Board action in June 1961 were education and pre-vocational training. This led to the development of similar co-operative arrangements with UNESCO and the ILO.

By the end of the January 1964 session, UNICEF was helping education projects in thirty-three countries, and the allocations made for them at the June 1963 and January 1964 sessions totalled \$3.7 million, or 11.7 per cent of all programme allocations. Teacher training was a predominant element in virtually all the projects; some projects included aid for the local production of teaching materials, and in most there was an emphasis on the practical content of education to prepare young people better for their real life prospects.

By the end of the January 1964 session UNICEF was also aiding projects in nine countries which gave school children training in manual work along with academic education, or provided pre-vocational training for early school leavers. Annual allocations in this field over the past year total about \$1 million.

UNICEF aid for emergencies during the period included aid to Yugoslavia following the earthquake in Skoplje, and to the Caribbean area following a hurricane.

E. World Food Programme

The experimental World Food Programme established under General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and Food and Agriculture Organization Conference

resolution 61/1 began operations in 1963 as a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with other interested United Nations agencies and programmes.

With the consent of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO, the joint United Nations/FAO administrative unit by which the programme is conducted had, by 30 April 1964, entered into twenty-seven agreements involving the use of food and feed valued at nearly \$16 million as an aid to economic and social development. The number of countries pledging contributions had increased to sixty-four, while the contributions pledged had risen to over \$91 million, of which nearly \$66 million had, by 30 March 1964, been pledged in food and about \$25 million in cash and services. The target has thus been almost reached in commodities, but not yet in cash and services.

The United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee held its fourth session at the FAO headquarters in Rome in November 1963 and its fifth session will be held at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva in July 1964. At its session in November 1963, the Committee examined and approved a work programme and budget for 1964, on the basis of drafts submitted to it by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the Director-General of FAO. The Committee, in reviewing the budget estimates, recognized that, in the current phase of the experimental programme, forecasting was most difficult and that the greatest flexibility must be provided. It decided that 25 per cent of the resources in commodities, with the necessary services, or approximately \$7 million in total, should be earmarked for emergency use by the Director-General of FAO in each of the years 1964 and 1965 with authority to carry forward unused balances and with limited authority to draw in advance on those earmarked resources.

In order to expedite the undertaking of developmental projects, the Committee extended to the Executive Director through 1964 its delegation of authority to approve projects in which the cost of food aid did not exceed \$500,000; and, in respect of projects which it

reserved for its own approval, it instituted a procedure by correspondence. In reviewing its policy regarding the sale of food and feed, it endorsed a policy interpretation contained in a circular letter by the Executive Director, according to which the distribution of food and feed in kind was preferred, but, in exceptional cases, their sale would be agreed to if the commodities supplied would be moved to the project site through private trading channels; most of the income generated by sale would be used to buy the same types and quantities of commodities, and, above all, every precaution would be taken to avoid a decline in the market price of the commodities in question or of related commodities as a result of the agreed sale.

In order to ensure that, in carrying out the programme, the joint United Nations/FAO administrative unit should rely to the fullest possible extent on the existing staff and facilities of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Secretary-General made four staff members available to the joint administrative unit, and arranged for a number of other Secretariat members to serve on World Food Programme missions or to ensure liaison between existing United Nations services and the joint administrative unit.

The Secretary-General co-operated with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme in planning, in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Committee, a series of expert studies on economic and administrative aspects of food aid, to assist in the consideration of the future development of world food programmes.

The Secretary-General is also keeping under close observation the experience gained in the course of current operations, in order that he may be able, on the strength both of this experience and of the studies, to join with the Director-General of FAO in submitting recommendations to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference when they make their general review of this programme and consider the possibility and advisability of extending or increasing it as a means of contributing to the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV).

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Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX)

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CHAPTER VI

Regional economic commissions

The activities of the regional commissions in the developing areas were marked by a heightened sense of the need for co-operation in order to meet the challenges and opportunities created by the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This spirit fostered the achievement of progress in general schemes of regional co-operation and in certain specific fields such as trade, industry, natural resources, transport, planning and programming, and training. Further efforts were made to adjust the work programmes to priorities set up for the Development Decade.

In their pursuit of strengthened mutual co-operation, the countries in the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) made significant progress at the Ministerial Conference held in December 1963 at Manila. They defined the general objectives of regional co-operation and made provision for dealing with specific cases.

The work of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was concentrated on the operative stages of Central American economic integration, and a Joint Programming Mission for Central America was set up. At the same time, efforts were made to bring about an even closer working relationship between ECLA and the Latin American Free-Trade Association.

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) completed studies on the African Common Market and the African Payments Union requested by the Commission at its fifth session. At its sixth session the Commission adopted resolutions concerning further steps to be undertaken on those projects.

In the trade sector, activities in connexion with the preparation and holding of the Trade Conference were predominant. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) contributed substantially to the documentation for the Conference and assisted in servicing both the preparations for the Conference and the Conference itself. The ECE *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on East-West Trade reached agreement on certain approaches to a solution of outstanding trade problems. Both at the Ministerial Conference in Manila and at the twentieth session of ECAFE held at Teheran, resolutions were adopted reflecting the hope which the countries of the region attached to the outcome of the Trade Conference and also their determination to face the Conference united among themselves and with other developing countries. The Commission's resolution also emphasized various principles and objectives. The Economic Commission for Latin America organized a Meeting of Latin American Government

Experts on Trade Policy in Brasilia, which formulated detailed principles regarding various questions to be discussed at the Trade Conference. In a resolution adopted at its sixth session ECA also emphasized the need for a united approach at the Trade Conference, through a co-ordination committee of African countries.

In the field of industry, ECE organized an Inter-regional Symposium in Prague on the application of modern technical practices in the iron and steel industry to developing countries. At its nineteenth session, the Commission, although it decided not to hold any regional or sub-regional symposia prior to the International Symposium on Industrialization proposed by the General Assembly in resolution 1940 (XVIII), adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary to co-operate in the preparation for, and follow-up of, the regional and sub-regional symposia in other areas of the world and to contribute to the preparation for and organization of the International Symposium. ECAFE requested its secretariat to prepare studies for the International Symposium on Industrialization, to convene consultative groups on the promotion and planning of regional industries and to establish a regional industries promotion and planning centre at the ECAFE secretariat. As to ECLA, the Committee of the Whole requested that at the eleventh session of the Commission special importance be given to studies of Latin American problems of industrial development and integration, in preparation for a regional symposium on industrialization. A joint programme of industrial integration will be set in operation based on plans drawn up by the ECLA secretariat, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Inter-American Development Bank. The secretariat of ECA organized three industrial survey missions—to West Africa, East and Central Africa and North Africa—to examine the scope of possibility for, and problems arising in the field of, large-scale industries requiring markets beyond the scope of most individual African countries.

Further progress in the establishment of regional planning and development institutes was achieved with the opening in January 1964 of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the initiation of pre-institute courses in November 1963 by the African Institute. At its sixth session ECA also decided to establish a Conference of African Planners.

Among other projects which may be specifically mentioned is the Lower Mekong Basin Project of ECAFE, which has now reached a stage where dams are being built. Sponsored by ECA, a Conference of African Finance Ministers led to an agreement on the estab-

lishment of an African Development Bank, which is expected to come into operation soon. ECE published a study of fifteen years of activity of the Commission, while ECLA issued an Economic Survey covering the period 1960-1963. It is expected that ECA will publish a major economic survey in 1965.

Further progress was made in the implementation of the policy regarding the decentralization of economic and social activities and the strengthening of the regional commissions, which was facilitated by the establishment of technical assistance co-ordination units in the regional commissions. There was a greater delegation of functions and authority at the substantive, financial and administrative levels. Practically all the regional projects are now administered by the secretariats of the regional commissions, which are also participating on an increasing scale in the formulation and subsequent stages of country programmes.

A. Economic Commission for Europe

At its nineteenth session, held in April 1964, ECE considered the activities of its subsidiary bodies and discussed its work as a whole, giving attention in particular to its contribution to the United Nations programmes of assistance to less developed countries.

In this regard it adopted a resolution concerning activities in the field of industrial development, with reference to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII). The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare various studies or problems of industrialization; and to co-operate in the preparations for regional and sub-regional symposia and for the International Symposium on this subject. It also adopted a resolution concerning ECE assistance in connexion with International Co-operation Year.

The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to give high priority to the Commission's activities which, within the framework of its programme of work, might contribute towards the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It invited the countries wishing to take part in the preparation of a study of market trends and prospects for chemical products to take measures to make the necessary information available, and requested the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting of Government experts of those countries to advise the secretariat on the scope, the pattern and the preparation of the study. The Commission decided that the *Ad Hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade should continue its examination of the subjects assigned to it and requested that arrangements be made for the experts to meet before the end of 1964.

It approved the Executive Secretary's proposal for the preparation of a specialized inventory of abstracting services covering applied economics in ECE countries.

It also adopted a series of resolutions bearing on a wide variety of subjects, including the preparation of long-term programmes of study tours; the publication of a compendium of ECE resolutions; problems of air pollution; and energy problems in Europe.

The Commission decided on further steps to be taken in continuation of its work in the field of automation.

It was informed by the Executive Secretary of the progress made in the work on the rational utilization

of water resources and water pollution control problems in Europe, as well as in the fields of location of industrial plant and the productivity of labour.

The Committee on Agricultural Problems continued its annual exchange of information on the development of agriculture and agricultural policies.

The Coal Committee gave increased attention to possibilities of rendering coal more competitive in relation to other forms of energy and continued a detailed study on productivity and the productivity indices now issued annually. The exchange of technical information continued and included both eastern and western European countries. At the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands, the Committee studied various achievements in that country. The secretariat played its part in facilitating such exchanges as well as others connected with production and utilization problems. *Ad hoc* meetings on technical problems proved to be a useful means of improving the situation of the coal industry. Concerning trade in solid fuels, member countries continued to supply quarterly forecasts of demand and supply of different qualities. The Sub-Committee decided to reduce the number of its meetings from four to two per year, on a trial basis.

Studies on "Methodology of analysis of the energy economy" and on "Comparison of methods of projecting future energy requirements" were issued. A brief annual survey of the recent energy situation in Europe was prepared as background information for the Coal Committee, the Gas Committee and the Committee on Electric Power in their consideration of the situation in their respective fields of activity.

The Committee on Electric Power examined economic methods and criteria for investment selection for electric power supply in the design and operation of thermal power stations, and issued a volume containing two reports on problems in the latter field; a document on methods of calculating the cost of electric power produced by thermal power stations; and an index and revision clause in international contracts for the supply of electric power. A number of reports on specific aspects of rural electrification and of the construction and operation of thermal power stations were considered.

The Gas Committee continued to publish an annual review of the gas industry in Europe. In view of the ever growing importance of natural gas to industry, emphasis was given to such problems as transport of natural gas over long distances and underground storage of gas. The increased use by the gas industry of various petroleum products for the production of gas attracted much interest, and a study, in two parts, was issued on the subject. Markets for natural gas in various parts of Europe were under constant review and will continue to be so. Furthermore, the optimum use of gas by different sectors of the economy was the object of detailed examination by the Committee and is considered to be of great importance for the future development of gas consumption. At the invitation of the Italian Government, the Gas Committee made a study tour of plants and installations in Italy during the period under review.

Work continued on productivity of labour and a joint ECE/ILO meeting on labour data for productivity measurements was held in June 1964.

A report discussing housing programmes and major changes in housing policy in different countries during 1961 and 1962 was published. A report containing national monographs and conclusions concerning factors relating to effective future demand for housing was completed. The Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics adopted a number of proposals for developing the annual statistical bulletin, considered a provisional version of "The housing situation in European countries: a statistical survey", and continued the preparation of a European programme for current housing and building statistics. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning examined proposals and agreed on the main lines of future work concerning building costs and the industrialization of house construction. A seminar was held in Czechoslovakia with regard to the changes in the structure of the building industry necessary to improve its efficiency and to increase its output. The Committee contributed to the United Nations concerted programme of activities in the field of housing, building and planning.

The activities of the Inland Transport Committee concerned in particular the unification of national and international regulations of a technical or administrative character, with a view to facilitating the international transport of goods and passengers; within that framework preparations continued for the elaboration of draft conventions on certain specific questions.

The Steel Committee reviewed the trends in the European and world steel markets on the basis of the secretariat report on "The European steel market in 1962" and of a review relating to 1962. Inquiries on productivity and automation in the iron and steel industry were pursued by two groups of experts established by the Steel Committee. In the series of long-term inquiries of the Steel Committee, a major study on the Use of Steel in Construction was published by the secretariat. The Steel Committee included in its long-term programme of work a new study on short and long-term trends in the production of stainless steels. An Interregional Symposium on the Application of Modern Technical Practices in the Iron and Steel Industry to Developing Countries, combined with study tours to steel plants in six European countries, was held in November 1963 in Prague and Geneva.

The Timber Committee reviewed the development of the market for various forest products in 1963 and the outlook for 1964 and approved for publication the "Study on the European trade in tropical hardwoods". It decided to undertake periodic reviews of panel products. It commended the completion of the joint FAO/ECE study "European Timber Trends and Prospects—A New Appraisal, 1950-1975". The Committee adopted a new long-term programme of work and held a study tour of wood-processing industries in Italy. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the ILO) held a Symposium on the Planning of Forest Communications Networks (Roads and Cables) and continued its work on forest workers' training and safety, forest machinery development, and productivity and yield in forest operations. The joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics continued its work on conversion factors and statistics of capital formation in forestry and undertook several inquiries into matters concerning definitions and classifications of forest products.

As regards the development of trade, particular attention was given to the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts set up to study problems of east-west trade and the contribution of ECE to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The *Ad Hoc* Group reached agreement on certain new approaches to solutions of outstanding trade policy issues and was asked to continue its work. The Commission decided to place on the agenda of the next session of its Committee on the Development of Trade the question of the role of ECE in the field of trade in the light of the results of the Conference. Progress was also made by the Committee in improving technical facilities for trade, especially as regards standardization and simplification of external trade documents and arbitration.

The Conference of European Statisticians held its eleventh plenary session. Meetings were also held on censuses of population and housing, index numbers of industrial production and input-output (inter-industry) statistics, and (jointly with FAO and the Committee on Agricultural Problems) on current agricultural statistics and agricultural sector accounts.

Problems of water pollution control and water utilization were among other questions studied by the Commission.

B. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The growing importance of regional economic co-operation and the need for a dynamic policy with regard to international trade were emphasized by ECAFE at its twentieth session, held at Teheran in March 1964. The Commission adopted a work programme designed to make the most effective use of available resources through the concentration of its activities; to establish priorities reflecting the needs of developing countries; and to integrate its activities in the economic and social fields with those of the United Nations family as a whole.

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at its eighth session emphasized the need for fully integrating foreign trade targets and policies with general national development plans, and for making short-term and long-term projections of foreign exchange availability and requirements. The Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning considered the work programme and budget of the Institute. The Institute was formally opened on 24 January 1964, and the first basic training course began on 3 February 1964.

The Commission and the secretariat intensified their efforts to promote regional economic and trade co-operation in Asia and engaged in preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. An expert group and preparatory meeting were convened to prepare for the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation. The Conference adopted a comprehensive resolution specifying measures for the development of trade and industry through regional co-operation. At the sixth series of Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks, further measures, particularly the exchange of information on government purchases and sales, were explored by the participating countries. A Regional Training Centre-cum-Seminar

studied customs administration and a second series of consultations on coconut production and trade took place. The Committee on Trade emphasized that the Conference on Trade and Development presented a unique opportunity for developing countries to seek new policies, programmes and international agreements for the promotion of their trade in the context of their development needs, and stressed that the Conference would enable them to draw attention to their urgent need to be assured of access to markets in developed countries for their exports of primary, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. It also recommended that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development examine the problem of the transit trade of land-locked countries. The Commission stressed that the recommendations of the Manila Ministerial Conference should be followed up by the secretariat without delay, and adopted a resolution outlining further steps to be taken by the countries collectively and by the secretariat.

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources suggested measures for accelerating industrialization in the region, and specified ways in which the secretariat could assist ECAFE countries in that task. A seminar studied the geochemical prospecting methods and techniques suited to countries of the region. A seminar on housing statistics urged Governments to improve their statistics with regard to housing and related fields. The ninth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power reviewed electric power development in the region. A conference recommended practical measures to further the development of the region's fertilizer industry. The Commission requested the secretariat to continue its long-range development programmes in the fields of industry and natural resources; to expand its advisory services; to prepare studies for the International Symposium on Industrialization proposed by the General Assembly in resolution 1940 (XVIII); to convene consultative groups on regional co-operation for developing industries; to organize industrial promotion talks; to establish a regional industries promotion and planning centre at the ECAFE secretariat; to study the role of small industries in export promotion; to survey housing needs in relation to population growth; and to assist the countries in developing building materials industries.

The Inland Transport and Communications Committee discussed problems of co-ordinating transport policies and development plans. A study week was held in Japan on the construction and operation of the new Tokaido line. At another study week measures for solving traffic engineering and highway safety problems were considered. An expert working group and the Highway and Highway Transport Sub-Committee reviewed the progress made in implementing the Asian Highway project; and the Commission recommended the carrying out of certain pre-investment surveys with the help of the United Nations Special Fund, the creation of an Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, the undertaking of case studies on transport costs, the preparation of a Traffic Survey Manual, and the study of problems involved in port operation. The Working Party studied measures for the improvement of public transport services. The secretariat participated in the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, and organized an advisory team to help Governments develop their tourist resources.

Comprehensive country studies of multipurpose unified river basin development with special emphasis on the formulation of policies, the provision of advisory services to the countries of the region, and continued assistance to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin were some of the highlights of the Commission's work in the field of water resources. A *Manual on Standards and Criteria for Planning Water Resources Projects* was completed. Studies and preparation were made for a seminar to be held jointly with WMO on the application of modern techniques in hydrology. Consultations were held with leading experts to discover ways and means of reducing typhoon intensity and diminishing the extent of damage caused by cyclones. A regional symposium studied flood control, reclamation, and the utilization and development of deltaic areas. The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin held four sessions. The outstanding activities of this Committee and its Executive Office, in addition to the continued investigations, included the designing of dams and dam-sites as well as actual construction work on projects for which the financing was or could be negotiated.

The Joint ECAFE/FAO Division carried out a case study on the relationship between agricultural and international development in China. It participated in an expert meeting which reviewed aspects of Japan's experience in agricultural development that were likely to benefit other developing countries of the region. It continued to study problems regarding agricultural price policies and the planning of agricultural development in the region. A Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit discussed agricultural credit policy, co-operatives and training. The Commission emphasized the importance of agricultural development, both as a means for meeting the food requirements of the increasing population in the region and as a contribution to general economic development. It stressed the significance of the institutional, economic and technical factors involved in agricultural development, and recommended that the possibility of establishing a permanent agricultural credit institute and a regional agricultural bank be explored.

The first annual review on "Recent developments in the field of budget reclassification and management in the countries of the ECAFE region" was prepared by the secretariat; as well as a progress report on the 1963 world Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the countries of the ECAFE region. A *Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels* was published. The Commission urged Governments and international and regional agencies to help the countries to improve the basic statistics needed to further economic and social development—particularly with regard to housing, demography, national accounts and industries. It stressed the usefulness of sampling techniques in collecting socioeconomic data expeditiously and economically, and of establishing sample survey organizations for this purpose. As recommended by the Commission, a Seminar on National Accounts was convened in June 1964.

The Commission devoted increasing attention to the problems of social development, population, community development and social welfare. A Group of Experts studied techniques and methods of social development planning. The fifth regional inter-agency meeting on

Rural and Community Development considered proposals for inter-agency collaboration on regional projects, the extension of training programmes for community development and the use of community development methods in river basin development, population resettlement and agrarian reforms. At a workshop, senior officials exchanged their experiences with regard to the role of local leadership in community development. The first Asian Population Conference examined the implications of population trends in the countries of the ECAFE region and recommended a comprehensive long-term programme in the fields of work relating to the population. It supported the measures suggested by the United Nations General Assembly and UNESCO for a world campaign for universal literacy, and continued to participate in the planning of education through joint UNESCO-ECAFE Working Groups.

The secretariat continued to expand its advisory services to member and associate member countries through the regional advisers provided under the technical assistance programmes as well as through its own staff services, in many fields including electric power, chemical and mineral-based industries, industrial estates, natural gas, industrial and population statistics, customs administration, commercial arbitration, transport, telecommunications and tourism, water resources, land reform and community development, social welfare and public administration. The secretariat also increased its co-operation with the Special Fund. Preparatory work was undertaken for Special Fund projects, and help was given to the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in the recruitment of experts and trainees and in the review of experts' reports. United Nations regional projects were decentralized to ECAFE and the secretariat began to participate in the review preparation of country programmes.

An Asian Seminar on Central Services for Local Authorities combined with a study tour drew lessons from urban and rural administrative experience in the Indian States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Surveys were carried out of training and research potentials in respect of public administration in Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. Assistance was given to the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration in connexion with an Asian Seminar on the Administrative Aspects of Planning for Economic Development. Governments were given advice concerning the preparation of a Special Fund request in connexion with land reform and the assessment of public administration problems.

C. Economic Commission for Latin America

The development of a concerted Latin American trade policy was one of the main themes of the work of ECLA in the past year and served as the focal point of the Commission's preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. These preparations included two meetings of a high-level panel of experts to review draft studies and clarify ideas prior to the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy held at Brasilia in January 1964. The report of this latter meeting and the document prepared by the secretariat for it proved of considerable assistance to the Latin American Govern-

ments, which requested that the ECLA secretariat continue to assist them during the Conference itself at Geneva by providing specialized staff for that purpose.

At the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission, held at Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 February 1964, the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was commended and the secretariat was requested to provide advisory services to the Latin American Governments at that Conference. The Committee of the Whole requested that at the eleventh session of the Commission, to be held in 1965, special importance be given to studies of Latin America's problems of industrial development and integration, so that the session could serve the purposes of a regional symposium on problems of industrialization, as proposed in resolution 1940 (XVIII) of the General Assembly. Work undertaken until February 1964 is described in the annual report of the Commission, and is summarized briefly below together with events since that date.

The Governments of the region gave close attention to the developments in connexion with the Central American economic integration programme. This has now entered the operative stages and is being reinforced by the work of the Joint Programming Mission for Central America, set up early in 1963 under the co-sponsorship of ECLA, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

The preparatory work for the Conference on Trade and Development and the progress that is being achieved in Central America pointed up the need to continue concentrating efforts on problems of integration for Latin America as a whole. Efforts are being made to bring about an even closer working relationship with the Latin American Free Trade Association and research is currently being undertaken on an evaluation of the results of its negotiations to date. A thorough analysis is being made of the prospects for a Latin American common market and of a number of proposals for achieving various targets.

Particular attention is being paid to problems of industrial integration. A joint programme will be in operation as from 1 June 1964, drawn up by the ECLA secretariat, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Inter-American Development Bank. Concentration of effort on this programme, together with the additional resources provided for it by the Institute and the IDB, will permit a more concerted attack on a broad range of industrial problems. At the same time, an evaluation is being made of the industrial development process in Latin America. It was agreed by the Committee of the Whole that its tenth session should fulfil the purpose of the regional symposium on problems of industrialization requested in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII).

It has become clear, in the two years that have elapsed since the common market was established in Central America, that it is vital to determine, as soon as possible, the extent to which the integration targets are being reached in the field of industrial development. It is particularly necessary to determine how far the Central American common market is acquiring its own productive capacity on the basis of incentives and pos-

sibilities offered by free trade, the common tariff and other instruments adopted for that purpose. Work was continued on the possible incorporation of Panama in the Central American common market and on problems relating to the customs union.

Now that Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have become full members of the Commission, there is a need to enter into the problems of the Caribbean countries more deeply than resources have hitherto permitted, and to see how they fit in with the work on integration.

A third activity to which high priority was assigned during the period under review was the *Economic Survey of Latin America*, covering the years 1960-1963. The Organization of American States agreed with ECLA that there should be a change in the arrangement to co-operate in the joint preparation of the *Survey*. The new *Survey* was prepared for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session.

In addition to the high-priority activities described above, the secretariat continued to give attention to other aspects of the work programme adopted at its tenth session. One important new study undertaken in conjunction with FAO relates to physical inputs and their relationship to agricultural productivity in Latin America, as a first stage in the study of the role of agriculture in Latin American economic integration. Work is well advanced on a pilot study, to be followed first by studies of countries belonging to the Free Trade Association and of Venezuela and then by others for the Central American countries and the rest of the region, as resources permit.

Research is also being concentrated on the region's natural resources, with special reference to the systematic collection of information on geology, mineral genetics and allied subjects and to an analysis of the present administrative structure for replenishable natural resources in a given river basin or region. At the same time, the ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Missions are continuing; two countries were covered this year. Preparations are also being made for a study of the economics of petroleum in Latin America.

Transport problems come very much to the fore in relation to integration. Research is being concentrated first on maritime, road and rail transport.

There has been continued co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in connexion with its joint advisory groups, training programme and research activities. With respect to the latter, the ECLA secretariat is concentrating in particular on social problems relating to development planning. Together with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, it organized a seminar on the role of community development in the acceleration of economic and social progress. The seminar, which was held in June 1964, was designed in part to respond to the increasing interest which planners and other students of Latin American development questions are taking in analysing the problems attaching to popular participation in over-all development plans and to the pursuit of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

With respect to statistics, a working group on the classification of industrial products met at ECLA

headquarters in November 1963 and a second meeting was scheduled for 1964.

Finally, work on the United Nations building in Santiago is proceeding satisfactorily. The Committee of the Whole welcomed the decision adopted by the General Assembly to provide the additional funds required to complete the work satisfactorily. Contributions in cash and in kind have been received from a number of member Governments, the approximate value of the gifts to date being some \$265,000.

D. Economic Commission for Africa

The prospects for closer co-operation among the countries in the Africa region figured among the main questions that engaged the attention of the Commission at its sixth session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 February to 2 March 1963. The Commission recognized that the task of accelerating planned development and industrialization in Africa was a difficult one. Severe problems were posed by the acute shortage of trained and skilled personnel, the lack of managerial skills and entrepreneurs, scarce capital resources and grossly inadequate infra-structural facilities. All this seemed inevitably to call for the mobilization of national and regional efforts as well as for more effective and better co-ordinated international assistance. The Commission directed its secretariat to intensify the studies already undertaken with a view to the co-ordination of plans and the utilization of the human and natural resources of Africa.

It was agreed that the transition from the continent's present social and economic levels to those enjoyed by peoples in the developed countries in as short a time as possible would necessarily involve better co-ordination of development plans and policies.

Following a review of the work of its first five years, the Commission noted that its activities had been directed mainly towards founding institutions, training personnel to run those institutions, advising Governments on the elaboration and execution of their development programmes and conducting investigations at the request of individual Governments or States in a sub-region. The Commission agreed that work under those general headings should be pursued.

As at previous sessions of the Commission, the agricultural sector continued to attract the attention of delegations both as a major source of national income and as the earner of foreign exchange for the development of other sectors.

Figures, admittedly approximate, showed a tendency for food production to increase at a rate that was insufficient to meet the demands of the growing populations in Africa. Furthermore, real earnings from the sale of agricultural products had fallen despite a large increase in volume. A new element in the discussions was the stress placed on the harmonization of national plans for increasing and diversifying agricultural production, including forestry and fisheries, and for dealing with individual problems relating to such matters as live-stock and land tenure. The inadequacy of road, rail, sea and air transport networks and of telecommunications systems in Africa was once more stressed as a serious handicap to the growth of trade and industry and to the modernization of agriculture. The contrast between the wealth of Africa's natural

resources and the limited extent to which they had been utilized was a recurrent theme in the debate.

The lack of facilities for training specialized personnel to perform technical and administrative tasks was again recognized as a major hindrance to progress in implementing government plans and in the expansion of private business.

Various statements by representatives emphasized the importance of the work of the Commission regarding regional and sub-regional co-operation in industrial development and the creation of an African Common Market, an African Clearing and Payments Union, the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic and Development Planning, and common research and training institutions. The importance of harmonizing industrial, commercial, monetary and fiscal legislation to remove impediments to industrialization and to promote African transport and communications networks on the basis of multi-national co-operation was stressed.

The secretariat's work in economic development and planning and projections covers comparative analysis of development plans, social planning, analysis of demographic data, projections, training and advisory services. It was emphasized that planning was a complex process. Development in various sectors needed to be integrated since one-sided emphasis on some elements in isolation from the others could produce serious imbalances.

As do the other regional economic commissions, ECA maintains a joint agricultural division with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assist member States in improving the production and distribution of agricultural products on the continent, where some 80 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture, generally at the subsistence level. The Commission decided to continue a pattern of work primarily directed to the problem of agricultural economics. The technical aspects of agriculture are referred to FAO or examined with the assistance of experts from that organization. The main task of ECA is to deal with agricultural policy and planning with particular emphasis on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

The Commission decided to study aspects of the contribution of African agriculture to economic and social development and referred to members a proposal for a single agricultural development plan for Africa which would also seek harmonization and co-ordination of national development plans.

A preliminary report dealing with existing forest resources, timber industries, present and future consumption of wood, trade in wood and estimated wood requirements to 1975 confirms that many African countries could embark on greater commercial utilization of their forest resources and could expand industries based on wood to increase exports and create productive employment. Representatives drew attention to the rapid depletion of wood reserves by shifting cultivation and by fires and use of wood for fuel and construction. The study, to be completed by the end of 1964, will include recommendations by experts and governments for policies relating forestry to industrial sectors in each country in aid of national planning.

The participants in the session reiterated their conviction that social development should be given

equal attention with economic development. The Commission endorsed a programme of work which would give increasing attention to the development of basic urban and rural social development programmes within the framework of integrated national economic and social policies. The secretariat would work closely with all interested specialized agencies and UNICEF. The ECA programme would concentrate on the practical measures required for educating the rural population within a unified rural development programme through the development of rural institutions for training workers in villages, promoting consumer and producer co-operatives and marketing arrangements, establishing nutrition, health extension and home economics programmes, and developing rural industries and other rural institutions likely to strengthen the income resources and security of rural families. The Commission recognized also that solutions must be found to the social problems accompanying industrialization and urbanization, including rural migration, housing and juvenile delinquency.

Following a detailed consideration of reports of three industrial missions which the secretariat carried out in western Africa, east and central Africa, and northern Africa, there was unanimous agreement on the importance of industrial co-ordination. One aim of industrialization is to promote substitutions for import of consumer goods and light industry products. Beyond that, through harmonization of industrial development plans the ECA programme will seek to draw attention to development possibilities and to find ways for instigating and financing exploitation of African resources. The Commission considered that emphasis was correctly placed on a sub-regional approach, though the broader regional context should not be forgotten. In the case of some industries, attention should be paid to the possibilities of regional co-ordination.

In the field of transport, the Commission directed studies and recommendations on both a sub-regional and a regional basis. It stressed the need for improved administration of transport and the development of transport equipment. The necessity was recognized of developing international roads linking the road systems of adjacent countries, the desirability of a trans-Sahara link, and agreement on a standardization of freight rates for all forms of transportation. Emphasis was again laid on industrial research and training and on the importance of establishing appropriate institutes for training African staff.

The principal thought running through the statements of representatives was the need for the co-ordination of African development programmes to achieve an African Common Market based on greatly reduced tariff barriers and an African Payments Union. All representatives mentioned the importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva. The Commission endorsed the programme of action looking towards an African Common Market outlined by the secretariat and further requested the secretariat to report at the seventh session, among other things, on the quantitative restrictions in force in African countries; on the possibilities of increased trade among African States by the fair distribution of natural resources of each State; on the means of ensuring that taxes imposed on industries benefiting from an increased demand as a result of an African Common Market should be fairly distributed among

African States so as to compensate for any losses in revenue suffered by States which replaced imports from outside Africa by imports of African goods; and on the progress made in the field of monetary co-operation between and among African States on the basis of results of periodic meetings of African monetary authorities.

The Commission decided that development of an African Payments Union must take into account the development of economic and financial relationships among African countries and between them and other parts of the world. The Commission directed further investigation of the possibilities of the establishment of a clearing system for African foreign exchange transactions; an African monetary council composed of high officials; an African research centre for monetary studies; the strengthening of existing payments unions; and negotiations for a charter on African economic co-operation, including guide-lines to harmonize monetary exchange policies.

The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning was established as a result of close co-operation among a committee of the States members of the Commission, the secretariats of ECA, FAO, the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund. The Commission recalled the pledge by the States members of ECA to pay cash counterpart contributions of up to \$1.5 million, and noted that the Special Fund allocation of \$3,561,700 was made on the understanding that the counterpart contribution would be forthcoming. The Special Fund will make the allocation available when one-fifth of the amount pledged by the African States has been received.

The agreement establishing the African Development Bank, signed in Khartoum in August 1963, will come into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification or acceptance by twelve signatory Governments whose initial subscriptions in aggregate comprise not less than 65 per cent of the authorized capital stock of the Bank. The Bank is to have a capital of \$250 million contributed by African countries. The Bank, which is to be directed by Africans, is to aid multi-national projects and to attract additional capital for investment in economic and industrial development. Many representatives paid a tribute to the secretariat for the work done in bringing the Bank into being and expressed appreciation of the progress achieved so far. The Commission recalled the desire expressed by the African Heads of State in May 1963 for "the rapid establishment of the African Development Bank". The Commission urged all signatory Governments to expedite ratification of the agreement and to deposit their instruments of ratification, thus permitting the entry into force of the agreement, and consequently the early commencement of the Bank's activities.

With regard to statistics, the Commission considered that the secretariat had achieved a high standard of work and had given significant help in promoting statistical development in their countries. It recommended that the statistical training programme con-

tinue as an activity requiring the highest priority. The Commission asked the secretariat to assist in establishing a centre to serve countries in eastern Africa with middle-level training facilities and to raise the level of the Yaounde centre. In order to establish a satisfactory link between statisticians and planners it was considered necessary that planners should be given some statistical training and that statistics should form an important part of the courses given at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The report of the Third Conference of African Statisticians was approved, and the work of the Conference, which meets every two years, was endorsed.

The Commission recommended that an appraisal of training requirements in Africa in relation to economic development plans should be undertaken and that the training programme should aim at the training of a sufficient number of skilled workers to meet requirements in industrial planning, improvement of managerial staff and improvement of productivity.

In the summer of 1963 the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, decided in resolution 974 (XXXVI) to expel Portugal from membership in the Commission. In the same resolution, it decided that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, found that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy. In addition, the Council altered the status of France, Spain and the United Kingdom to that of associate member. New associate members admitted at the fifth session were Mauritius and the territory of Equatorial Guinea, composed of Rio Muni and Fernando Póo.

Changes in the political situation in Africa since the summer of 1963 resulted in changes in the membership of the Commission at the sixth session. In particular, Kenya and Zanzibar, having become independent States and having been admitted on 16 December 1963 to membership of the United Nations, attended the session as full members of the Commission. Since the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been dissolved, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia were represented at the session as separate associate members.

The Commission adopted a resolution on associate membership for Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in which it recalled the earlier Economic and Social Council resolution expelling Portugal from membership of the Economic Commission for Africa, suspending South Africa, and amending the terms of reference of the Commission in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the Commission's geographical area. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to approach the Council on the modalities of inviting representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members, and to report to the Commission at its seventh session on the measures taken in pursuance of the resolution.

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CHAPTER VII

Human rights questions

A. Human rights

1. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

Further progress was made towards the completion of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, the final adoption of which the General Assembly considers to be urgent and essential for the universal protection and promotion of human rights. The Third Committee of the Assembly has now adopted all of the general and substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, but proposals for articles relating to the measures of implementation and the final clauses of both Covenants have not yet been adopted. The Assembly has decided to make a special effort to complete, at its nineteenth session, the adoption of the entire text of the draft Covenants.

As requested by the Assembly in resolution 1960 (XVIII), the Secretary-General transmitted to Member States the text of the articles of the draft Covenants which had been adopted by the Third Committee at the tenth to eighteenth sessions, together with the records of the debates in the Third Committee on measures of implementation, the explanatory paper prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Assembly in preparation for the Third Committee's consideration of the measures of implementation and the final clauses of the Covenants, and the observations on this paper received from Governments. Member States were invited to consider the text of the articles of the draft Covenants which had already been adopted by the Third Committee and the measures of implementation and the final clauses relating to those Covenants elaborated by the Commission on Human Rights, in order that they might be in a position to decide on measures of implementation and on the final clauses of the Covenants. In accordance with the Assembly's request, the Secretary-General is transmitting observations sent by Member States before the opening of its nineteenth session to the other Member States.

2. Advisory services in the field of human rights

Under the programme of advisory services, the Secretary-General organized a seminar on the rights of the child at Warsaw, Poland, from 6 to 19 August 1963; one on the status of women in family law at Bogota, Colombia, from 3 to 16 December 1963; one on freedom of information at Rome, Italy, from 7 to 20 April 1964; and one on human rights in developing countries at Kabul, Afghanistan, from 12 to 25 May 1964. A seminar on the status of women in family law is sched-

uled to be held at Lomé, Togo, from 18 to 31 August 1964. For 1965, seminars are being organized on the problems of the multinational society (in Yugoslavia) and on the participation of women in public life (in Mongolia).

The Secretary-General awarded thirty-nine human rights fellowships, thus approximately doubling the number awarded in 1962 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1782 (XVII).

It will be recalled that the Secretary-General was requested by the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of organizing, on an experimental basis, one or more regional courses in human rights as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. In a report on the advisory services programme presented to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, the Secretary-General suggested that the proposed regional training course be regarded as a secondary project for 1964. The Secretary-General is now making arrangements to organize such a course in 1965.

3. Periodic reports on human rights

The Commission on Human Rights in 1964 considered the third series of triennial reports on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights and measures taken by Governments to safeguard human liberty in their territories, covering the years 1960-1962, submitted in response to Council resolution 624 B (XXII) and 888 B (XXXIV). The Commission had before it summaries of reports received from forty-eight Governments, prepared by the Secretary-General on a topical basis, reports submitted by the ILO, ITU, and UNESCO, and a note by the Secretary-General on the comments and observations received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status in accordance with Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV). The Commission urged States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not done so to submit their reports by 30 June 1964. The Commission appointed a Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, consisting of the representatives of Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, the Philippines, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and requested it to examine the summaries of periodic reports, to prepare a general survey of the developments in human rights during the years 1960-1962 on the basis of the Secretary-General's summary and of the reports of the specialized agencies, to prepare conclusions and recommendations of an objective and general character based on the

summaries, for consideration by the Commission, and to make recommendations to the Commission on the procedure to be followed by the Secretary-General in relation to the comments and observations received from non-governmental organizations and on the procedure to be followed with respect to future periodic reports. The Committee was requested to report to the Commission at its next session.

The Committee held its first, organizational meeting on 11 June 1964.

4. Studies of specific rights or groups of rights

The Commission on Human Rights, at its eighteenth session in 1962, received the revised report of the Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, including draft principles concerning freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, and requested Governments to submit comments on the draft principles. At its twentieth session, in 1964, the Commission had before it comments from forty-eight Governments. Owing to lack of time, it postponed consideration of the matter until 1965.

At the same session the Commission received a progress report, prepared by the Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, on a study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests. Owing to lack of time, it postponed consideration of the matter until 1965.

5. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

In resolution 1905 (XVIII) the General Assembly requested all States to undertake all necessary measures in order to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which it had adopted in resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963. The Assembly further requested the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of communication; and requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration, and to that end to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible.

Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited by the Assembly to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration and with resolution 1905 (XVIII), and the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1906 (XVIII), the Economic and Social Council

invited the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Assembly, any proposals on this matter that might be submitted by the Governments of Member States and any international instruments already adopted in this field, to give absolute priority to the preparation of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session.

The Sub-Commission at its sixteenth session, in 1964, prepared a preliminary draft international convention on this subject, containing some measures of implementation, and submitted it to the Commission on Human Rights, together with a preliminary draft on additional measures of implementation which in its view would make the convention more effective. The Commission adopted the substantive articles of a draft convention on the basis of the Sub-Commission's text and forwarded them, together with the record of its debates and other documentation, to the Economic and Social Council for submission to the General Assembly.

DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1781 (XVII), the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its sixteenth session, in 1964, prepared a preliminary draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and submitted it to the Commission on Human Rights, together with the record of its debates and other documentation. The Commission established a working group to prepare the draft declaration but, for lack of time, was unable to complete its work on this instrument. At the request of the Commission, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Governments of Member States for comment the report of the working group and the preliminary draft declaration submitted by the Sub-Commission. These documents, and the comments of Governments, were also transmitted to the Economic and Social Council with the Commission's recommendation that the Council give further consideration to the drafting of a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, in the light of the comments of Governments, and that it transmit the appropriate documents to the General Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session.

The Commission also decided to prepare, at its twenty-first session, a draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII), and invited the Sub-Commission to submit a preliminary draft of such a convention to the Commission in 1965.

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1779 (XVII), on manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, the Secretary-General presented to the Assembly in 1963 a report on action taken by Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations con-

cerned in compliance with the resolution. The Assembly, for lack of time, postponed consideration of the item to its nineteenth session.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY, INCLUDING HIS OWN, AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY

As authorized by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in 1963, the Secretary-General has printed and circulated as widely as possible the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, prepared by Mr. José D. Ingles, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission on Human Rights, for lack of time, postponed consideration of the substance of the study to its twenty-first session, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the Special Rapporteur to attend the meetings of the Commission when it considered his report.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its sixteenth session in 1964, considered a progress report on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, prepared by its Special Rapporteur, Mr. V. V. Saario, and invited Mr. Saario to submit a draft report, approximating as far as possible to the final report on the study, in time for it to be considered by the Sub-Commission at its seventeenth session.

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In resolution 958 C (XXXVI), the Economic and Social Council approved the decision taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of equality in the administration of justice, in accordance with article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to appoint a Special Rapporteur to carry out the study.

After an exchange of views on the preliminary report on the study, prepared for the Sub-Commission by its Special Rapporteur, Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat, the Sub-Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to continue his study and to present a progress report to the Sub-Commission at its seventeenth session.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission at its sixteenth session noted the memorandum by the Secretary-General, listing and classifying special protective measures of an international character for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups and the compilation of the texts of those international instruments and similar measures of an international character which were of contemporary interest and which provided special protective measures for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups, and requested the Secretary-General to print the memorandum and the compilation as one publication. However, a proposal to

this effect was rejected by the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session.

6. Slavery

At the request of the Council, in its resolution 960 (XXXVI), the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Mohamed Awad as Special Rapporteur on slavery, to bring up to date the report by Mr. Hans Engen by collating information on slavery from Governments of Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status; and formulated in consultation with the Special Rapporteur a questionnaire on slavery, with the object of putting full information on slavery at his disposal.

In 1964 the Secretary-General informed the Economic and Social Council that fifty-four States had ratified or acceded to the supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Of these, forty-five had communicated to the Secretary-General copies of laws, regulations or administrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement the provisions of the Convention, or had declared that they had not found it necessary to enact or to put into effect any new measures for that purpose. The Secretary-General communicated this information to the Council in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

7. Freedom of information

The Secretary-General placed before the Commission on Human Rights in 1964 the third annual report on freedom of information, prepared under Council resolution 718 II (XXVII) and covering developments during the period July 1962-June 1963. The Commission also had before it a report on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954, written by a special consultant appointed by the Secretary-General under the same resolution, and two previous annual reports by the Secretary-General on the subject, covering the period from January 1960 to June 1962. Owing to lack of time, it postponed consideration of the substance of the reports. However, the Commission appointed a Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights and requested it, with the assistance of the Secretary-General and in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to examine the reports on freedom of information and, in the light of them, to make recommendations to the Commission at its next session concerning steps to be taken with respect to problems of freedom of information by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO.

8. Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights

In resolution 1961 (XVIII) the General Assembly designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. The Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights the Assembly's invitation to the Commission to prepare with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights, to be undertaken by the United Nations, by Member States and by the specialized agencies during the year 1968, in

celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in furtherance of the objectives of the resolution; and to prepare suggestions for a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968. The programme of measures and activities and the suggestions for the list of goals were to be submitted in time for their consideration by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

At its twentieth session the Commission prepared for the General Assembly's approval suggestions for a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved not later than the end of 1968. The Commission also decided that a committee consisting of members appointed from permanent delegations should meet prior to its 1965 session to recommend a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations and specialized agencies in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the furtherance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Committee was to give special thought to the possibility of holding an International Conference in 1968 to review the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights; to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and techniques used by the United Nations in the field of human rights; and to formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebration of Human Rights Year. As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General set up the Committee, which consisted of the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay.

The Committee held its first meeting on 9 June 1964.

9. Yearbook on Human Rights

The *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1962*, the seventeenth volume in the series, is under preparation. It is expected to include constitutional provisions, legislation, governmental decrees and orders and court decisions relating to human rights in more than ninety States and in certain Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

10. Guide to National Legal Institutions and Procedures for the Protection or Promotion of Human Rights

Volume I of the *Guide to National Legal Institutions and Procedures for the Protection or Promotion of Human Rights*, dealing with constitutional provisions, is under preparation, with a view to its publication at the end of 1964. The *Guide* is being prepared in accordance with resolution 888 G (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council.

11. Further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council considered the first report and recommendations on further promotion and

encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms submitted by the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1776 (XVII). By resolution 958 D I (XXXVI) it transmitted the report to the General Assembly, together with the records of the Commission's discussion on the subject. It recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The Assembly postponed consideration of the matter to its next session.

In resolution 958 D II (XXXVI) the Council expressed the hope that the Third Committee of the General Assembly would devote, at the eighteenth and subsequent sessions of the Assembly, as much time as possible to the completion of its work on the draft Covenants. Universities, institutes, learned societies, trade unions and other organizations concerned with human rights were invited to make available their contribution to a wider knowledge and the advance of human rights, through education, research and discussion and also through publications, particularly with regard to measures giving effect to human rights which could be included in the articles of the draft Covenants. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the Secretary-General requested Member States to give the widest possible dissemination to this invitation. As requested in the resolution, he is also engaged in the collection of documentation on new ideas and recent experiments carried out in the various States and groups of States Members of the United Nations concerning the protection of human rights and the practical means of redress offered to persons whose rights and fundamental freedoms have been violated and ignored.

The Commission in 1964 postponed consideration of this matter to its next session, owing to lack of time.

12. Communications concerning human rights

From 2 June 1963 to 12 May 1964, 1,583 communications relating to human rights were received; these were dealt with in accordance with the procedure established in Economic and Social Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII). One communication relating to forced Labour and ninety-three communications containing allegations of infringements of trade-union rights were forwarded to the ILO.

B. Status of Women

During the period under review the Commission on the Status of Women held no session, following the decision to that effect of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in August 1963. It was the first time since the Commission's establishment in 1946 that no annual meeting had taken place. The Secretary-General was primarily engaged in giving effect to two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, and to various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, when it considered the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its seventeenth session (March 1963).

Three countries became parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, Belgium on 20 May 1964, Brazil on 13 August 1963, and Madagascar on

12 February 1964, bringing the total number of parties to forty-three. One country, Argentina, acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women on 10 October 1963, bringing the total number of States parties to the Convention to twenty-nine. Six States signed the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which was opened for signature on 10 December 1962. They were: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, New Zealand and Romania. The total number of signatories to the Convention is nineteen. One country, New Zealand, ratified the Convention on 12 June 1964.

1. Political rights of women

The Secretary-General prepared the memorandum on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women, that is circulated annually to the General Assembly and also submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at each session. The latest report, covering the period June 1963 to June 1964, showed that by 1 June 1964, women could vote in all elections and were eligible for election on an equal basis with men in 106 countries; that these rights were subject to limitations not imposed on men in six countries; and that women had no voting rights and were not eligible for election in nine countries. During the year, women in Libya acquired the right to vote.

In resolution 961 B (XXXVI), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council invited the Government of each Member State to supply the Secretary-General, every two years, with information it considered appropriate with regard to the implementation of the principles stated in the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, including particularly information as to whether any women had been elected to the national Parliament and had been appointed to high government, judicial or diplomatic posts. Under a previous resolution (resolution 504 E (XVI)), the Council had requested the States parties to the Convention to report on the measures taken by them to implement the provisions of the Convention. The Secretary-General will present to the next session of the Commission on the Status of Women the first report under this new resolution, based on the information received from States Members of the United Nations, whether or not they are parties to the Convention.

The Secretary-General revised the pamphlet on *Civic and Political Education of Women* in accordance with the recommendations made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. As requested by the Commission and by the Council, the Secretary-General took into account, in the revised version, the comments received from members of the Commission, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. The pamphlet will be issued later in 1964.

2. Participation of women in national, social and economic development

One of two resolutions relating to women, which the General Assembly unanimously adopted at its eighteenth session, was concerned with the participation of women in national social and economic development. In this resolution (1920 (XVIII)) the General Assembly ex-

pressed its belief in the necessity of women playing their full part, on equal terms with men, in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, and in the execution of such plans. It affirmed the importance of training women so that they might participate at all levels of social and economic development by means of appropriate programmes in the economic and social fields, including the fields of education, vocational training, eradication of illiteracy, nutrition, public health, public administration, housing, social welfare, and urban and rural development. The General Assembly invited Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations within those States to collaborate in making full use of the services available under the various technical assistance and advisory services programmes in order to promote the full participation of women in the planning and execution of national development programmes. The Secretary-General was currently implementing the request addressed to him, in the resolution, to study, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the directors-general of the specialized agencies concerned and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, the possibilities of making available to the developing countries the assistance required for the establishment and development of social and other centres where women could receive the requisite training to enable them to participate effectively in the economic and social development of their countries.

3. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries

Information has been received from thirty-two Governments, four specialized agencies and sixteen non-governmental organizations in consultative status for incorporation in a report on a long-term programme for the advancement of women in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) and resolution 10 (XVII) of the Commission on the Status of Women.

4. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women

In the second resolution relating to the status of women, resolution 1921 (XVIII), the General Assembly invited the Commission on the Status of Women, through the Economic and Social Council, to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, to be considered by the General Assembly, if possible, at its twentieth session (in 1965). In accordance with this resolution, the Secretary-General invited the Governments of Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status to submit comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in such a draft declaration. The comments and proposals received will be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women when it next meets.

5. Status of women in private law

In resolution 961 H (XXXVI) the Economic and Social Council transmitted to the General Assembly the

draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages revised by the Commission on the Status of Women at its seventeenth session. The Council transmitted also the comments and views expressed on the draft Recommendation in the Social Committee. These related, in particular, to the deletion by the Commission of fifteen years as the specific minimum age for marriage which had appeared in the previous draft of the Recommendation.

The Secretary-General prepared for the next session of the Commission on the Status of Women a report on dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation, issued at the request of the Commission at its fifteenth session. The report was based on the replies of forty-two Governments to a questionnaire on this subject.

6. Access of women to education

The Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session, endorsed the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the access of girls and women to education in rural areas. It recommended that Governments of Member States give due priority to programmes and activities directed towards the development of education and vocational training of all types and at all levels for girls and women of rural areas, and that they include appropriate provisions to that end in their national development plans. It also invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate actively in formulating and carrying out programmes for strengthening and improving the education and training of girls and women of these areas.

7. Economic rights and opportunities for women

The Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session, endorsed two resolutions of the Commission relating to economic rights and opportunities for women. The Secretary-General complied with the request addressed to him, in resolution 961 E I (XXXVI), to transmit to the ILO the views and decisions of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to economic rights and opportunities for women, together with the records of decisions thereon, for the reference of the 1964 session of the International Labour Conference during its consideration of the agenda item "Women workers in a changing world". In this resolution, the Council requested the ILO to make available to members of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1966, copies of the documents and background papers prepared for the 1964 and 1965 sessions of the International Labour Conference on the agenda item "Women workers in a changing world", together with a report of conference findings and recommendations on this item.

In resolution 961 E II (XXXVI) the Council suggested that Governments of States Members of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and commercial and industrial concerns, when determining their requirements in regard to specialists of different degrees of skill and preparing plans for training them in their own countries, take into account the need to give women a place on an equal footing with men in education, vocational training and employment. It expressed confidence that the United Nations and the specialized agencies in all country programmes relating to the provision of professional and technical training would give due attention to the training of personnel and to the importance of equal access of men and women to such training.

REFERENCES

Human Rights

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 21, 23 and 24; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12 (in particular document A/5606), 40, 41, 42, 44, 45 and 46, 48 and 79.

See also the report of the Commission on Human Rights (twentieth session): *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/3873).

Status of women

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12 (in particular document A/5606), and 40, 41, 42, 44, 45 and 46.

See also the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (seventeenth session): *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (E/3749).

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women: A/5456.

CHAPTER VIII

Questions concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

A. Trust Territories

1. Operation of the International Trusteeship System

WORK OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At its thirty-first session (20 May to 29 June 1964), the principal task of the Trusteeship Council was the examination of conditions in the three remaining Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands and in particular, their progress towards fulfilment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System. For this purpose, the Council had before it the annual reports of the Administering Authorities, supplemented by more up-to-date information submitted to the Council by their special representatives. In addition, in examining conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, it had the report of the Mission which had visited the Territory during February-March 1964.

The Council also considered reports of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories and on the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.

At its thirty-first session, the Council made arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1965.

The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, considered the report of the Trusteeship Council concerning its thirtieth session, and in its resolution 1969 (XVIII) called upon the Administering Authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations contained therein and to bear in mind those expressed by delegations during the debate on the report.

COMPOSITION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

On 1 January 1964, the Council was composed of four Administering Authorities (Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) and four non-administering Members, of whom three (China, France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) are members by virtue of their being permanent members of the Security Council, while the fourth, Liberia, is an elected member.

2. Conditions in the Trust Territories

NAURU

At its thirty-first session, as at previous sessions, the Council concentrated its attention on the question of the

future of the Nauruans. The Council was informed that in August and September 1963, the Director of Nauruan Resettlement had explained in detail to the Nauru Local Government Council the Australian Government's proposals regarding the acquisition of Curtis Island and the vesting of it in the Nauruan people, who would be granted Australian citizenship. A Nauruan Council would be established with wide powers of local government, within the jurisdiction of the Queensland Government. The Australian Government, however, could not relinquish sovereignty over Curtis Islands since it formed an integral part of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Head Chief of Nauru, on behalf of the Nauru Local Government Council, had informed the Director of Nauruan Resettlement that the Australian Government's proposals were in some respects unacceptable to the Nauru Local Government Council, which would make counter proposals.

The Council noted that, pending final decision by the Nauruan people, the Administering Authority had acquired certain parts of Curtis Island to ensure its continuing availability for Nauruan settlement and that the Queensland Housing Commission was preparing designs of suitable housing for the locality. The Council, aware that consultations were in progress between the Australian Government and the Nauru Local Government Council and appreciating the difficulties involved, urged the Nauruan leaders and the Australian Government to continue their consultations aimed at a harmonious solution, bearing in mind the legitimate desire of the Nauruan people to preserve their national identity.

The Trusteeship Council noted that the powers of the Nauru Local Government Council had been widened. It considered that an Advisory Committee should be set up as quickly as possible, with the task of formulating constitutional plans for full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive administration of Nauru.

The Council noted with approval that the review of the organization and classification of the Public Service had been carried out, and that the posts of Official Secretary, Government Surveyor, and Mothercraft Nurse had been filled by Nauruans. It recommended the Administering Authority to continue to make available all positions in the Public Service to Nauruans possessing the appropriate qualifications and urged it to continue to intensify special training facilities in order to enable Nauruans to obtain these qualifications.

Confident that meetings between the representatives of the Nauru Local Government Council and the British Phosphate Commissioners would lead to mutual understanding and better co-operation between the parties

concerned, the Council reiterated its belief that continued consultations would be instrumental in ensuring the equitable sharing of the proceeds of phosphate mining.

The Council also examined the social and educational conditions in Nauru. It noted with approval the efforts being made to assist the Nauruans to improve their standard of nutrition, and the measures taken to increase considerably the water storage available to Nauruans. It also noted that all Administration primary schools had been brought under one integrated system, and that additional scholarships had been made available to Nauruans.

NEW GUINEA

In its review of political advancement in the Territory, the Council, at its thirty-first session, noted with approval that a House of Assembly had been established in Papua and New Guinea. Bearing in mind the importance of ensuring fair and equal treatment in the distribution of seats in the Assembly the Council recommended to the Administering Authority for consideration, in conjunction with the Assembly, the elimination of those clauses of the electoral ordinances which provided for official and special seats in the Assembly; instead the electoral ordinances should provide for the election of all candidates from a common roll. The Council considered the creation of this body a significant step in the political advancement of the peoples of the Territory and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would ensure as far as possible the exercise of full and effective powers by the House of Assembly. It suggested that the Assembly be encouraged to create a system of parliamentary committees to aid its members in the study of problems and to prepare legislation in relation to matters affecting the Territory.

The Council also noted with satisfaction the reconstruction of the Administrator's Council and the appointment to it of five indigenous elected members of the House of Assembly. It hoped that these changes, together with the appointment of parliamentary under-secretaries, would pave the way for the introduction of ministerial government and finally for the creation of an executive government responsible to the legislature.

The Council, noting the further extension of the system of local government councils and the introduction of financial subventions for certain local government activities, expressed the hope that early consideration would be given by the new House of Assembly to legislative measures which would increase their powers and functions, as well as the resources available to them, so as to give the indigenous population an effective voice in local affairs. The Council further hoped that a system of representative municipal councils would be introduced without delay and that the entire population of Papua and New Guinea would in the near future be represented at both the local and central government levels.

The Council noted with satisfaction the measures taken to increase New Guinean participation in the public service, notably the enactment of legislation providing for integration of the service, the policy of no longer granting permanent appointments to most expatriate officers and the establishment of an administrative college. It was firmly of the opinion that further administrative responsibilities should be devolved upon

the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea as quickly as practicable, and therefore, while recognizing the difficulties of recruitment, urged the Administering Authority to devote even greater efforts to the drawing up of a programme of higher education and special training to prepare New Guineans for key posts in the public service.

With regard to economic development, the Council noted with appreciation the increase in the Australian Government's grant to Papua and New Guinea for the year 1963-1964, and also the efforts being made to expand and diversify the cash economy and to develop the Territory's economic infrastructure. It hoped that the Administering Authority would consider the possibility of further increasing its grants taking into consideration that there were still areas in the Territory where no form of development had begun, or where development had only just begun, and that it would investigate ways of ensuring that a fair share of the income from foreign private investments would be ploughed back into the Territory. It also hoped that the Administering Authority would further encourage effective participation by the indigenous population in the economic development of the Territory. The Council reiterated its previous recommendation that the Administering Authority should bring the question of the reform of the customary systems of land tenure to the urgent attention of the new House of Assembly and that, in studying the problem, it should draw on the experience of other countries, particularly in Africa, which had dealt with similar problems.

The Council, noting with satisfaction the improved status of women as reflected in the work of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics, women's clubs and the increased number of girls in vocational training, hoped that the Administering Authority would use its influence to encourage indigenous women to continue their education beyond the secondary level and that it would grant a considerably increased number of scholarships to them for study abroad.

In the field of public health services, the Council commended the Administering Authority on the progress realized and hoped that the questions of dietary deficiency and education in nutrition would continue to occupy a prominent place in the health programme of the Territory and that the day would not be far off when the Territory would possess fully trained indigenous doctors.

The Council believed that to meet the rising needs of education as quickly as possible, more intensive efforts were required both to expand education at the primary and secondary levels and to ensure that a sufficient number of students acquired the professional, administrative and technical qualifications which were essential to the Territory at its present stage of advancement. The Council suggested that a comprehensive plan should be drawn up for the intensified teaching of the indigenous population and that UNESCO should be requested to assist in furnishing teachers. It also urged the Administering Authority to take positive measures to ensure, wherever possible, that students in secondary and tertiary education completed their studies. While noting the statement of the Administering Authority that the linguistic barriers to complete integration of primary schools were being progressively overcome, the Council hoped that efforts to attain this objective would be intensified.

The Council reiterated its previous recommendation concerning the immediate need to provide a substantially increased number of New Guinean students with training at university level, whether at the institutions of higher education which had already been established in the Territory, or at universities overseas. The Council considered that such expansion of the numbers receiving university training was urgent not merely for its own sake, but also to sustain the tempo of political, administrative and economic development.

Finally, in reviewing the progress of the Territory towards the objectives of trusteeship, the Council noted the advances which had been made in the political development of the Territory and urged the Administering Authority to continue to implement, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and in consultation with the newly created House of Assembly, realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

In its examination of conditions in the Trust Territory at its thirty-first session, the Council had before it, in addition to the annual report of the Administering Authority, the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission which had gone to the Territory in February-March 1964. In formulating its own conclusions and recommendations, the Council took into account those included in the Visiting Mission's report.

Both the Visiting Mission and the Trusteeship Council devoted their attention to the various claims voiced by the Micronesian people. The Council noted the concern expressed by the Visiting Mission at the continued delay in achieving a settlement of the question of Micronesian claims against Japan for compensation for war damage, which the Administering Authority in 1961 recognized to be "valid and just". Recalling its previous recommendations for a prompt settlement of the war damage claims, the Council endorsed the Mission's recommendations that the Administering Authority should renew its representations to the Japanese Government with increased vigour. It supported the Mission's suggestion that the Administering Authority might enlist the help of the United Nations in the person of the Secretary-General or a representative to be chosen by him.

With regard to claims against the United States Government, the Council took note of the statement of the Administering Authority that no legitimate claims existed against the Government of the United States "for losses sustained as a result of United States actions committed in violation of the laws of war"; the Council therefore recommended that the Administering Authority draw to the attention of the people of Micronesia, through the future Congress of Micronesia, its position on the subject in order that any misunderstanding regarding the issue might be cleared up.

Regarding the claims for compensation of victims of fall-out from nuclear experiments in the Marshall Islands, the Council, noting that the claims of the people of Rongelap for financial compensation still remained unsettled, and that because of this they still suffered from a strong sense of grievance, reiterated its previous recommendation stressing the need for the

most expeditious settlement of these claims. It strongly hoped that action on the Bill which had been passed by the United States House of Representatives and which was then before the United States Senate, dealing with the matter, would soon be completed.

Lastly, the Council, recalling its previous conclusions and recommendations concerning land claims in the Marshall Islands, welcomed the statement of the High Commissioner concerning the successful completion of negotiations between landowners and the United States Government for the settlement of claims for compensation.

In the political field, the Council, believing that the essence of political development was the assumption by the people of Micronesia of control over their own affairs, urged the speedy creation of a strong Micronesian legislature and an executive controlled, and so far as possible staffed, by Micronesians. It believed that the legislature, through the forthcoming inauguration of the Congress of Micronesia, offered the quickest way of securing an effective Micronesian participation in the process of government. If, however, the Congress of Micronesia was to be the effective voice and instrument of Micronesian wishes, it must have real powers, particularly over finance, and the organization and means to exercise those powers. The Council therefore endorsed the following suggestions of the Visiting Mission: the Administering Authority should urgently review its proposed executive order, establishing the Congress of Micronesia, to ensure that the capacities of the Congress would be adequate to fulfil the hopes placed in it; in particular, provision should be made for the establishment of select committees of the Congress with power to inquire into, and report upon, all important matters of policy and administration, including budgetary and economic policies and the political and constitutional development of Micronesia; and provision should also be made for the enlargement of the financial responsibility of the Congress, first, by granting an effective authority over the budget, and second, by progressively relaxing restrictions on its power to appropriate the United States subsidies.

The Council also endorsed the view of the Mission that every effort should be made to expand Micronesian control over, and participation in, the executive and that emergency measures should therefore be taken to provide intensive training and accelerated promotion for Micronesian civil servants. Among ways of giving the necessary direction and impetus to this process and in particular to prepare Micronesians rapidly for the top administrative positions, the Council commended the Mission's suggestions for the creation of a unified civil service and the establishment of a civil service commission.

Concerning economic development, the Council commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the following suggestions of the Visiting Mission. The Visiting Mission felt that immediate steps should be taken to formulate an over-all and long-term economic development plan and to establish machinery—staffed by qualified people—capable of preparing and ensuring the execution of the plan. The people of Micronesia should be associated with the planning process at every stage. In particular, a development commission or development board, bringing together members of the Congress of Micronesia and civil servants, should be established to advise the High Commissioner and the

Congress, and similar bodies, linked to the main commission, should be established at the district level. The Council considered that the Administering Authority should make a greater and more positive effort to stimulate economic development both for its own sake and to ensure that a desirable balance was attained between economic and social development programmes. It expressed the earnest hope that the Administering Authority would, without prejudice to the programmes of education and health, provide the necessary funds to make possible this increased economic development.

In considering and adopting social policies, the Council felt that the Administration and the representatives of the Micronesian people should always be alert to ensure that the social services provided were not only comparable to the best provided elsewhere but were also best adapted to the distinctive needs and characteristics of Micronesia. It drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the three suggestions in the social field to which the Mission had attached particular importance, namely, that steps should be taken to encourage a wider understanding of the need for the educational and social advancement of women to keep pace with that of men; that the inter-connexion between housing and social advancement should be given more positive recognition; and that the broadcasting system should be developed urgently and imaginatively. The Council noted with satisfaction the energy and skill with which the Administration's programme for the improvement of public health was being carried out.

The new educational policy of providing a universal, free public school system from elementary through high school, with advanced training in the trades and professions for those who can profit by further schooling was noted with approval by the Council. It considered that the Administration's decision to transform the education system would have a profound and far-reaching effect on the future development of the Territory.

In reviewing the progress of the Territory towards the attainment of self-government or independence, the Council noted with satisfaction that the policies of the Administering Authority rested on a firm commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Micronesia. It noted also the conclusion of the Visiting Mission that no fully matured opinions on the future of the Territory had yet emerged among the people of Micronesia. It therefore welcomed the fact that the goal of the establishment of a true, Territory-wide legislature would shortly be achieved through the inauguration of the Congress of Micronesia and it expressed the hope that the Congress would direct its attention to all the possibilities which lay open for the future status of the Territory. Noting the statement made to the Visiting Mission by the Administering Authority that the range of options for the future would start with independence and cover all other possibilities, the Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that a heavy responsibility rested with the Administering Authority to keep the people of Micronesia aware of the full extent of these options and to ensure that the options remained open.

Finally, the Council urged the Administering Authority to continue to implement, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) and, in consultation with the Congress of Micro-

nesia, realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life.

B. Non-Self-Governing Territories

1. Consideration by the General Assembly of the Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

GENERAL

The work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its fourteenth session is described in the last annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization.

The report of the Committee was examined by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. By one of the operative paragraphs of resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly took note of this report.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is described in the last annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization.

The General Assembly at its eighteenth session approved the report on economic advancement by resolution 1971 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, which was adopted unanimously. By this resolution the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to communicate the report to the Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council, and to the specialized agencies, for their consideration. The General Assembly also expressed its confidence that Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories would bring the report to the attention of the authorities concerned with economic advancement in those Territories.

2. Discontinuance of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 1847 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. It also decided, 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. Accordingly, the question was considered at the eighteenth session.

In the Fourth Committee the Secretary-General was asked whether in his opinion and from his point of view there was any duplication of work and overlapping of responsibility in the activities of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Special Committee. Replying on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories stated that in the light of the experience of the last two years there was a great deal of duplication of work and overlapping of responsibility. He also stated that, should the General Assembly decide to discontinue the Committee on Information, the role of the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter would in no way be impaired, and that the information transmitted under Article 73 e would be considered by the Special Committee simultaneously with its examination of the Territories concerned. In reply to another question, the Under-Secretary gave further details.

At the conclusion of its consideration of this question, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution by 53 votes to none, with 23 abstentions. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1963, by a vote of 84 to none, with 26 abstentions, as resolution 1970 (XVIII).

In the preambular paragraphs of this resolution, the General Assembly considered that the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories contained in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations could not be dissociated from the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It also considered that all United Nations activities concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories should now be co-ordinated and consolidated, with a view to the immediate ending of colonialism.

In the operative paragraphs, the General Assembly, after expressing its gratitude to the Committee for its efforts and for its valuable contribution to the accomplishment of the purposes of the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter, decided to dissolve the Committee. It then invited Member States which had or which assumed responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary in addition to its activities under General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII).

3. Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

During the period under review, the Secretary-General received information under Article 73 e of the Charter from six Administering Members, namely, Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. As in previous years, information relating to government was transmitted by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 144 (II), 327 (IV), 848 (IX) and 1468 (XIV). The Government of Spain also supplied information on government in respect of its Territories. The Government of the United Kingdom continued to transmit political and constitutional informa-

tion on the Territories under its administration, in accordance with the statement made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on 27 September 1961.

No information has been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Territories under Portuguese administration which, by resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nor has information been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Southern Rhodesia which, by resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, the General Assembly affirmed was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

4. Scholarships and special training programmes

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

By resolution 1849 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, the General Assembly urged Member States to continue to offer scholarships in accordance with resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954.

In his report to the eighteenth session, the Secretary-General stated that in addition to the Member States which had offered scholarships in 1961/1962, namely, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and which had continued their offers in 1962/1963, the United Arab Republic had made an offer of scholarship for general and university education. A total of 169 scholarships were awarded in 1962/1963, compared with 283 in 1961/1962. This figure did not include all the scholarships awarded directly by Governments under the provisions of resolution 845 (IX) since, in some cases, these were not handled through the Secretariat of the United Nations. In addition, Administering Members continued to award scholarships through their own programmes.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 1974 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, again urged Member States to continue to offer scholarships. In January 1964, Sierra Leone offered scholarships for secondary education to students from Southern Rhodesia.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICANS

By resolution 1705 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Training Programme for South West Africans. The Programme is financed from the United Nations budget and, each year, a sum of \$50,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

By the same resolution, the General Assembly invited Member States to make available, for the use of South West Africans, scholarships for secondary education and various forms of higher education.

In his report concerning the implementation of that resolution, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly at its eighteenth session that, as of 12 September 1963, twenty-one scholarships had been granted under the Special Training Programme. Eight students

had already taken up their scholarships; places in schools or colleges had been obtained for four others; and requests for placement in educational establishments for the remaining nine scholarship holders had been made.

By resolution 1901 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, the General Assembly invited Member States offering scholarships to consider providing scholarships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training. The General Assembly further invited Member States to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Secretary-General for the placement in their secondary, vocational or technical schools of candidates who have been awarded scholarships under the Special Training Programme.

By 15 June 1964, twenty-one students were following either secondary education courses or university studies under the Special Training Programme. Places in educational institutions had been found for seven others who had not yet taken up their scholarships, and places were being sought for three others. New applications are under consideration and it is expected that by September 1964 the total number of scholarships granted under the Programme will be thirty-five.

By 15 June 1964, nineteen Member States, namely, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, India, Italy, Kuwait, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, had offered scholarships in response to resolutions 1705 (XVI) and 1901 (XVIII). The Secretary-General has asked to be advised regarding the awards which these Member States have made to South West Africans.

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

By resolution 1808 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to establish a special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and requested the Secretary-General, in establishing the programme, to make use as fully as possible of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

By the same resolution, the General Assembly invited 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.

In his first report concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1808 (XVII), the Secretary-General informed the Assembly at its eighteenth session that, as of 30 October 1963, twenty Member States had offered scholarships and that four students had been awarded scholarships by two Member States. Another sixty scholarships had been awarded by Member States during and previous to 1963.

By resolution 1973 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly again requested the Secretary-General to implement the Special Training Programme and subsequently \$50,000 was provisionally assigned to provide scholarships for eligible candidates subject to

the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. By 15 June 1964, two awards had been made and two were under consideration.

By the same resolution, the General Assembly repeated its invitation to the specialized agencies to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of this special training programme by offering every possible assistance and such facilities and resources as they might be able to provide.

In addition, resolution 1973 (XVIII) drew the attention of Member States, within whose boundaries great numbers of refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration reside, to the possibilities available for them of obtaining assistance from the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation for educational purposes.

By 15 June 1964, twenty-four Member States had made offers under resolution 1808 (XVII), namely Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Mexico, the Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia. Eleven of these States had specifically offered scholarships for secondary education and four for vocation training; one State did not specify the type of scholarship; and twenty States offered university education for either under-graduate or graduate study. One of these States, Sweden, which has offered scholarships for all types of study including secondary education, is ready to sponsor students to study in countries other than Sweden.

5. Other matters

In conformity with General Assembly resolution 1848 (XVII) of 19 December 1963, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the eighteenth session on the dissemination of information in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The report outlined the co-operation received from Administering Members. It showed that the Declaration had been translated into twenty-six languages and had been distributed in the form of wall-sheets or leaflets through United Nations information centres, through the missions of Administering Members or to addresses supplied by these missions. A radio talk had also been produced in eighteen languages and had been distributed. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly took note of this report.

The Secretary-General also submitted a report on racial discrimination to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. This report brought up to date information concerning the dissemination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of General Assembly resolution 1698 (XVI) concerning racial discrimination. It listed the languages into which the resolution had been translated and the Territories to which wall-sheets had been sent for distribution. It also listed the languages into which a radio talk on the resolution had been translated and the Territories to which it had been sent for broadcast. The General Assembly took note of this report.

REFERENCES

Trust Territories

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period 21 July 1962 to 26 June 1963: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/5504)*.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/5804)*.

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964: *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (T/1628)*.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54, and 55.

Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5514)*.

CHAPTER IX

Legal questions

1. International Court of Justice

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction

Since the last annual report, two States have deposited new declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, and one State has renewed an earlier declaration. Of the new declarations, one replaced an earlier declaration which was withdrawn.

By a declaration dated 3 October 1963, deposited with the Secretary-General on the same day, the Government of Uganda recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, on condition of reciprocity.

By a letter of 27 November 1963, received by the Secretary-General on the same day, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew and terminated its declaration of 26 November 1958 accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court. By a declaration of 27 November 1963, deposited on the same day with the Secretary-General, the same Government accepted as compulsory, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the jurisdiction of the Court until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance.

By a communication received on 19 March 1964 the Secretary-General was notified of the renewal by the Government of Turkey of the declaration of 27 May 1947, by which Turkey recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, for a further period of five years as from 23 May 1962.

New parties to the Statute of the Court

During the period under review, the two States admitted to membership in the United Nations, namely Kenya and Zanzibar, became *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court in accordance with Article 93 of the Charter.

Instruments conferring jurisdiction on the Court

The following treaties and other instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretary-General of the United Nations contain clauses conferring jurisdiction on the International Court of Justice in certain eventualities:

Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium (done at

New York on 23 June 1953—came into force on 8 March 1963);

Treaty between Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany for the Promotion and Protection of Investments (signed at Bonn on 25 November 1959—came into force on 28 April 1962);

Agreement between India and Italy relating to Air Services (signed at Rome on 15 July 1959—came into force on 12 March 1962);

Agreement between Sweden and Liberia for the Establishment and Operation of Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories (signed at Monrovia on 9 December 1959—came into force on 23 April 1960);

Air transport Agreement between Sweden and Guinea (signed at Conakry on 17 June 1961);

Agreement between Netherlands and Jordan for the Establishment and Operation of Scheduled Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories (signed at Amman on 24 August 1961—came into force on 25 June 1962);

Air transport Agreement between Norway and Guinea (signed at Paris on 21 June 1962);

Agreement between Norway and Liberia for the Establishment and Operation of Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories (signed at Bonn on 29 June 1962);

Treaty of Commerce, Establishment and Navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan (signed at London on 14 November 1962—came into force on 4 May 1963);

Agreement between Belgium and Jordan for the Establishment of Scheduled Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories (signed at Amman on 19 October 1960—came into force definitively on 31 July 1963).

Jurisdiction of the Court in advisory cases

Since the last annual report no new authority has been granted by the General Assembly to request advisory opinions of the Court.

CASES BEFORE THE COURT

1. *Case concerning the Northern Cameroons* (Cameroon v. United Kingdom)

On 2 December 1963 the International Court of Justice delivered its Judgement in the case concerning

the Northern Cameroons (Preliminary Objections) between the Federal Republic of Cameroon and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Proceedings were instituted by an Application of 30 May 1961 in which the Government of the Republic of Cameroon asked the Court to declare that, in the application of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Cameroons under British Administration the United Kingdom failed, with regard to the Northern Cameroons, to respect certain obligations flowing from that Agreement. The Government of the United Kingdom had raised preliminary objections.

In its Judgement, the Court recalled that the Cameroons had formed part of the possessions to which Germany renounced her rights under the Treaty of Versailles and which had been placed under the Mandates System of the League of Nations. It had been divided into two Mandates, the one administered by France and the other by the United Kingdom. The latter divided its territory into the Northern Cameroons, which was administered as part of Nigeria, and the Southern Cameroons, which was administered as a separate province of Nigeria. After the creation of the United Nations, the mandated territories of the Cameroons were placed under the International Trusteeship System by trusteeship agreements approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946.

The territory under French administration attained independence as the Republic of Cameroon on 1 January 1960 and became a Member of the United Nations on 20 September 1960. In the case of the territory under United Kingdom administration, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the Administering Authority organize plebiscites in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants. Pursuant to these plebiscites the Southern Cameroons joined the Republic of Cameroon on 1 October 1961 and the Northern Cameroons on 1 June 1961 joined the Federation of Nigeria, which had itself become independent on 1 October 1960. On 21 April 1961 the General Assembly endorsed the results of the plebiscites and decided that the Trusteeship Agreement concerning the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration should be terminated upon the two parts of the territory joining the Republic of Cameroon and Nigeria respectively (resolution 1608 (XV)).

The Republic of Cameroon voted against the adoption of this resolution, after expressing its dissatisfaction with the manner in which the United Kingdom had administered the Northern Cameroons and had organized the plebiscites, maintaining that the political development of the territory and the normal course of the consultation with the people had been altered thereby. These criticisms, together with others, were developed in a White Book which was rebutted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and of Nigeria. Following the adoption of the resolution the Republic of Cameroon, on 1 May 1961, addressed a communication to the United Kingdom in which it referred to a dispute concerning the application of the Trusteeship Agreement and proposed the conclusion of a special agreement for the purpose of bringing the dispute before the Court. The United Kingdom gave a negative reply on 26 May 1961. Four days later the Republic of Cameroon submitted an Application to the Court.

The United Kingdom then raised a number of preliminary objections. The first was that there was no dispute between itself and the Republic of Cameroon, and that if any dispute had at the date of the Application existed, it was between the Republic of Cameroon and the United Nations. The Court found in this connexion that the opposing views of the parties as to the interpretation and application of the Trusteeship Agreement revealed the existence of a dispute, at the date of the Application, in the sense recognized by the jurisprudence of the Court.

Another of the United Kingdom's preliminary objections was based on article 32 (2) of the Rules of Court, which provides that when a case is brought before the Court the Application must not only indicate the subject of the dispute but must also as far as possible state the precise nature of the claim and the grounds on which it is based. Adopting the view expressed by the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court considered that, its jurisdiction being international, it was not bound to attach to matters of form the same degree of importance which they might possess in municipal law. It found that the Applicant had sufficiently complied with article 32 (2) of the Rules and that this preliminary objection was accordingly without substance.

The Court then said that a factual analysis undertaken in the light of certain guiding principles might suffice to conduce to the resolution of the issues to which the Court directed its attention.

As a Member of the United Nations, the Republic of Cameroon had a right to apply to the Court and by the filing of the Application the Court had been seised. But the seising of the Court was one thing, the administration of justice was another. Even if the Court, when seised, found that it had jurisdiction, it was not compelled in every case to exercise that jurisdiction. It exercised a judicial function which was circumscribed by inherent limitations. Like the Permanent Court, it could not depart from the essential rules guiding its activity as a Court.

Resolution 1608 (XV), by which the General Assembly decided that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated with respect to the Northern Cameroons on 1 June 1961, had had definitive legal effect. The Republic of Cameroon did not dispute that the decisions of the General Assembly would not be reversed or that the Trusteeship Agreement would not be revived by a judgement of the Court on the merits; that the Northern Cameroons would not be joined to the Republic of Cameroon; that its union with Nigeria would not be invalidated; or that the United Kingdom would have no right or authority to take any action with a view to satisfying the underlying desires of the Republic of Cameroon. The function of the Court was to state the law, but its judgements must be capable of having some practical consequences.

After 1 June 1962, no Member of the United Nations could any longer claim any of the rights which might have been originally granted by the Trusteeship Agreement. It might be contended that if, during the life of the trusteeship, the trustee was responsible for some act in violation of its terms which resulted in damage to another Member of the United Nations or to one of its nationals, a claim for reparation would not be liquidated by the termination of the trust, but the Application of the Republic of Cameroon sought only

a finding of a breach of the law and included no claim for reparation. Even if it were common ground that the Trusteeship Agreement was designed to provide a form of judicial protection which any Member of the United Nations had a right to invoke in the general interest, the Court could not agree that that judicial protection survived the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement; in filing its Application on 30 May 1961, the Republic of Cameroon had exercised a procedural right which appertained to it, but after 1 June 1961, the Republic of Cameroon would no longer have had any right to ask the Court to adjudicate at this stage upon questions affecting the rights of the inhabitants of the Territory and the general interest in the successful functioning of the Trusteeship System.

The Republic of Cameroon had contended that all it sought was a declaratory judgement of the Court, that prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement the United Kingdom had breached its provisions. The Court might, in an appropriate case, make a declaratory judgement but such a judgement must have a continuing applicability. In this case there was a dispute about the interpretation and application of a treaty, but the treaty was no longer in force and there could be no opportunity for a future act of interpretation or application in accordance with any judgement the Court might render.

Whether or not at the moment the Application was filed there was jurisdiction in the Court to adjudicate upon the dispute, circumstances that had since arisen rendered any adjudication devoid of purpose. Under these conditions, for the Court to proceed further in the case would not, in its opinion, be a proper discharge of its duties. The answer to the question whether the judicial function was engaged might, in certain cases, need to wait upon an examination of the merits. In the present case, however, it was already evident that it could not be engaged.

For these reasons the Court did not feel called upon to pass expressly upon the several submissions of the United Kingdom and found, by 10 votes to 5, that it could not adjudicate upon the merits of the claim of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Judges Spiropoulos and Koretsky appended to the Judgement declarations of their dissent. Judge Jessup, while entirely agreeing with the reasoning in the Judgement of the Court, also appended a declaration. Judges Wellington Koo, Sir Percy Spender, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice and Morelli appended separate opinions. Judges Badawi and Bustamante y Rivero and Judge *ad hoc* Bebb a Don appended dissenting opinions.

2. *South West Africa cases* (Ethiopia *v.* South Africa; Liberia *v.* South Africa)

These cases were referred to the Court on 4 November 1960 by almost identical Applications of the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia respectively, instituting proceedings against the Government of South Africa. They relate to a dispute between the Applicants and South Africa concerning the continued existence of the Mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of South Africa, as Mandatory, thereunder, the Applicants alleging that South Africa has violated and continues to violate certain articles of the Mandate and Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The annual reports for 1960-1961

and 1961-1962 contain an account of the facts and the initial proceedings.

The Government of South Africa raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. In its Judgement of 21 December 1962, of which an account is given in the annual report for 1962-1963, the Court dismissed these objections and found that it was competent to hear the dispute on the merits. The Counter-Memorial of South Africa was filed in January 1964. An Order of 20 January 1964 fixed 20 June 1964 as the time-limit for the filing of the Reply of Ethiopia and of Liberia, and 20 November 1964 for the filing of the Rejoinder of South Africa.

3. *Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited* (New Application: 1962) (Belgium *v.* Spain)

Proceedings having reference to the adjudication in bankruptcy in Spain in 1948 of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, were instituted by Belgium against Spain in September 1958. The Belgian Government having subsequently informed the Court that it was not going on with the proceedings, and the Spanish Government having indicated that it had no objection to a discontinuance, the case was removed from the Court's list in April 1961.

A new Application by Belgium dated 19 June 1962 recited the failure of negotiations which had taken place subsequent to the discontinuance of the earlier proceedings, and instituted fresh proceedings against Spain. By this Application the Court was asked to adjudge and declare that Spain is under an obligation to Belgium to make reparation for the damage caused by the conduct of its organs to the Belgian shareholders of Barcelona Traction; and that such reparation should as far as possible annul all the consequences for Belgian nationals of the acts contrary to international law committed by the organs of the Spanish State. The Court was asked to determine the compensation to be paid by Spain to Belgium by reason of all the incidental damage suffered by Belgian nationals, and to declare that in the event of annulment of the consequences of the acts complained of proving impossible, Spain shall be under an obligation to pay compensation to Belgium amounting to 88 per cent of the value of the business on 12 February 1948, increased by an amount corresponding to all the incidental damage suffered by Belgian nationals. In March 1963 the Spanish Government filed preliminary objections to the jurisdiction and the proceedings on the merits were accordingly suspended. The observations and submissions of Belgium on the objections were filed in August 1963. Public hearings on the issue of jurisdiction were held from 11 March to 19 May 1964, and the Judgement of the Court on the preliminary objections is expected to be delivered during the summer.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A number of instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the period under review contain provisions conferring upon the President of the Court the power to make certain appointments in eventualities provided for in the instruments. The power is usually that of appointing sole arbitrators or umpires or arbi-

trators to arbitration tribunals to be established in the event of disputes between the parties.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT AND OF THE CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

On 21 October 1963 the General Assembly and the Security Council elected five Judges to fill the vacancies arising from the expiry, on 5 February 1964, of the terms of Vice-President Alfaro and Judges Basdevant, Moreno Quintana, Córdova and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice. Those elected were Judge Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo, Mr. Isaac Forster and Mr. André Gros.

On 9 March 1964 the Court elected Judge Sir Percy Spender as its President and Judge Wellington Koo as its Vice-President for three years. On the same day the Court constituted its Chamber of Summary Procedure for the ensuing year. The following Members of the Court were elected to form the Chamber:

Members: President Sir Percy Spender, Vice-President Wellington Koo, Judges Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Morelli and Jessup.

Substitute Members: Judges Tanaka and Bustamante y Rivero.

2. International Law Commission

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

The International Law Commission held its fifteenth session at Geneva from 6 May to 12 July 1963. The following information supplements that given in last year's report on the opening phase of the session.

A considerable part of the fifteenth session was again devoted to the law of treaties. On the basis of the second report of Sir Humphrey Waldock, Special Rapporteur, the Commission adopted provisional draft articles on the invalidity and termination of treaties, which it decided to transmit to Governments for comments. The Commission also studied the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations (see section 5 below).

With regard to other topics which it has undertaken, the Commission discussed and approved the report of the Sub-Committee on State Responsibility, and that of the Sub-Committee on Succession of States and Governments; it appointed Mr. Roberto Ago as Special Rapporteur for the topic of responsibility of States, and Mr. Manfred Lachs as Special Rapporteur for that of succession of States and Governments. In addition, the Commission again took up the study of the topic of special missions, for which Mr. Milan Bartoš was appointed as Special Rapporteur, and it had a first general discussion of the preliminary report of Mr. El-Erian, the Special Rapporteur on the topic of relations between States and inter-governmental organizations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS FIFTEENTH SESSION

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the report of the International Law Commission was referred to the Sixth Committee. Under that item of

the agenda, the Committee examined all the chapters of the report except for that on the extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, which was the subject of a separate item (see section 5 below). On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963, by which it, in particular, took note of the report and made certain recommendations to the International Law Commission concerning its future work.

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

The sixteenth session of the International Law Commission opened at Geneva on 11 May 1964. The agenda for the session included the following items: filling of casual vacancies in the Commission (article 11 of the Statute); question of the continuation of the sixteenth session; law of treaties; special missions; relations between States and inter-governmental organizations; question of the organization of future sessions; co-operation with other bodies.

The Commission elected the following officers: Mr. Roberto Ago, Chairman; Mr. Herbert Briggs, First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Gregory Tunkin, Second Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mustapha Kamil Yasseen, General Rapporteur.

On 12 May 1964, the Commission elected Mr. Paul Reuter (France) and Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina) to fill the vacancies caused by the election of Mr. André Gros and Mr. Padilla Nervo to the International Court of Justice.

3. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, the question of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations was again considered by the Sixth Committee at the eighteenth session of the Assembly. The Secretariat issued replies received from Governments on the subject and prepared a selection of documents on the matter and more especially on the four principles which in accordance with resolution 1815 (XVII) were to be considered at the eighteenth session, namely: the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations; the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes; the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a State; and the principle of sovereign equality of States.

The Sixth Committee devoted some time to its terms of reference and the form which the results of its work should take; it also discussed at some length the four principles.

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee the General Assembly adopted resolution 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 whereby it decided to establish a Special Committee with a view to drawing up a report containing, for the purpose of the progressive development and codification of the four principles so as to

secure their more effective application, the conclusions of its study and its recommendations.

The Special Committee which is to meet in the late summer of 1963 will be composed of the following twenty-seven States: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Assembly also decided to consider the report of the Special Committee at the nineteenth session, together with three additional principles, namely (a) the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; (b) the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and (c) the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

In accordance with the same resolution the Secretariat is preparing a systematic summary of the comments, statements, proposals and suggestions of Member States on this item.

During the discussion of this item the feeling was expressed that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions.

The General Assembly therefore adopted resolution 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 by which it requested the Special Committee, which was established under resolution 1966 (XVIII), to include the question of methods of fact-finding in its deliberations.

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to study the relevant aspects of the question of methods of fact-finding. The report on this study has been circulated.

4. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law

As mentioned in last year's report, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, to place on the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session an item entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law". At its eighteenth session the Assembly referred this item to the Sixth Committee.

The Sixth Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General containing the results of a study by him, together with the Director-General of UNESCO and in consultation with Member States, of ways in which Members could be aided in establishing and developing broad programmes of training, as well as exchanges of publications, in the field of international law. The report, which had been requested in resolution 1816 (XVII), further contained a study of the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law. The Sixth Committee also had before it the replies of Governments to a questionnaire

which the Secretary-General had sent to Member States in the course of preparing the foregoing report.

In the course of the debate on this item the Sixth Committee established a working group to submit recommendations to it. On the basis of the report of the Working Group the Sixth Committee approved three draft resolutions which were adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1968 A, B and C (XVIII) of 16 December 1963. By those resolutions, the Assembly *inter alia* established a Special Committee for the purpose of drawing up a practical plan and proposals for technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law; requested the Technical Assistance Committee to advise the Special Committee and the General Assembly on the extent to which that kind of technical assistance could be implemented within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and on the question of possible provision of funds under part V of the regular budget; recommended to Member States and other international organizations certain measures for the promotion of the purposes of the resolution; invited Member States, interested international or national organizations and institutions or individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes in the field of international law; and decided to include the same item in the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session.

Between the eighteenth and the nineteenth sessions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will consider comments and suggestions made by Member States and interested national organizations and institutions, previous suggestions of the Secretary-General, the report of the Technical Assistance Committee mentioned above, and a report of the Secretary-General on voluntary contributions, and will submit its report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

5. Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

In accordance with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 1766 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, the International Law Commission, at its fifteenth session, resumed its consideration of the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. The Commission endorsed a suggestion put forward by the Special Rapporteur on the law of treaties, that the power to invite fresh accessions to the treaties in question, previously exercised by the Council of the League of Nations, might be assumed by an organ of the United Nations through the adoption of a General Assembly resolution. This proposal was accordingly referred to by the Commission in its report to the Assembly in listing the various methods of amendment which might be adopted. The Commission also stated that it would be necessary to review the treaties concerned in order to determine if they were still of interest for States and whether they required adaptation to contemporary conditions.

The Sixth Committee considered the question in the light of the Commission's report at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. A draft resolution was introduced, proposing that a solution should be found through the adoption of a General Assembly resolution specifying the Assembly as the appropriate organ to

exercise the functions which had been performed by the Council of the League. Member States which were parties to the treaties in question were asked to agree to the transfer by voting for the resolution. Following discussion of the category of States to which invitations to accede should be sent, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1903 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963. The General Assembly was designated as the appropriate organ to exercise the power to invite fresh accessions conferred by multilateral treaties of a technical and non-political character on the Council of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General was requested to bring the resolution to the notice of parties to the treaties which were not Member States; to consult with States parties and with United Nations bodies as to whether the treaties concerned have ceased to be in force, have been superseded by later treaties, have otherwise ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States, or required adaptation to contemporary conditions; and to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. In addition, the Secretary-General was requested to invite each State which was a Member of the United Nations, or a member of a specialized agency, or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or had been designated by the General Assembly, and which was otherwise not eligible to become a party, to accede to the treaties in question. The Assembly also decided to place the question on the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session.

In accordance with the resolution, the Secretary-General has invited States parties to the treaties to transmit to him their views as to the present status of the treaties and their possible need for revision. In two instances where sufficient evidence existed that the treaties were still in operation, the Secretary-General has invited accessions from States which became eligible under the terms of the resolution.

6. United Nations Juridical Yearbook

The first volume of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* (provisional edition for 1962, in English) has been published. The *Juridical Yearbook* for 1963 is in preparation.

7. International rivers

By resolution 1401 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers. That report has been published.

8. Treaties and multilateral conventions

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

A total of 728 treaties and international agreements were registered with the Secretariat during the year ended 15 June 1964: 516 by 35 Governments, 136 by 7 specialized agencies and 5 international organizations, and 76 *ex officio*. A total of 7 treaties and agreements were filed and recorded; 2 at the request of one Government and one international organization and 5 by the Secretariat. This brought to 10,778 the total of

treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded from 14 December 1946 to 15 June 1964. In addition, during the year ended 15 June 1964, 394 certified statements were registered or filed and recorded, bringing up to 3,694 the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded as at 15 June 1964.

During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat has published 32 volumes of the *Treaty Series* (up to volume 449).

Further, 34 volumes of the Series (up to volume 483) covering the material registered or filed and recorded up to the end of 1963, are in various stages of the printing process and are expected to appear by the end of 1964.

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The following instrument of which the Secretary-General is the depositary has been drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations since the publication of the last report:

Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963.

STATUS OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS: ENTRY INTO FORCE

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 167.

During the period covered by the present report, a total of 80 signatures have been affixed to those agreements, and 256 instruments of ratification, accession or notification have been transmitted to the Secretary-General. Of those agreements, 123 have entered into force, the following seven since 16 June 1963:

International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on 28 September 1962 (entered into force provisionally on 1 July 1963 and definitively on 27 December 1963);

European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, done at Geneva on 21 April 1961 (entered into force on 7 January 1964);

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations, done at Rome on 26 October 1961 (entered into force on 18 May 1964);

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961 (entered into force on 24 April 1964);

Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961 (entered into force on 24 April 1964);

Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961 (entered into force on 24 April 1964);

Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (entered into force on 10 June 1964).

REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

The following lists, corresponding to the three forms of accession provided in article 38 of the Revised Gen-

eral Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949, are published in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 43 of this Act:

ACCESSIONS

(a) *All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV)*

Belgium	23 December	1949
Norway	16 July	1951
Denmark	25 March	1952
Luxembourg	28 June	1961
Upper Volta	27 March	1962

(b) *Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV)*

Sweden	22 June	1950
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With the reservations provided in article 39, paragraph 2 (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedure described in the present Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession.

(c) *Provisions relating to conciliation (chapter I) and the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV)*

None.

RESERVATIONS TO MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

In resolution 1452 B (XIV) of 7 December 1959 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to obtain information from all depositary States and international organizations with respect to depositary practice in relation to reservations to multilateral treaties and to prepare a summary of such practices, including his own, for use by the International Law Commission in preparing its reports on the law of treaties and by the General Assembly in considering these reports.

Pursuant to this request, the Secretary-General, by circular letter of 25 July 1962, invited States and international organizations which are serving as depositaries of multilateral conventions to provide him with information regarding their depositary practice in relation to reservations. A detailed questionnaire was enclosed in the Secretary-General's circular letter to assist the States and the international organizations concerned in preparing the requested information. Replies of substance were received from thirty-four States and sixteen inter-governmental organizations.

The report of the Secretary-General consisting of the summary of depositary practices of States and international organizations, including his own, in relation to reservations was issued on 29 January 1964.

9. Privileges and immunities

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During the year under review, the number of States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations increased to eighty-

eight. Algeria, Cambodia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia and Yemen acceded to the Convention, while Cyprus, to which the Convention had been applicable before the attainment of its independence, notified the Secretary-General that it considered itself bound by the Convention.

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

During the same period, five more States acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, namely, Algeria, Argentina, Cyprus, Jamaica and Rwanda. In addition, two States already parties to the Convention, by notification to the Secretary-General, extended the application of the Convention to additional Specialized Agencies. There are now forty-nine States parties to the Convention.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

By an exchange of letters dated 31 March 1964, an Agreement was concluded between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Status of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. This Agreement was subject to ratification by the Republic of Cyprus but the Government undertook to give it provisional application pending ratification. Closely similar in terms to the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Egypt of 8 February 1957 concerning the Status of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, the Agreement with Cyprus affirmed that the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, being a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, would enjoy the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, to which Cyprus was a party. In addition, the Agreement provided for certain facilities necessary to the Force for its effective operation, such as the installation of radio sending and receiving stations; the right to the use of roads, bridges, port facilities and airfields without the payment of dues, tolls or charges; and the establishment of service institutes to provide amenities for personnel of the Force other than local recruits. The members of the Force were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective national States in respect of any criminal offences committed in Cyprus; in civil matters, they enjoyed exemption from Cypriot jurisdiction in matters relating to their official duties. They were exempt from taxation on the pay and emoluments received from their national Government or from the United Nations and from all direct taxes, registration fees and charges. Members of the United Nations Secretariat detailed by the Secretary-General to serve with the Force remained officials of the United Nations and enjoyed the privileges and immunities accorded officials of the Organization under the articles V and VII of the aforesaid Convention. With respect to the locally recruited personnel of the Force, who were not members of the Secretariat, the Agreement accorded them only an immunity from legal process in respect of official acts and an exemption from income taxation and from national service obligations provided in section 18 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention. The Commander of the Force was given the privileges and

immunities accorded to diplomatic envoys in accordance with international law, as provided in section 19 of the Convention, while officers serving on the Commander's Headquarters staff and such other senior field officers as the Commander might designate were entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded experts on mission for the United Nations under article VI of the Convention. The Agreement also provided for arrangements for the settlement of claims of a private law character and of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of its terms.

With respect to the United Nations Cyprus Mediator and his staff, the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, by separate exchanges of notes with the Secretary-General, agreed to accord them the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys in accordance with international law.

The same diplomatic treatment was accorded to the Commander of the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission. An exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Acting Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia on 23 August 1963 affirmed that the Commander and all personnel serving under him would enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys in accordance with international law. The Agreement also provided for freedom of entry and movement for all personnel of the Mission as well as the right of unrestricted communication for the Mission.

The year under review also saw the conclusion of additional agreements between the United Nations and Member States that contained provisions relating to privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Besides the standard Agreements concerning Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and the provision of Operational or Executive Personnel, several agreements were entered into for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of a United Nations conference in the contracting State. These include, for instance, an Agreement of 16 July 1963 with the Government of Poland concerning arrangements for the holding in Warsaw of a seminar on the rights of the child, an Agreement of 26 May 1963 with the Government of Italy regarding the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism to be held in Rome, and an Agreement of 27 February 1964 with the Government of Yugoslavia concerning the 1965 World Population Conference to be held in Belgrade.

10. Rules of procedure of the General Assembly

In a letter dated 16 September 1963, the representatives of forty-eight Member States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly". In an explanatory memorandum it was stated that in view of the fact that in recent years there had been a large increase in the membership of the United Nations, particularly from Asia and Africa, the General Committee had lost its representative character and no longer reflected the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The question was allocated by the Assembly to the Special Political Committee where it was discussed in

conjunction with the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. During the discussion, fifty-five Asian-African States submitted a draft resolution, together with an annex, setting forth the geographical pattern for the election of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees. To this draft resolution, the following amendments were proposed: an amendment by three Commonwealth States; an amendment by two Eastern European States to which a sub-amendment was proposed by Nigeria; and an amendment by nineteen Latin American States. The sponsors of the first amendment later declared that they would not press it to a vote. The second amendment, as modified, was adopted by the Special Political Committee by a vote of 97 to one, with 11 abstentions. The nineteen-Power amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Committee by a vote of 109 to none.

On 17 December 1963 upon the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the general resolution 1990 (XVIII) whereby it decided to increase the number of its Vice-Presidents from thirteen to seventeen and to provide for a pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees. It was stipulated in the annex that, in electing the President of the General Assembly, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among African and Asian States, East European States, Latin American States, Western European or other States. Of the seventeen Vice-Presidents, seven representatives shall be elected from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, three from Latin American States, two from Western European and other States and five from the permanent members of the Security Council. The election of the President will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of Vice-Presidents allocated to the region from which the President is elected. As to the Chairmen of the Main Committees, three shall be elected from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, one from Latin American States, one from Western European or other States, and the seventh chairmanship shall rotate every alternate year among Latin American and Western European or other States. Rules 31 and 38 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, together with the footnote to rule 31 setting forth the geographical pattern of elections, were amended accordingly.

11. Improvement of methods of work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered at its eighteenth session the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 1845 (XVII). It adopted on 11 November 1963 resolution 1898 (XVIII) whereby the General Assembly noted the observations contained in the report and approved the recommendations submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee and, in particular, those which provided that: (a) the President of the General Assembly should ensure that the general debate proceeds in a methodical and regular manner, the list of speakers being closed by the President with the consent of the Assembly as soon as he considers it feasible; (b) all the Main Committees,

except the First Committee, should begin work not later than two working days after they have been notified of their agenda; (c) the First Committee should meet as soon as possible to deal with items on its agenda; at the beginning of the session the Committee could meet when there is an interruption in the general debate; later, plenary meetings might be held during part of the day, the other part being reserved for the First Committee; (d) the Main Committees should establish work schedules indicating the dates on which they will consider items on their agenda and dates on which they propose to conclude their work; such schedules or programmes should be transmitted to the General Committee to obtain the latter Committee's recommendations, including such as may relate to the dates by which the Main Committees should conclude their work; (e) each of the Main Committees should, in light of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report, set up sub-committees and working groups of limited size but representative of its members to facilitate its work; (f) the General Committee should fulfil its functions under rules 40, 41 and 42 of the rules of procedure by making appropriate recommendations to the Assembly and its Committees to facilitate the closing of the session by the date fixed and to this end it should meet once every three weeks; (g) the Presiding Officers should make use of the rules of procedure and, in particular, their prerogatives under rules 35 and 108 of the rules of procedure so as to accelerate the work of the Assembly. Their attention was drawn to punctuality, to the order of names of representatives on the list of speakers and the proper exercise of the right of reply, explanations of vote and points of order.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee's report also dealt with the question of the introduction of mechanical means of voting in the General Assembly. It was the view of the Committee that, subject to further examination of the financial considerations involved, the Secretary-General should explore the possibility in order that the electrical system of voting should be tried experimentally for one or two years in one or more conference rooms. The question was discussed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the Assembly. The report of the Fifth Committee containing a draft resolution co-sponsored by sixteen Member States was considered by the General Assembly in plenary meeting on 12 December 1963. The Assembly approved by 51 votes to 10, with 23 abstentions, resolution 1957 (XVIII) which authorized the Secretary-General to arrange for the installation of electrical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis for one year and to carry out additional work of a preparatory nature in one or two committee rooms so as to permit an eventual expansion of the system without undue expense, if the experiment is successful; and requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session an item entitled "Installation of mechanical means of voting".

12. Arbitration of disputes of a private law character in international transactions

The United Nations Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), established in 1962 within the secretariat of ECAFE, continued its work toward the promotion of interest in,

and the development of facilities for, commercial arbitration in the region.

Towards the end of last year a United Nations expert on arbitration visited, on behalf of the Centre, several countries in the region for discussions with the Centre's national correspondents in order to determine the specific fields in which the ECAFE Centre might provide advice or materials for legislation or institutional facilities, or where there existed a particular interest in or need for arbitration in matters arising from international transactions. In the course of his work the expert consulted extensively with officials and members of business, legal and other groups concerned with the development of arbitration. He reported in particular on existing facilities for arbitration and made recommendations as to how the Centre might participate in their further development.

On the basis of the expert's report the secretariat consulted, at a meeting held early this year, with experts concerned with arbitration in the ECAFE region on what subjects might usefully be examined at the ECAFE Conference on Arbitration to be held in 1964. The experts considered such matters as procedures for designating arbitrators and determining the place of arbitration where parties to disputes are unable to reach agreement on these matters, the preparation of model rules of arbitral procedure and standards for the conciliation of disputes, the examination of arbitral provisions in standard general conditions of sale in use in the region, the further development of educational methods in arbitration, and the role to be played by the Arbitration Centre in respect to each of these matters. A report to be prepared by the secretariat, in light of these consultations, will be circulated to ECAFE Governments for their observations prior to the forthcoming Conference.

13. Review and amendment of the Charter of the United Nations

The Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, which was kept in being by General Assembly resolution 1756 (XVII) of 23 October 1962 and required to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth session, met in July and August 1963.

After initial debates, the Committee adopted a resolution to set up a sub-committee of nine members which would "establish contact with all the States Members of the United Nations and, in particular, the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to reaching an agreement regarding what recommendation should be made to the General Assembly". The Sub-Committee, which was to report to the parent Committee before the beginning of the eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly, took various steps to discharge its responsibilities: first, the chairman of the sub-committee addressed a letter to all Member States inviting them to express their views concerning the recommendations that should be made to the Assembly; second, the officers of the sub-committee were entrusted with the task of contacting the permanent members of the Security Council to ascertain their views on the matter; third, members of the sub-committee were organized into negotiating teams to establish informal contacts for the same purpose with the various regional

and political groupings which existed within the Organization.

After these consultations, the sub-committee arrived at the conclusion that while there were certain important similarities between the views held by Member States as to the question of Charter review and modification, there was at that time still no unanimous agreement as to an effective way of solving the concrete problem to which most of the Member States attached special importance. In its report to the parent Committee the sub-committee outlined the areas of agreement which it had found among Member States by broadly summarizing their views on the question of Charter review and modification.

Having considered the report of its sub-committee, the Committee submitted the following conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly:

(a) While the merits of a General Review Conference after the Organization had functioned for more than seventeen years were recognized, there was general agreement that the existing international circumstances were still not propitious for the holding of a general conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter under Article 109 of the Charter.

(b) It was generally agreed that the composition of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should reflect better the increase in the number of United Nations Members, in particular those from Africa and Asia, although there were differences of opinion regarding the methods of achieving this agreed goal. The attention of the Assembly was therefore drawn to this problem, and the Committee expressed the hope that the Assembly would have an opportunity of dealing with it as an urgent and important matter at its 1963 session.

(c) It was the view of the Committee that the General Assembly might set up a special committee to negotiate as to the generally acceptable means of achieving the increased membership of the two Councils under the Charter with a view to ensuring adequate and equitable representation of all Member States and, in particular, those from Africa and Asia. This special committee could be requested to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session.

(d) Finally the Committee recommended that it be kept in being to discharge the function entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955, and that it be invited to report with recommendations to the Assembly at its twentieth session. It further recommended in effect the continuation of the preparation of supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*.

On 17 December 1963, after it had adopted a resolution on the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (for debates on this question see the section entitled "Amendment of the Charter", below), the General Assembly adopted a draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Austria and Costa Rica as resolution 1993 (XVIII) whereby the Assembly decided to keep the Committee in being; invited the Committee to report with recommendations to the Assembly at its twentieth session and requested the continuation of the preparation of supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER

In a letter dated 16 September 1963, the permanent representatives of forty-four States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council". It was stated in a memorandum accompanying the request that there was an increase in the membership of the United Nations which was due to the emergence and the admission to the United Nations of a large number of new States from Africa and Asia. In view of that development and the likelihood of a further increase in membership, it had become necessary to review the composition of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council with a view to providing for a more equitable representation reflecting the increase in the membership of the United Nations.

On 20 September the General Assembly decided to include in its agenda the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, together with a report by the Economic and Social Council on the enlargement of its membership, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

In the Special Political Committee, the representatives of twenty-one Latin American and Caribbean States introduced, on 10 December, two draft resolutions. The first of these draft resolutions, as subsequently revised by the sponsors, called for amendment of the Charter to increase the membership of the Security Council from eleven to thirteen by adding two non-permanent seats. The second draft resolution called for an increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-four. The sponsors of the two draft resolutions stated that they did not consider that there was justification for solving the question of equitable representation on the two Councils by a redistribution of seats. They further stated that although the main increase in membership had been from Africa and Asia, which continents should therefore have larger representation in the major organs of the United Nations, that representation should not, as redistribution would imply, be at the expense of other Members or other regions of the Organization.

On 13 December the representatives of thirty-seven African and Asian States submitted to the Committee two draft resolutions. The first of these called for increasing the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen by adding four non-permanent seats, and then those ten non-permanent members of the Council would be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asian States; one from Eastern European States; two from Latin American and Caribbean States and two from Western European and other States. In connexion with this draft resolution, the sponsors felt that fifteen represented a maximum figure as well as a minimum and that its adoption would therefore obviate the need for a further readjustment at some future date because of further increases in the membership of the United Nations. The second thirty-seven Power draft resolution called for increasing the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven with eight of the nine additional members to be elected

from among the African and Asian States and the ninth from each of the geographical regions by rotation.

A number of delegations, including those of the Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, while accepting the validity of the claims of new Members to more equitable representation on the two organs, stated that those claims should not be satisfied at the expense of the older Members. For that reason, it was necessary to expand the membership of the Council and not just redistribute the seats. Moreover, in any new distribution of seats on the two Councils, the first criterion, mentioned in Article 23 of the Charter, namely, the contribution of Members to the maintenance of international peace and security, should have the paramount consideration.

The USSR, while fully sympathizing with the initiative taken by a large group of African and Asian countries to ensure equitable representation on the two Councils and while considering that the present preferential position of the Western Powers operated to the disadvantage not only of the African States but also of the socialist States, believed that as long as the question of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations was not settled, the redistribution of the existing non-permanent seats on the Security Council and the seats in the Economic and Social Council offered the best possibilities of equitable representation for the African and Asian States. This did not mean, however, that the Soviet Union was not in favour of an increase in the membership of those organs. In that respect, it maintained that lawful procedures consistent with the letter and spirit of the Charter must be followed in carrying out those changes. Amendment of the Charter would be invalid and unlawful without the approval of all five permanent members of the Security Council, which included the People's Republic of China.

The United States representative stated that his Government had consistently favoured enlargement of the two Councils with a view to giving adequate representation to the new Members of the United Nations, particularly those from Africa and Asia. It also believed that a mere reallocation of the existing seats would not provide a solution, but would only leave all areas dissatisfied and arouse resentment. While the United States supported enlargement of the Councils, it was also concerned that they should not become unwieldy in size. As far as the draft resolutions were concerned, the United States delegation would accept amendments to the Charter providing for a thirteen-seat Security Council and a twenty-four-seat Economic and Social Council.

While the United States, the United Kingdom and France were in favour of postponement of a decision on the question of expanding the Councils in order to permit further discussions and negotiations, the representative of the United Kingdom found the proposed increases in the Latin American draft acceptable, provided set arrangements could be made about the distribution of seats in the two Councils. In this connexion, he recalled that under existing arrangements, seats on the two Councils were provided for the Commonwealth either as a whole or in relation to those Commonwealth members which were not covered by the other groupings. The representative of France stated that the only way to achieve results was to

continue the consultations among the various groups during the coming months and to take up the question again as a matter of priority at the opening of the nineteenth session of the Assembly. The representative of China considered that, since it did not appear that a set agreement could be reached between the various groups so late in the session, the sponsors of the various draft resolutions would do well not to press for a vote on them.

After a series of consultations among the delegations, the sponsors of the Latin American draft resolutions agreed to incorporate in their draft resolutions amendments proposed by the African-Asian group which are based upon that group's two draft resolutions.

As amended, the Latin American draft resolution called for a fifteen-member Security Council instead of thirteen, and for a twenty-seven-member Economic and Social Council instead of twenty-four. In the election to the Security Council the ten non-permanent seats were to be filled according to the following geographical pattern: five from African and Asian States; one from Eastern European States; two from Latin American States; and two from Western European and other States. The nine additional members of the Economic and Social Council were to be elected as follows: seven from African and Asian States; one from Latin American States; and one from Western European and other States.

Before proceeding to the vote, the chairman of the African-Asian group and the African group explained that the new distribution of seats in the Security Council as enunciated in the only draft resolution now before the Special Political Committee, was to be understood as follows: of the five African-Asian seats, it was understood that three would be allocated to Africa and two to Asia. Further, they wished it to be understood that at the nineteenth session of the Assembly, their groups would maintain a *status quo* with respect to the Latin Americans concerning distribution of the existing seats, if the required number of ratifications to effect the new distribution had not been reached.

The Special Political Committee adopted the twenty-one-Power draft resolution relating to the Security Council, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 96 to 11, with 4 abstentions. The draft resolution on the Economic and Social Council, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 95 to 11, with 4 abstentions. On the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the draft resolution relating to the Security Council was adopted, on 17 December, by the General Assembly by a roll-call vote of 97 to 11, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 1991 A (XVIII). The draft resolution relating to the Economic and Social Council was adopted by a roll-call vote of 96 to 11 with 5 abstentions, as resolution 1991 B (XVIII). Thus, the Assembly decided to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, amendments to Articles 23 and 27 and to Article 61 of the Charter and to submit them for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations.

At the plenary meeting before the adoption of Assembly resolution 1991 (XVIII), the representative of Albania, opposing a Syrian proposal for adjournment, stated that the People's Republic of China was not opposed to an increase in the number of seats of the major organs of the United Nations and that it

had only said that it could not undertake any commitment in that connexion as long as its legitimate rights were not restored in the United Nations.

On 21 December, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union issued a statement, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General for circulation as an official United Nations document, explaining that while there was no difference of outlook between the socialist countries and the African-Asian States on the need to ensure appropriate representation of the newly independent States in the principal organs of the United Nations, the Soviet Union believed that before that situation could be redressed, conditions must be created enabling the corresponding amendments to the Charter to be made without involving a violation of the Charter. One way to remove the obstacle to the adoption of necessary amendments to the Charter was for all the African and Asian States to join in a united front with those who were demanding the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China. The difficulty could also be removed if the Government of the People's Republic of China were to make a clear statement agreeing to the Charter amendments called for by the Assembly resolution on increasing the membership of the two Councils. In that case, the Soviet Union would of course be able to give its approval to the amendments. For the moment, however, the Soviet Union would propose further consultations towards finding means of solving the problem of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and on steps which might be taken, even before the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China, to solve the question of increasing the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council.

As of 15 June, Algeria, Ghana, Jamaica and Thailand have, in accordance with Article 108 of the United Nations Charter, ratified amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter.

14. The status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their national wealth and resources

The report of the Secretary-General on the various aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1803 (XV/II), was published in November 1963. It dealt largely with recent legislative developments and factual economic data germane to the topic, stress being laid on the newly independent countries.

The first part of the report dealt with national measures affecting the ownership or use of natural resources by foreign nationals or enterprises; emphasis was given to recent examples of investment and mining legislation, especially in the developing countries. In addition, the report took account of such recent trends as production-sharing and investment-incentive measures, as well as of legislative provisions for the settlement of disputes under the measures reviewed.

The second part, relating to international agreements affecting foreign participation in the development of natural resources, covered principles, policies and modalities of recent instances of state succession in respect of such agreements, recent bilateral agreements on the encouragement and production of investments and on compensation for nationalized property, treaty rights of States in foreign territory, as well as a num-

ber of multilateral agreements and draft instruments relating to the European Economic Community, the Council of Europe, and the Cairo Conference of Developing Countries.

The third part, on international arbitration and adjudication, includes a summary of three interrelated cases between France, Greece and Italy, in respect of a lighthouse concession granted by the Ottoman Empire and questions arising out of a subsequent taking of that contract by a successor State. It also covers briefly new provisions of a bilateral and multilateral character for the settlement of disputes between States and private parties.

The fourth part reviews legislative and factual information on the status of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

Finally, the fifth part provides factual information on the extent of foreign participation in certain resources, exploration and exploitation arrangements, reviews recent developments relating to arrangements for mineral exploration in Africa undertaken by the European Coal and Steel Community, and deals with recent concession arrangements with foreign companies for the development of resources in Australia and Gabon.

The report has been submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its thirty-seventh session in the summer of 1964.

15. Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

The consideration of the legal problems arising out of the exploration and use of outer space took place in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space during its meetings held from 9 to 13 September and on 22 November 1963, in the First Committee during the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space during the first part of its third session from 9 to 26 March 1964. The account of consideration of these problems is given in chapter II, section 3, of the present report.

15. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER ARTICLE 14 OF THE STATUTE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Two agreements were concluded under article 14 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal during the period under review. The first extended the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to applications by staff members of the International Atomic Energy Agency alleging non-observance of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The second agreement extended the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment or of the terms of appointment of staff members of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The Administrative Tribunal met in New York from 17 September to 9 October 1963 and in Paris from 27 April to 8 May 1964. In New York, the Tribunal examined five cases and held its annual plenary session for the election of officers and the consideration of

matters affecting the operation of the Tribunal. In Paris, the Tribunal examined one case.

The judgements and the decision delivered by the Tribunal in the six cases submitted to it are summarized below.

Judgement No. 87 delivered on 3 October 1963 in the case of Carson against the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Interpreting its Judgement No. 85 delivered on 14 September 1962, the Tribunal ruled that the applicant was entitled to three-months' notice and that the termination indemnities due to her under paragraph 12 (b) of Judgement No. 85 should be calculated on that basis.

Judgement No. 88 delivered on 3 October 1963 in the case of Davidson against the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The applicant—a United States national—requested the Tribunal to order the Secretary-General to reimburse to him the Social Security self-employment tax which he had been obliged to pay since the adoption by Congress in 1960 of legislation imposing the tax on the salaries and emoluments paid by international organizations to United States nationals. He contended in particular that, under United States fiscal law, the tax fell within the category of income tax and that regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations obliged the Secretary-General to reimburse income taxes paid by staff members on their United Nations salaries and emoluments. Analysing the legislative history of regulation 3.3, the Tribunal held that the Social Security self-employment tax was not covered, for the purposes of reimbursement, by the term "national income taxes" appearing in the regulation. It found, therefore, that the reimbursement of the tax was not mandatory and rejected the application.

Decision delivered on 3 October 1963 under article 7 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal in the case of Rayray against the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The applicant requested the Administrative Tribunal, under article 7, paragraph 5 of its Statute, to suspend the provisions of the Statute regarding time limits in order to consider an application directed against the termination in 1956 of his temporary indefinite appointment with the United Nations. The Tribunal noted that the parties had not agreed to submit the application directly to it and that the matter had not been previously referred to a joint appeals body. It found therefore that neither of the requirements laid down in article 7, paragraph 1, of its Statute had been fulfilled and that the request was not receivable.

Judgement No. 89 delivered on 9 October 1963 in the case of Young against the Secretary-General of ICAO

After receiving the replies to the questions put to the parties in Judgement No. 84, the Tribunal resumed the consideration of the application submitted by Mr. Young against the decision to refuse the validation of previous service by the Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Tribunal noted that, in a general circular issued in 1958, ICAO had based the contested decision on paragraph 4 of article III of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund but that it

had subsequently invoked paragraph 1 of that article instead of paragraph 4. The Tribunal considered that the respondent could not properly abandon, in a situation relating to an individual case, the legal position which it had taken in a document of general application. It held therefore that the dispute should be decided on the basis of paragraph 4 of article III. Interpreting that provision in the light of the applicant's contracts, the Tribunal found that it did not exclude the validation of previous service and rescinded the contested decision.

Judgement No. 90 delivered on 9 October 1963 in the case of Chiacchia against the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The applicant requested the Tribunal to rescind the decision by which the respondent terminated her probationary appointment in 1961. The Tribunal recalled that it had consistently ruled that regulation 9.1 (c) of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations granted to the Secretary-General discretionary powers with respect to the termination of probationary appointments but that these powers should be exercised without improper motive which, if found, would constitute a misuse of power calling for the rescinding of the contested decision. The Tribunal noted that the applicant had not established the existence of any improper motive. As regards the applicant's complaints regarding the conditions prevailing in her service, the Tribunal observed that these complaints had been examined with the greatest care by the Joint Appeals Board and were known to the Secretary-General when he decided to maintain the contested decision. Accordingly, the Tribunal rejected the application.

Judgement No. 91 delivered on 8 May 1964 in the case of Miss Y against the Secretary-General of the United Nations

On 29 September 1961, the applicant requested the Administrative Tribunal to rescind the decision by which the Secretary-General had terminated her permanent appointment for reasons of health. By Judgement No. 83 delivered on 8 December 1961, the Tribunal, without deciding the merits of the case, remanded it under article 9.2 of the Statute for correction of the procedure used by the respondent in arriving at the decision that the applicant was incapacitated for further service for reasons of health. On 27 April 1964 the Tribunal resumed the consideration of the case at the applicant's request. It noted that, pursuant to its Judgement No. 83, a procedure had been adopted in which the staff member concerned and the Administration each appointed a doctor and these two doctors in turn nominated a third doctor to constitute a panel to consider cases of termination for reasons of health. The Tribunal observed that, while the doctors disagreed on the question whether the applicant was incapacitated for further service, their reports contained indications that at the relevant period the applicant had not been in normal conditions of health for work. It found therefore that the information at the Secretary-General's disposal had been such as might have caused him to reach the opinion that the services of the applicant should be terminated on grounds of health. Accordingly, the Tribunal rejected the application. In view of the circumstances of the case, the Tribunal ordered that the name of the applicant should be omitted from the published versions of the Judgement.

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For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 71.

Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding: A/5694.

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For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72.

Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

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Report of the Secretary-General on legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers: A/5409.

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For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 81, 82 and 12.

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Improvement of methods of work of the General Assembly

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

Review and amendment of the United Nations Charter

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 81, 82 and 12.

The status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources

Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources: E/3840.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Special Agreement extending the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations to IAEA, with respect to applications by staff members of IAEA alleging non-observance of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 552.

Special Agreement extending the competence of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations to IMCO with respect to applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment or of the terms of appointment of staff members of IMCO: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 489 (1964), No. 605.

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CHAPTER X

Financial questions

1. Budgetary and related matters

REGULAR BUDGET

For the last completed year (1963), the gross budget expenditure, including unliquidated obligations, amounted to \$92,195,880. Income from staff assessment was \$9,076,927. Other miscellaneous income totalled \$6,704,028. The net expenditure, therefore, was in the amount of \$76,414,925. The balance in the surplus account on 31 December 1963 was \$4,980,870. Of this amount, a sum of \$2,740,768 was applied as a credit against the contributions of Member States for 1964, and the remaining \$2,240,102 was available for credit to Member States against 1965 contributions.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly voted appropriations for the financial year 1964 totalling \$101,327,600; it also approved an estimated income from staff assessment of \$9,488,400 and other income amounting to \$5,698,400. The approved budget for 1964 was issued as a supplement to the official records of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1965, issued as a supplement to the official records of the nineteenth session, anticipated a gross expenditure of \$104,693,750. Income from staff assessment was estimated at \$10,560,000 and other income at \$6,127,600. On this basis, the net expenditure level is estimated at \$88,006,150.

These estimates were subject to revision at a later stage in the light of additional items of expenditure which might need to be provided for as a result of: decisions to be taken by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session concerning, in particular, future requirements following upon the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the holding of regional and inter-regional symposia on industrial development as called for by General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963; such action as the General Assembly may take at its nineteenth session with respect

to any further alteration and improvement of the premises and of conference and other facilities both at Headquarters and at Geneva, based on recommendations to be made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions following its study of these matters as recommended by the Fifth Committee in its report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session; any sale of United Nations bonds beyond the amount sold or pledged as at 15 May 1964; and decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as a consequence of the adoption of resolutions having financial implications.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

By its resolution 1986 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, the General Assembly established the level of the Working Capital Fund for the year 1964 at \$40 million, the cash advances of Member States to the Fund being calculated on the basis of the scale of assessments for the 1964 budget.

At the end of May 1964 there was an unpaid balance of \$566,255 in respect of advances due from Member States.

Under the authority granted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1986 (XVIII), the Secretary-General made advances from the Fund in a total amount of \$39,565,745 as of 31 May 1964 as follows: for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, \$76,630; for self-liquidating purchases and activities, \$317,352; \$17,116,662 towards the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force; and \$22,055,101 for the financing of regular budget expenditures pending receipt of assessed contributions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

As of 31 May 1964, the status of the 1964 contributions to the United Nations regular budget and of those in arrears for 1963 and 1962 was as follows:

	1964 ^a \$	1963 ^a \$	1962 \$	1961 \$
Total net assessments	85,194,632	82,499,193	67,464,381	64,026,664
Payments received	25,615,757	73,593,905	66,356,514	63,666,949
Balance due	59,578,875	8,905,288	1,107,867	359,715

^a Including contributions of new Member States as assessed in 1964 and 1963, respectively.

The contributions for the years prior to 1961 had been paid in full.

The apportionment of the 1964 expenses was made on the basis of the scale of assessments for the financial years 1962, 1963, and 1964, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1691 A (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1870 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, and 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

In terms of resolution 1691 A (XVI), the Secretary-General was authorized to accept a portion of the contributions of Member States for the financial years 1962, 1963, and 1964 in currencies other than United States dollars. Taking into account actual United Nations requirements in the various currencies, arrangements were made to extend to Member States the maximum facility for payments in such other currencies. For 1964, twelve Member States availed themselves of this prerogative.

UNITED NATIONS BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

As of 15 June 1964 the Governments of sixty-six States, including four non-Member States, had officially notified the Secretary-General of their intention to buy United Nations bonds amounting in value to \$153,039,294 out of the total of \$200 million which the Secretary-General is authorized to issue under General Assembly resolutions 1739 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1878 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, and 1989 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963. Sixty-three of these Governments had by that date actually purchased bonds to the value of \$151,757,173.

Additional subscriptions and sales were expected to be made from time to time and would be the subject of periodic reports to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

As at 31 May 1964, the following amounts had been drawn from the United Nations Bond Account for the purposes indicated: United Nations Emergency Force, \$14,180,419; United Nations Operation in the Congo, \$101,792,903.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

For the last completed financial year, 1963, the gross budget expenditure for the maintenance and operation of the United Nations Emergency Force, including unliquidated obligations, amounted to \$18,951,427. At its seventeenth session the General Assembly, by its resolution 1864 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, had authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenditures up to 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000. Pending consideration at the fourth special session of possible special methods for the financing of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures such as the Force, no appropriation action was taken at that time. At the special session, held from 14 May to 17 June 1963, the General Assembly, by its resolution 1875 (S-IV), authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenditures at the aforementioned monthly rate from 1 July to 31 December 1963 and decided to appropriate \$9.5 million for that period.

At its eighteenth session the General Assembly, by its resolution 1983 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, appropriated an amount of \$17,750,000 for the operation of the Force in 1964, of which \$16,093,644 was assessed and \$1,656,356 was to be covered by voluntary contributions.

On 31 May 1964 the status of assessed contributions received and those due was as follows:

	1964	1 July- 31 December 1963	1 January- 30 June 1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total net assessments	16,093,644	8,808,107	8,282,704	17,245,008	16,446,777	15,163,774	25,000,000	15,028,988
Payments received....	4,131,046	6,006,532	6,030,880	12,503,203	11,768,284	10,869,930	17,850,000	11,207,857
Balance due	11,962,598	2,801,575	2,251,824	4,741,805	4,678,493	4,293,844	7,150,000	3,821,131

Ad Hoc ACCOUNT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

For the last completed year, 1963, the gross budget expenditure for the *Ad Hoc* Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo, including unliquidated obligations, amounted to \$83,744,940. At its seventeenth session the General Assembly, by its resolution 1865 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, had authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$10 million. Pending consideration at the fourth special session of possible special methods for financing peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures such as the operation in the Congo, no appropriation action was taken at that time. At the special session, held from 14 May to 17 June 1963, the General Assembly, by

its resolution 1876 (S-IV), authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenditures at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$5.5 million from 1 July to 31 December 1963 and decided to appropriate \$33 million for that period.

At its eighteenth session the General Assembly, by its resolution 1885 (XVIII) of 18 October 1963, decided to continue the *ad hoc* account for ONUC until 30 June 1964, authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to \$18.2 million from 1 January to 30 June, and appropriated an amount of \$15 million for that period, of which \$13,792,884 was assessed and \$1,207,116 was to be covered by voluntary contributions.

On 31 May 1964 the status of assessed contributions received and those due was as follows:

	1 January to 30 June 1964	1 July to 31 December 1963	1 November 1961 to 30 June 1962	1 January to 31 October 1961	14 July to 31 December 1960
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total net assessments	13,792,884	30,034,744	68,542,142	84,694,404	44,600,000
Payments received	7,230,559	17,903,184	43,472,840	55,092,503	28,369,764
Balance due	6,562,325	12,131,560	25,069,302	29,601,901	16,230,236

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

In terms of its resolution of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended the stationing of a United Nations Force in Cyprus for a period of three months, all costs pertaining to it being met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus.

The Secretary-General was also empowered to accept voluntary contributions for that purpose. As of 15 June 1964, twenty-one countries had pledged voluntary contributions in a total amount of \$5,443,499 to this special account.

In accordance with the afore-mentioned resolution, the expenses of the Mediator and his immediate staff will be borne under the regular budget, and the necessary provision will therefore need to be made in due course in the form of a supplementary appropriation for 1964.

2. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations

At its fourth special session the General Assembly, by its resolution 1880 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, decided to continue in being the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, which had been established in terms of resolution 1854 B (XVII) of

19 December 1962 to consider the financing of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. The Working Group was requested to report to the General Assembly, not later than at its nineteenth session, on the following matters: a special method for the equitable sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures to the extent not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements; other sources of financing future peace-keeping operations; and ways and means for bringing about the widest possible measure of agreement among all Member States on the question of the financing of future peace-keeping operations.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly considered certain reports by the Secretary-General on this general subject pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) and 1879 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963. The first report concerned administrative and financial procedures to be followed by the Assembly at the time peace-keeping operations were authorized, and the second, the results of the Secretary-General's consultations concerning the desirability and feasibility of establishing a peace fund. In both cases it was decided to transmit the report to the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations to be taken into account in the preparation of the report which the Working Group has been requested to make to the General Assembly in terms of resolution 1880 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963.

REFERENCES

Budgetary and related matters

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Special Session, Annexes*; and *ibid.*, *Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 19, 57, 58, 59 and 62.

Budget estimates for the financial year 1964 and information annexes: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/5505).

Budget for the financial year 1964: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 5A* (A/5505/Add.1).

Budget estimates for the financial year 1965 and information annexes: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/5805).

Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations

For relevant documents and a list of relevant records, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 65.

CHAPTER XI

Administrative and personnel questions

1. Meetings and documents services

MEETINGS SERVICES

The Office of Conference Services, the Conference and General Services of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the relevant services of the regional economic commissions provide the interpreters, translator-précis-writers and revisers, as well as the assistance of various editorial, conference and documents units, for all United Nations meetings and other meetings held under United Nations auspices.

In the past year the number of meetings increased by more than 30 per cent. There were, 1,819 meetings at Headquarters from 1 June 1963 to 31 May 1964 and 2,286 at Geneva from 1 June 1963 to 30 April 1964. As of 16 May 1964, of those held at Geneva, 620 were meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for which a large number of language and meeting service staff had to be detailed from Headquarters. A session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was held at the European Office with facilities and servicing staff provided by the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTS SERVICES

The editorial units assisted departments in the planning and drafting of their documentation, helping them to avoid duplication and to prepare readable, brief and lucid texts. They advised the Publications Board on all editorial questions and prepared copy for whatever method of reproduction was required.

In printing further steps were taken to use suppliers in all parts of the world who could meet United Nations schedules at economical prices. To shorten or eliminate delays in shipping, the technical services started purchasing composition, the presswork being done from reproduction proofs at Headquarters or at the European Office. This practice, which is becoming widespread in publishing, was made possible by the development of the United Nations internal reproduction services.

If the publications which were processed internally during the past year had been printed externally, the cost would have been \$440,000, as against \$330,000 two years ago and \$398,000 the previous year. The steady reduction took place at a time when the reproduction of documentation for special meetings and conferences was increasing rather sharply.

The reproduction of documents for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was

completed in a most satisfactory manner, thanks to the close co-operation between the technical services at Headquarters and those at the European Office. The increase in the reproduction capacity at the European Office made this successful operation possible.

More efficient documents servicing has resulted from the introduction of automatic distribution processes. Special efforts are being made to obtain a wider circulation of United Nations publications, in some cases through arrangements with private publishers. Such arrangements proved effective in the issuance of the UNCSAT proceedings.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The Dag Hammarskjöld Library, a gift of the Ford Foundation, provided services which were used by the delegations and the Secretariat to a greater extent than ever before

The collections of the Library were increased by about 10,000 books and pamphlets, 350,000 periodicals and documents and 4,500 maps. Approximately half of the books and periodicals and nearly all of the documents and maps were received as gifts or in exchange for United Nations publications.

Normally heavy demands were made upon the reference and lending services by the permanent missions and the Secretariat in the course of their daily work. In addition, the Library contributed to the preparatory work of several conferences, notably the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by assembling data, answering specific questions and preparing special bibliographies and reading lists, and assisted several commissions and committees by producing bibliographies on subjects ranging from Angola to apartheid.

The task of indexing United Nations documents continued to grow in size and complexity as the huge volume of documentation for conferences was added to the normal output of documents. Thus, 350,000 index cards were produced in the calendar year 1963, as against 200,000 in 1962. The by-products of this indexing were the monthly *United Nations Documents Index*, the *Indexes to Proceedings* and other continuing serial publications.

The audio-study room, the auditorium, and the periodicals reading room were in constant use, and the study facilities available to scholars outside the Organization were much in demand.

2. General services

FIELD OPERATIONS SERVICE

The reduction of the military phase of the United Nations Operation in the Congo was intensified in the early part of 1964. With the final departure of the peace-keeping forces scheduled for 30 June, there were numerous problems connected with the disposal and transfer of surplus equipment, supplies and staff and the termination of contractual obligations requiring particular attention. Careful planning was needed to ensure that, while logistical requirements of the remaining military contingents were met, there would not be excessive surpluses and a wastage of supplies at the time of the completion of the operation.

The despatch, early in 1964, of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus to establish law and order in that country, and the appointment of a United Nations mediator for Cyprus called for the provision of special administrative services and logistical support. In addition, normal liaison and the co-ordination of service requirements were provided for the United Nations Malaysian Mission, the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to Viet-Nam and the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Pacific Islands, 1964.

The activities of the United Nations Emergency Force were subjected to a special review which resulted in a reduction in operating costs of over one million dollars. The full effects of the lower expenditure level will not be felt yet, however, owing to the unexpected need for major repairs to the airfield at El Arish, which is a focal point of UNEF operations.

The increased number of programmes of technical co-operation as well as of Special Fund projects meant that there were more experts and holders of fellowships to be provided with administrative and financial support. Some 1,490 experts and 1,700 holders of fellowships were taken care of during the period under review, as compared with 1,040 and 1,100, respectively, during the previous period.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Although the volume of procurement operations for ONUC sharply declined, the continuing increase in the number and dollar value of contracts and purchases for technical assistance programmes and Special Fund projects kept procurement and shipping activity at the usual level. The international character of purchasing arrangements was maintained, such that during the period under review over nine million dollars worth of orders for material as well as travel were placed overseas.

COMMUNICATIONS, ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Cable traffic reached a new record high level as field operations continued to expand. Certain measures were introduced to ensure that the increased volume of overseas communications was handled in the most expeditious and economical manner possible. The telecommunications engineering staff designed improved sound-reinforcement and interpretation facilities for installation in the conference room now undergoing alterations. Particular attention was given to the adaptation of standard mechanical voting equipment for experimental use in the Plenary Hall.

The United Nations records management programme continued to attract considerable interest among Missions, specialized agencies and Member States. The carrying out of the archival and records management programme was particularly affected by the shortage of office and storage space and attention was therefore given to disposing of non-current records of no historical significance in order to make room for more recent material.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The expansion of conference room facilities, which was authorized by the General Assembly at a total cost of over \$1.9 million, was one of the main preoccupations of this service during the period under review. The conversion of the Plenary Hall and two conference rooms to accommodate delegates from 126 Member States is now complete, and work is in progress on the installation of a mechanical voting system in the Plenary Hall for experimental use. Work is proceeding on the expansion of seating accommodation in two other conference rooms and on the conversion of the Trusteeship Council Chamber into a committee room. These rooms will be ready for use by the time of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. The adaptation of the basement area under the General Assembly building for use by the Visual Services for production and processing facilities and for office space has also begun. Despite these improvements the major problem of this service is still that of providing adequate office space and ancillary facilities for both staff and delegates within the present limitations.

COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The United Nations Postal Administration continued to expand its informational programme and the year's gross revenue of over \$2.25 million is an indication of the promotional efforts made during this period. A greater interest in United Nations stamps is evident all over the world, and in the year under review several million people viewed the exhibits, films and film-strips presented by the Postal Administration. The excellence of the exhibits is demonstrated by the fact that they have won numerous awards at philatelic shows in the United States and elsewhere.

Philatelic agencies in twenty-seven Member States are now serving as distribution offices for United Nations stamps. During the period under review the new issues included five commemorative stamps and ten stamps to replace regular and airmail stamps that had been in use for more than a decade.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS SERVICE

A number of host Governments have been generous in their assistance towards the provision of common premises for the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Among recent developments mention may be made of the following: the provision of a building by the Government of Algeria; the commencement of the construction of a building by the Government of Nigeria; the transfer to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East of a further building by the Government of Thailand; the allocation by the Government of the United Arab Republic of a site 15,000 square metres in area for the construction

of a building; the decision of the Government of the Philippines to construct an additional building and the completion of detailed plans for the construction of a common building by the Government of Tunisia. Other projects in Beirut, Montevideo, New Delhi, Tangier and elsewhere are under discussion with the Governments concerned.

3. Public information activities

During the past year the Office of Public Information provided coverage of activities at Headquarters of the meetings, conferences and seminars held under United Nations auspices, and reported on the work of the Organization in the political, economic and social fields. In accordance with its mandate, the Office worked in close co-operation with national and international media of information, governmental and private, in facilitating and providing continuous and comprehensive coverage of activities and developments within the purview of the Organization.

With the establishment of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus and the appointment of the Mediator, the Office of Public Information sent a team of senior information officers to the island to provide coverage of the work being undertaken under United Nations auspices and to assist in keeping the local population informed of the role which had been assigned to the Organization by the Security Council. At the same time, particular attention was given to the activities of the United Nations in the Congo (Leopoldville), and the information team assigned to this work continued to report on United Nations activities and on the Organization's work with local information media.

Among the other major tasks of the Office of Public Information were the publicizing of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, and the coverage of the activities of the various bodies concerned with decolonization and apartheid. Arrangements were made to meet the information requirements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and preparations were begun on information activities in connexion with the observance, in 1965, of the International Co-operation Year.

Two editors' round-table conferences provided an opportunity for leading personalities in the Press, in radio and television to obtain a first-hand view of the economic and social programmes of the United Nations family in support of the United Nations Development Decade in order to discuss ways of further disseminating information on the work of the Organization. The Triangular Fellowship and Student Internship programmes were continued.

The Economic and Social Information Unit served as the central point in the Office of Public Information for the preparation, co-ordination and dissemination of material for publicizing the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the technical assistance programmes and the United Nations Special Fund.

Details of these and other activities of the Office of Public Information during the period under review are given in the sections which follow.

Press Services

Press Services provided coverage of all United Nations activities, in the form of press releases, feature articles, biographies and background notes. Approximately 3,000 releases, notes and articles were prepared for use by the accredited correspondents at Headquarters and by information centres throughout the world.

Permanently accredited correspondents numbered approximately 300, an additional 1,000 correspondents having been given temporary accreditation facilities during the past year. Daily news briefings were arranged for the press corps at Headquarters as well as frequent news conferences with senior officials of the Secretariat and of the related agencies.

Information material, including press releases and feature stories supplied by the related agencies of the United Nations family were distributed from Headquarters by the Press Services.

In co-operation with the Economic and Social Information Unit, the Press Services arranged for the coverage of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held at the European Office of the United Nations from March to June 1964. A central news desk was established at the European Office for the duration of the Conference to provide correspondents from all information media with the range of services which is normally offered at Headquarters during a session of the General Assembly.

Publications Service

A major innovation in the publications programme of the Office of Public Information was the inauguration in May 1964 of the *UN Monthly Chronicle* to replace the *United Nations Review*. The changes in treatment and format which were introduced in the new periodical were designed to provide readers throughout the world with a more comprehensive and systematic account of the expanding activities of the United Nations and its related agencies. A parallel edition in Spanish was published under the title *ONU Crónica Mensual* and in the autumn of 1964 the French edition of the *United Nations Review* will be replaced by *ONU Chronique mensuelle*.

The principal reference publication of the Organization is the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, which provides annually a compact and authoritative account of the proceedings and decisions of United Nations organs and also surveys the work of the inter-governmental organizations related to the United Nations.

Everyman's United Nations, which has thus far been published in six editions, is a shorter reference work widely used by libraries, schools, colleges and universities. It provides in some 600 pages an account of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies since their establishment.

Other basic and topical publications on the work and structure of the Organization were produced in the form of booklets, leaflets and pamphlets in some sixty languages. These totalled more than four million copies.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 940 (XXXV), special attention was given to the preparation of suitable materials for the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The text of

the Declaration was issued in some fifty-five languages of the world. A short history of the Declaration, *A Standard of Achievement*, was published in twenty languages. The special handbook for teachers in English, *Teaching Human Rights*, was brought up to date and reissued.

The text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was given wide dissemination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII). Editions in sixteen languages were produced and distributed and seventeen other language editions are being printed.

Public Services

United Nations Headquarters and the meetings which take place there continue to be one of the main attractions in the New York area. On 14 May 1964, the ten millionth visitor to take a guided tour of the Headquarters buildings was welcomed.

Special arrangements were made to accommodate the heavy increase of visitors during 1964 and 1965. The staff of 117 guides represent forty-two nationalities.

In addition to the meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the committees and commissions, which were attended by many thousands, programmes consisting of briefings, discussions and film showings were arranged for more than 2,100 groups by the Visitors' Service and were attended by more than 116,000 visitors.

More than 72,000 individual requests from the public for information on the United Nations and the specialized agencies were answered during the year. By far, the largest number of inquiries concerned economic development.

Radio Services

The number of radio organizations and stations receiving and broadcasting programmes prepared by Radio Services increased. At the present time, stations and organizations in 130 countries and territories, including eighty-seven Member States, use United Nations radio material in twenty-six different languages. In general, the programmes are of two kinds: weekly and, during the General Assembly, daily news programmes summarizing United Nations activities at Headquarters and in various parts of the world; and weekly feature and bi-monthly documentary programmes dealing with major issues currently before the Organization. The Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were subjects of documentaries. The situation with regard to the implementation of the declaration on colonialism and the work of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa were treated in a number of feature programmes.

Radio Services continued broadcasts of meetings of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, for monitoring or rebroadcast in Member States. It also assisted the accredited radio correspondents to record and transmit their own reports on the work of the Organization.

The co-operation of radio organizations permitted an expansion of services to developing areas while the

general level of services to other areas was maintained. Particular emphasis was placed on the development of United Nations radio services to Africa. A series of documentary programmes was produced on African economic and social development. English and French radio services to Africa were continued; broadcasts in Swahili were inaugurated.

Television and film services

With the emergence of additional national telecasting systems and more television stations in developing areas, United Nations television and film staff worked jointly to provide material for educational films and television programmes. Film crews covered United Nations activities in Africa, Asia and Latin America to report themes related to the United Nations Development Decade and to technical assistance projects. Co-operation with specialized agencies was increased in joint film projects in the basic education film series and the language version programmes in fifteen languages was continued at Headquarters. Several national distributors have undertaken their own local versions using materials provided by United Nations television services. The practice of making television and film programmes for interchangeable use was continued and expanded. Forty Member countries obtained film, television and audio-visual library services from the Office of Public Information.

Television and film coverage of meetings and field activities included not only General Assembly and Security Council sessions but also the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Field coverage in Yemen and Cyprus resulted in two short films on United Nations operations. During the General Assembly, UN television produced weekly magazine-type programmes in English and Arabic covering highlights of the proceedings. Language versions of television programmes were produced in Bulgarian, French, Norwegian, Polish and Serbo-Croat.

From the three half-hour television programmes produced previously in co-operation with UNESCO, under the title "The Flags Are Not Enough", two special programmes for distribution in Africa were completed in both English and French versions. Three new titles were added to the educational series of short films which are designed particularly for school and group showings. The series now includes eight titles in eight to fifteen language versions, averaging 250 prints in circulation per film.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was marked by special filmed messages from the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, as well as by film trailers. Approximately 700 prints of these short films were made available in six languages through information centres, Technical Assistance Board resident representatives and directly to television networks and stations, newsreel organizations and cinemas.

Photographs and exhibits service

United Nations activities in the Congo, Cyprus, Malaysia and Yemen were given photographic coverage as well as conferences and United Nations activities relating to economic and social development and related agencies in a number of countries.

Government information services and private publishers of newspapers, periodicals and books through-

out the world made wide use of the Photo Library through the libraries at Headquarters and the information centres. The photographs form the basis for current visual productions including English, French, Spanish and international versions of filmstrips and wallsheets. They were also used for the 1963 photo display set in thirty-two languages, for colour prints especially prepared for information centres and for sets of photo exhibit prints on the activities of the United Nations family.

Information centres

The information centres which have been established as the field offices of the Office of Public Information provide services to 121 countries and territories. They work with and through national information media in the Press, radio and television fields and governmental information services on matters relating to the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies. They co-operate with non-governmental organizations and encourage teaching about the United Nations in schools, colleges and universities. The reference libraries maintained by the centres are used by government officials, editors, feature writers, scholars, teachers and students. The centres undertake the translation, adaptation and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets in the languages of their areas and stimulate the production of such material by Governments and non-governmental organizations.

New centres were opened at Algiers, Dakar, Kathmandu, Khartoum and La Paz, bringing the total to forty-eight. Negotiations are proceeding with the host Governments concerned for material assistance to make possible the establishment during the coming months of four additional centres in areas where media of information are less developed.

Fellowship and interne programme

In order to acquaint leaders of information media at the policy-making level with the aims and purposes of the United Nations Development Decade and to discuss with them the professional and technical aspects of disseminating information on the economic and social activities of the United Nations family, two editors' round-table conferences were organized by the Office of Public Information. The Asian conference met at Bangkok in November 1963 and the Latin American one at Mexico City in February 1964. Among the major subjects discussed at these conferences were the information aspects of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in furthering the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. Close co-operation and support for the conferences were provided by the executive secretaries of ECAFE and ECLA, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and by the executive heads of the specialized agencies.

The Triangular Fellowship Programme was designed to make the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the fields of technical assistance and economic development better known among younger correspondents, editorial writers, radio and television

commentators, especially from areas where information media are not yet fully developed. The candidates for the 1963 programme were selected from among young information media professionals from Africa, Asia and Latin America, who were given an opportunity for study and briefings at their respective regional economic commissions, at United Nations Headquarters and at the European Office. Most satisfactory reports were received on the activities of the participants in the programme upon their return to their countries of origin and their respective regions.

The editors' round-table conferences and the Triangular Fellowship Programme complement each other, and together they enable the Office of Public Information to cultivate meaningful professional and personal contacts with present and potential leaders of national information media.

Under the Student Interne Programme, thirty-four participants from eighteen countries and territories attended a four-week session at United Nations Headquarters in August 1963. The programme consisted of lectures, briefings, discussions and individual work assignments in the various offices and departments of the Secretariat. A similar programme was conducted at the European Office of the United Nations during the summer of 1963 and was attended by fifty-one internes from twenty countries and territories. All of the expenses of the participants were borne by the colleges, universities or Governments nominating successful candidates, or by the students themselves.

Non-governmental organizations

The growing role of non-governmental organizations in disseminating information on the purposes, principles and activities of the Organization was noted in several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council during the past year.

In the light of this, the Office of Public Information further intensified its co-operation with non-governmental organizations. Among the important activities for which those organizations' support was solicited were the wide dissemination of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the formulation of plans for the observance of the International Co-operation Year.

The Annual Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations listed with the Office of Public Information was held at United Nations Headquarters on 26 and 27 May 1964. The meeting was addressed by the Secretary-General, chairmen of General Assembly committees, senior Secretariat officials and representatives of the specialized agencies.

Teaching about the United Nations

The Office of Public Information continued to co-operate closely with the specialized agencies, particularly with UNESCO, and with national educational authorities and non-governmental organizations in promoting and assisting programmes of teaching about the United Nations in educational institutions at all levels and among adult education groups. The information centres play an active role in this work. Special attention was given to assisting seminars on teaching about the United Nations, particularly in Argentina, India, Italy, Papua/New Guinea and Uruguay.

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 748 (XXX) of 6 April 1960, the fifth in a series of quadrennial reports on teaching about the United Nations in Member States was prepared for the thirty-seventh session of the Council.

Liaison with the information departments of the related agencies

The Office of Public Information co-operates closely with the information departments of the agencies related to the United Nations on information programmes and projects of common interest and responsibility. Liaison is maintained with the information officers of the agencies assigned to Headquarters. The External Relations Division of the Office of Public Information is responsible also for providing the secretariat of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, which comprises the heads of the information departments of the United Nations and the related agencies. The thirty-second session of the Consultative Committee was held in March 1964 at the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome.

Special observances

In 1963, United Nations Day was observed more widely than on any previous occasion. Leaflets in a larger range of language versions, photo display sets and notes for speakers were supplied to each Member State both directly and through information centres and Technical Assistance Board offices. Films and special radio programmes were also extensively used. The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Trusteeship Council prepared special messages for use by the Press and by radio and television.

The fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was observed on 10 December 1963 in all parts of the world with a wide variety of activities, ranging from public meetings and assemblies of school, college and university students to concerts and theatrical programmes, the issuance of commemorative stamps, the broadcast of special programmes, publication of newspaper editorials and features and the distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and posters. The text of the Universal Declaration was broadcast by national radio stations in many countries, and the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the executive heads of the regional economic commissions issued special messages which were widely published and broadcast.

Preparations were made, in close co-operation with the Preparatory Committee for the International Co-operation Year, to enlist the support of national Governments, information media and non-governmental organizations in the observance of the Year during 1965.

4. Staff administration

Appointment policy

In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1852 (XVII), the Secretary-General submitted a report to the eighteenth session which dealt with two aspects of appointment policy, namely, the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat and the proportion of fixed-term appointments.

The report set out a revised system of "desirable ranges" of posts for each Member State, which were intended to provide a tool for gauging the application of the principles embodied in the above resolution. These principles were as follows. In the recruitment of staff, due regard was to be paid to securing as wide a geographical distribution as possible. In order to secure this wide geographical distribution, account was to be taken of the fact of membership, Members' contributions and their populations. The relative importance of posts at different levels and the need for a more balanced regional composition of staff at the D-1 level and above were also to be borne in mind, and in career appointments, particular account was to be taken of the need to reduce "under-representation".

The revised "desirable ranges" of posts were based on an assumed total of 1,500 staff in posts subject to geographical distribution. Of this figure, a reserve of one hundred posts was to be allocated regionally to take account of differences in the size of populations not otherwise allowed for. The remaining 1,400 posts were to be assigned on the basis, first, of a range of from one to five posts attributable to membership and secondly, of the ratios of assessed contributions.

The effect of the new formula was to reduce the weight given to contribution to the budget by increasing that given to membership of the Organization and introducing the new factor of population.

In his report, the Secretary-General also announced his intention of maintaining the proportion of fixed-term staff at about 25 per cent of the total. In order to try to keep within that limit, which had been exceeded through the concentration of recruitment efforts in countries where candidates for career appointments were in short supply, the Secretary-General indicated that he would continue converting fixed-term to permanent appointments and thus bring within the career group an increasing number of staff from "under-represented" regions. At the same time, careful use would be made of the fixed-term appointments to correct whatever imbalance persisted at the higher levels.

The Fifth Committee discussed these two aspects of appointment policy at a series of meetings. Its recommendations were incorporated in a resolution which the General Assembly subsequently adopted by 86 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. In this resolution (1928 (XVIII)), the Assembly recommended the Secretary-General to continue his efforts so that all Member States might be "represented" at the professional level in the Secretariat, and requested him to take into special account the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region in the recruitment of staff, especially at the levels of D-1 and above.

Recruitment

The revised policy guide-lines, as applied in the year ending on 31 May 1964, were reflected in the tenor of the recruitment programme. The two "under-represented" regions which called for intensive recruitment efforts were Africa and Eastern Europe. Other regions were considered only when suitable candidates could not be found among nationals of African and Eastern European States. In accordance with the principle laid down in resolution 1928 (XVIII), a special effort was made to improve the distribution of posts among nationals of the various States in each region. Within the "under-represented" regions, candidates

from adequately "represented" States were considered for appointment only when candidates from other countries in the region were not available. The over-all recruitment programme was at the same time influenced by the growing demand for specialized personnel in the various fields of technical co-operation.

During the year under review, 938 persons were appointed either to the Secretariat or for service with subsidiary organs of the United Nations. Some 213 of the appointments were to established posts in the Secretariat, 14 were for service specifically with missions, and 696 for employment on technical assistance projects. In addition, 15 persons were appointed for service under the operational and executive programme.

The 213 appointments to the professional and higher categories of the Secretariat during the period under review compare with 215 such appointments the year before. The maintenance of a relatively high level of recruitment was due, in part at least, to the higher turnover of staff. The total establishment itself remained unchanged, under the budgetary stabilization policy adopted for the current year.

Of the 213 appointments, 165 were to posts subject to geographical distribution and 48 to posts with special language requirements, which are not so subject. More than a third of the 165 new staff members appointed within the ambit of geographical distribution came from African and Eastern European countries (30 from the former, 29 from the latter). The other appointments were distributed among the regions as follows: Western Europe, 27; Asia and the Far East, 26; North America and the Caribbean, 22; Latin America, 19; and the Middle East, 12.

As of 31 May 1964, the number of staff in the professional and higher categories was 3,221, comprising 2,027 employed in the Secretariat, 104 in missions and 1,090 in technical assistance programmes. The staff in the General Service category, who are for the most part recruited locally, numbered 7,260. They included 2,220 persons employed at Headquarters, 369 of whom were appointed during the year, and 345 members of the Field Service. The total strength of the United Nations staff thus stood at 10,826. It consisted of nationals of 106 different States who were assigned to duty stations in 103 countries.

Conditions of service

Three elements of the United Nations system of salaries and allowances were revised during the year, one of which concerned staff in the General Service category and the other two those in the professional and higher categories.

By its resolution 1929 (XVIII), the General Assembly approved a proposal submitted by the Secretary-General to amend the staff regulation on language allowances. The regulation (annex I, paragraph 8, of the Staff Regulations) provided for payment of the allowance to staff in the General Service category who passed an appropriate test in the use of two or more of the official languages of the United Nations. Under the amended regulation, the Secretary-General was enabled to pay the allowance at a flat rate, adjusted to the local salary scale at each Office, instead of in an amount which varied according to the salary level of the staff member, as had been the practice in the past. The amendment also permitted the payment of

an additional allowance at half the rate in respect of a third official language. The revised conditions were to be put into effect after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the rates to be applied and such transitional measures as might be necessary.

The General Assembly further approved an amendment to the regulation (annex IV, paragraph 1, of the Staff Regulations) on repatriation grants. Under the amended provision the grant is payable after a minimum of one year instead of two years of continuous service away from the home country. The entitlement in respect of the first year of service is now two weeks' salary for staff with no dependents, and four weeks' salary for those with dependents. The maximum entitlement remains fourteen weeks' salary for staff without dependents and twenty-eight weeks' salary for those with dependents, after twelve years of service away from the home country, but this entitlement is no longer subject to the additional limit of a fixed dollar amount.

At the same time the General Assembly terminated the service benefit by deleting annex IV, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations with effect from 1 January 1964. The service benefit, which had been in force since 1 January 1958, was payable upon separation to staff members on temporary appointments for a fixed term. The resolution also provided for the application of such transitional measures as might be necessary in the light of contractual obligations regarding accrued entitlements to the benefit.

The effect of the latter two amendments has been to bring under one consolidated terminal payment all staff members serving away from their home countries. The modified repatriation grant has been extended to apply to all such staff members, regardless of the type or duration of their appointments. It has thus removed distinctions which existed previously and has helped towards reconciling the conditions of service of personnel in the technical assistance programmes with those of staff in the Secretariat.

A further step in the same direction, though limited in scope and tentative in nature, was taken during the year under review in respect of staff engaged on technical assistance projects at established United Nations Offices.

Recent developments in the field of technical co-operation have brought about an increased participation of staff members of the Secretariat in technical assistance field projects and, conversely, of technical assistance experts in the work of the Secretariat. Thus some experts have found themselves working temporarily at Headquarters. In line with the principle of applying identical conditions of service to all staff employed by the United Nations, regardless of the programmes upon which they are engaged, these experts were assigned to work in the Secretariat under the same conditions as are applicable to staff members of the Secretariat.

Training programmes

A total of 830 students, predominantly staff members, were enrolled in the language training classes at Headquarters. Classes were held in the five official languages. They met for three hours a week for fifteen weeks during each of two semesters. The classes and the qualifying examinations were administered by the Office of

Personnel. Instruction was given by a team of teachers drawn, largely from among the staff of the Secretariat. Some language classes were provided at the European Office of the United Nations and at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions.

At different times during the year, some thirty-three persons, including eighteen from Africa, participated in the junior professional trainee programme. Ten of this number completed their training and were appointed to establish posts; five returned to their countries, and eighteen were still undergoing training at the end of the period under review.

The training of Russian translators and interpreters continued for the third year at the Training Centre in Moscow. This Centre which was established under an agreement between the United Nations and the Moscow Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages, provides a programme of courses designed to prepare Russian language personnel for service in the Secretariat. During the year, ten translators and four interpreters were recruited from among the graduates of the Centre.

Inter-agency co-ordination

By its resolution 1981 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, the General Assembly endorsed a proposal submitted to it by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for a revision of the terms of reference of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB).

Under the revised terms of reference, the Board's functions were extended to include advising on conditions of service in the United Nations common system, a matter which had not previously been referred to it. Its authority was strengthened to encompass studies

undertaken on its own initiative, and its membership was increased from nine to eleven. In addition, provision was made for the Board to have the services of a full-time secretary.

In accordance with the revised terms of reference, the Secretary-General appointed two new members to the Board and, with effect from 1 June 1964, a secretary.

Concurrently with these measures designed to achieve a high degree of uniformity of practice in personnel administration through the reconstituted International Civil Service Advisory Board, the United Nations and its related agencies participating in the common system pursued their co-ordination efforts through the machinery established under the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. At its thirty-seventh session held in Paris from 28 to 30 April 1964, the Committee approved a report submitted to it by its subsidiary organ, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) which dealt with a number of matters of common interest. In particular, the ACC approved for transmission to ICSAB the text of a report on career prospects in the international civil service, together with a statement which requested the Board's views on the scope of a proposed study of the base salary scales for the professional and higher categories. The CCAQ also made recommendations concerning a memorandum of understanding on the transfer, secondment and loan of staff between the organizations in the common system; the amounts of language allowance under the amended staff regulation adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1929 (XVIII) and the date of implementation of the new system; and the entitlement to a repatriation grant under the amended staff regulation, as approved by the above resolution, when a staff member is assigned to his home country.

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