

efficiency. The aim should be to build an "Economic United Nations." The new structure would consist of regional and subregional integrated development agencies, the whole constituting a "community of communities." There would be an "Economic Security Council," with 23 members representing the major states and main regions of the world. Dualities in the present system, such as that between UNCTAD and ECOSOC would be ended.

The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, originally adopted by UN resolution 2734 XXV of December 16, 1970, was reaffirmed in this period by further UN resolutions, e.g., 37/118 introduced on December 7, 1982, by Yugoslavia and co-sponsored by 21 non-aligned states and Romania; it was adopted on December 16 by a recorded vote of 116 to none. That resolution called for, among other things, non-aggression, non-intervention, promotion of collective security, peaceful settlement of disputes, implementation of the Final Document of UNSSOD I regarding disarmament, establishment of a New International Economic Order, and implementation of the Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Africa and the Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean.

While this Declaration is not new, its reaffirmation illustrates the fact that the UN majority keep trying for implementation, even if it is not likely to be forthcoming. However, in general we will not mention such older plans here, but concentrate on those that are truly new since 1982.

The proposal by France in 1978 to have an International Satellite Monitoring Agency (ISMA) at the UN can be considered as a measure to strengthen the UN in the field of peace-keeping, or as a measure to improve verification of disarmament and arms control; we choose to discuss it here. The UN studied the feasibility, legal implications, and cost