

ceed.¹ Where they differed was over the means, with Western delegations generally opposed to proposals which would entail the use of force. When independence was declared unilaterally by the Rhodesian Government, the Afro-Asians, in particular, felt keenly that their worst fears had been confirmed, and certainly the declaration did not provide any encouragement to moderate the terms of their draft resolutions on colonial and related issues in order to make it possible for the Western nations to give them their full support.

As to South Africa, the pressure for economic sanctions continued in 1965, with the Assembly² drawing the attention of the Security Council to the situation in South Africa as a threat to international peace and pointing out that the imposition of economic sanctions was essential if the problem of *apartheid* was to be solved. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, it is the prerogative of the Council to take action on such a judgment but, while the question of *apartheid* was inscribed on its agenda in 1965, it was not, for a number of reasons, debated. It may, however, be inscribed again in 1966, when the Council will have five rather than two Afro-Asian members.

Appropriately enough, 1965, as the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, was the occasion for a decision to take stock of what the United Nations system of organizations was achieving by its efforts and expenditures. Co-ordination had suffered in the process of rapid expansion and machinery designed for a more limited purpose had begun to labour under heavier traffic. To these problems were added the financial difficulties of the United Nations itself, arising from the peace-keeping commitments of the Organization. The twentieth session, therefore, decided³ at the suggestion of France, to set up a committee of financial experts to recommend how the procedures for preparing and approving the budgets of the United Nations system as a whole might be improved so as to ensure the better use of available funds.

This initiative was particularly timely in its implications for the role the United Nations should play in coping with economic under-development. The proportions of this problem were vividly outlined by the Secretary-General in his annual report to the Economic and Social Council.⁴ In it he pointed out that the rate of growth of the national income of most developing countries has been considerably lower than the modest overall target of five per cent laid down in 1961 for the Development Decade and even less than the growth rate of the second half of the 1950s. On a *per capita* basis, the expansion in

¹See Pages 30 and 53.

²See Page 14.

³See Page 35.

⁴Document A/6003, Supplement 3, Page 14.