

of constitutional arrangements or by any sudden imposition of international rule but by a painstaking process of accommodation. In the conference halls, in the corridors, in the lounges of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, opportunities abound for accomplishing that end at all levels of national representation. In the meantime, the nations of the world, whether acting in the United Nations or outside it, must be prepared to meet new needs and new demands. As part of this preparedness, the United Nations should keep its house in order and all its instruments—of conciliation, co-operation and collective response—ready for instant service in the cause of peace and understanding, without which no lasting international stability can be attained.

the United States
Non-Permanent members: Brazil, Ghana, Morocco, Norway,
the Philippines, Venezuela
Elections took place in the General Assembly in October and November 1963 to replace Ghana, the Philippines and Venezuela whose terms of office expired at the end of the year. Bolivia and Ivory Coast were elected for regular two-year terms while Czechoslovakia and Malaysia were elected for split terms. Under the arrangement, Czechoslovakia will occupy the seat for 1964 and Malaysia will be elected for the year 1965. During 1964 the non-permanent members will therefore be Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway.

Senegal-Portugal

In April the Secretary Council considered a Senegalese complaint that Senegal's aircraft had bombed a small frontier village. There and other allegations were denied by Portugal during the Council's debate on the issue. On April 24 the Council adopted unanimously a resolution (S/RES/1721) deploring any incursion by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory and asking Portugal, in accordance with its declared intention, to take whatever action may be necessary to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to keep the development of the situation under review.

Haiti-Dominican Republic

The Council met in May to take up a complaint lodged by Haiti against the Dominican Republic. During the debate, Haiti complained of repeated threats of aggression made by the Dominican Republic and of attempts at interference in its internal affairs. In turn, the Dominican representatives contended that the Haitian Government's true purpose was to provoke a crisis