

in the Congo's internal affairs, appealed for a cease-fire withdrawal of the mercenaries from the Congo, and encouraged the Organization of African Unity in its efforts to assist the Congo in achieving national unity.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies are the principal groups through which the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. The Council is at present composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly who serve for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. Its membership will, however, be increased to 27 should the requisite number of member states ratify a 1963 General Assembly resolution amending the Charter to enlarge the Council (Canada ratified it in September 1964). In 1964 Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq and Luxembourg began their current terms while, at the nineteenth session, Canada was elected to the Council with Pakistan, Roumania, Gabon, Peru and the United States. Their terms begin in 1965.

The Economic and Social Council reports annually on its work to the General Assembly. Reporting to the Economic and Social Council are seven Functional Commissions and one Sub-Commission (Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields and include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on Human Rights.

As well as initiating programmes, the Council co-ordinates the economic and social and relief programmes carried out by the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations and by related agencies. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing committee of the Council, has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. The United Nations Special Fund, which provides assistance for relatively large projects beyond the scope of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (EPTA and the regular programmes), also reports to ECOSOC. In addition, four Regional Economic Commissions provide forums for exchange of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of regional concern. ECOSOC receives yearly