

reaffirms United Nations objectives for a unified, independent and democratic country under a representative form of government, calls on the North Korean authorities to accept these objectives, and extends for another year the mandate of the Commission (UNCURK) set up by the United Nations in 1950 to bring about the unification of Korea and carry out other functions relating to relief and rehabilitation.

Economic Questions

As part of the United Nations Development Decade, the Assembly adopted on December 11, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, a number of resolutions designed to promote the development of under-developed countries. Thirteen recommendations were included in the Committee's report to plenary. Reference has already been made above to that concerning the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. Of the remaining resolutions, six had passed Committee stage in the first two weeks of November.¹ Of the six, those relating to Agrarian Reform, the Eradication of Illiteracy and the Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries were unanimously adopted by the Assembly. The resolution dealing with literacy campaigns and the supply of food was adopted by a vote of 89 in favour (including Canada), none against, with one abstention. That dealing with the question of the possibility of establishing a United Nations Training and Research Institute was approved by 78 votes in favour (including Canada), one against, with 11 abstentions. Finally, the proposal to transform the United Nations Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund capable of both pre-investment and investment activities, was endorsed by the Assembly by 81 votes in favour, none against, with nine abstentions (including Canada).

The Assembly then adopted, on the report of the Second Committee, and by unanimous vote, resolutions dealing with the following subjects:

- (1) *The accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance:* Under the terms of this resolution, the Assembly requests the Economic and Social Council to give prompt and serious consideration at its thirty-seventh session to the establishment of a standing committee or any other appropriate machinery to keep the matter under constant and systematic review against the background of total capital resources, the inflow and outflow of capital in the developing countries.
- (2) *Planning for economic development:* The Assembly, in this instance, requests the Secretary-General (a) to further the assistance rendered to the regional planning institutes by drawing on the knowledge of countries experienced in planning their economic developments, applying this knowledge to the specific conditions and needs of each developing country, and (b) intensify the activities already initiated on projections of

¹See *External Affairs*, December 1963, Page 450.