

- 1964 February After failing to raise NATO peacekeeping force for Cyprus, Britain turns to Security Council. Eventual resolution gives Secretary-General authority to decide size of force and appoint commander. Soviet Union and France abstain. Canada provides battalion on six-month rotating basis from outset.
- International Hydrological Decade starts under auspices of UNESCO.
- June Last elements of ONUC withdrawn from the Congo. Tshombe takes over presidency in July, which prompts Lumumbist insurrection in eastern provinces, where about 1 000 foreigners of 18 nationalities held hostage. Belgian paratroops dropped to their rescue on November 24. Strong African reaction leads to 17 meetings of Security Council in December.
- March– June First UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva. Seventy-seven developing countries issue declaration, originating the “Group of 77.”
- September Dispute over Article 19 of Charter, barring countries that are two years in default of financial contributions from voting in Assembly (in this case, the Soviet Union and France), comes to a head. Assembly session is delayed and then decision made to conduct all business by consensus, without any votes. By August 1965, United States gives up pressing for implementation of Article 19, despite support of advisory opinion from International Court.