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FOREWORD

The United Nations was 21 years old in 1966 and, by analogy, we may be tempted to conclude it has reached its majority. International organization is still a new idea in the history of relations between peoples. Indeed, international organization on the scale of the UN, including the great majority of the states of the world, may be said to date only from recent years. So it would be misleading to consider the UN "has come of age". We are still at the beginning of the process of organizing international society. In a world where inequality and injustice remain all too obvious, we may expect that relations between states will continue to be disturbed.

Nevertheless, the ideals expressed in the Charter of the UN are accepted by all member states, however short we may fall of realizing them. The UN organization remains a potentially effective instrument to give these ideals reality. Programmes for technical assistance, procedures for the settlement of international disputes, executive agencies and deliberative organs—all of these mechanisms exist for the use of member states if they wish to use them. The following pages illustrate how, in practice, the member states, and Canada in particular, made use of the UN in 1966.

I wish to take the opportunity to reaffirm, once again, Canada's support for the purposes and principles of the Charter and faith in the future of the United Nations system of international organization.

Paul Martin
Secretary of State
for External Affairs

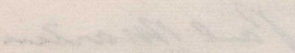
OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 2, 1967.

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Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Ottawa, November 24, 1966

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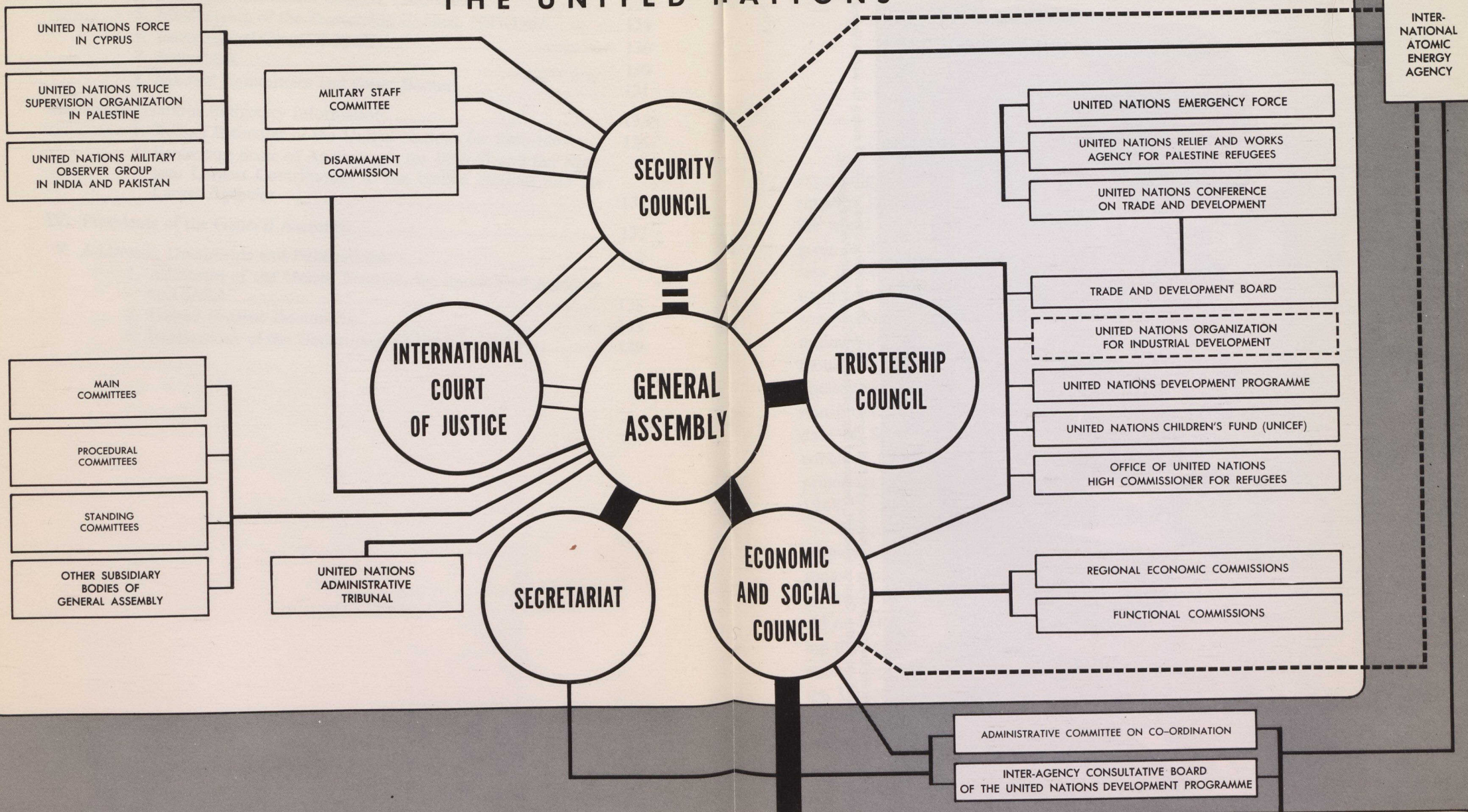
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THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

31 March 1966

THE UNITED NATIONS



THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES





Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin (left) speaks with Secretary-General U Thant during his visit to United Nations Headquarters, April 28, 1967. At right is George Ignatieff, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

I

GENERAL SURVEY

In 1966 the United Nations continued its work in the shadows cast by expanding conflict in Vietnam and amidst growing frustrations over the situation in Southern Africa. The pace of economic development in much of the world continued to falter despite the special importance attached to the goals of the Development Decade. Nevertheless, there was substantial progress in key fields. The twenty-first session of the General Assembly gave unanimous approval to a treaty barring all non-peaceful activities in outer space and prohibiting the use of the moon and other celestial bodies for military purposes. The twenty-first session also adopted a resolution unanimously appealing for progress towards agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the year finished with the prospects for agreement on a non-proliferation treaty improved. Action was taken to terminate the mandate of South Africa over South West Africa. The session was able to conclude two Covenants on Human Rights which place in treaty form the principles of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights adopted in 1948.

Despite intensive efforts to make progress on methods for improving preparations for the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations, member states remained deadlocked on the constitutional and financial questions involved. In the economic field, the developing countries pressed for more aid on better terms and, after many years of effort, succeeded in recommending the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund despite strong opposition from donor countries. Although more new members joined the United Nations and one, Indonesia, returned to it, thus expanding the membership to 122, new efforts to find a solution to the problem of China's representation failed.

This mixed record of achievement and disappointment has become a basic characteristic of each of the years of the short existence of the United Nations. Yet, by and large, the dynamism and capacity for growth of the organization remains unimpaired. Governments may, and do, use the United Nations as an instrument to search for accommodations that will contribute to peace and security and to "harmonize their actions", despite frequent

failure to agree. As 1966 concluded, the decision of U Thant to accept another term as Secretary-General⁽¹⁾ raised the hopes of those who believed that the United Nations must continue to grow as a credible, effective organization dedicated to the aims of the Charter.

During 1966 questions affecting international peace and security were again a central concern of the United Nations. Achievements in the field of disarmament⁽²⁾ were made as noted above, and the year closed on an optimistic note in this regard. For Canada, peacekeeping⁽³⁾ operations in all their aspects—authorization, financing and control—were a subject of particular interest during the year. Discussion of peace-keeping at the twenty-first session of the Assembly was lengthy and, at times, heated. A deep divergence continued to separate those who agreed with the U.S.S.R. and France that only the Security Council had the power to initiate peacekeeping activities from those who agreed with most Western countries that the General Assembly might initiate peacekeeping operations when the Security Council could not act.

While fully aware of the differing positions of major members of the United Nations, Canada urgently believed that every effort should be made to equip the United Nations to respond to future emergency situations when the mounting of peacekeeping operations might become desirable. Thus, after extensive consultations, Canada decided to submit a resolution to the twenty-first session of the Assembly which, without disturbing the positions of principle of any delegation, would spell out guide-lines for financing future peacekeeping operations and make suggestions for improved planning procedures. After lengthy and complicated debate, the Canadian resolution was adopted by a majority of 52 votes in committee. In the plenary session, however, pressure from the U.S.S.R. and other opponents on the undecided members increased in intensity and, after further consultations, the Assembly adopted a compromise procedure whereby final decisions were postponed until the meeting of a special session of the General Assembly in April 1967. This development naturally came as a disappointment to Canada and other members which had supported the resolution. Nonetheless, the Canadian belief that persistent efforts must continue to be made to improve the capacity of the United Nations to engage in peacekeeping operations remained unaffected. It was significant that the Canadian resolution making specific proposals in this regard received support from a wide cross-section of members representing all major areas of the world except Eastern Europe.

¹ See Page 11.

² See Page 14.

³ See Page 17.

While debate as to the future organization of United Nations peacekeeping operations raged in the General Assembly, however, the United Nations continued to do the job of peace-keeping in explosive areas of the world. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued to patrol the cease-fire line in Kashmir after a second UN operation, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM), had successfully completed its task of supervising the cease-fire along the India-Pakistan border outside Kashmir, in conformity with the provisions of Security Council resolutions of September 1965¹. In Cyprus, although little progress was made in finding a political solution to the problems of that divided nation, the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued its contribution towards the uneasy peace and had its mandate renewed by the Security Council on three occasions during the year.² The task of UNFICYP was further complicated by an acute financial deficit that persisted during 1966. In the Middle East, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)³ and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued to patrol the tense and disturbed borders of Israel. Although no political breakthroughs were achieved in finding solutions to the problems that had led in the first instance to the creation of these operations, the vital contribution of the UN to maintaining peace was acknowledged by a majority of member states. Canada provided officers and men to serve under the United Nations flag in each of the operations.

While Canada worked to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to mount effective peacekeeping operations, Canada also felt a growing concern about the capacity of the international community to assist effectively in the search for meaningful solutions to the problems causing tension among members. The year 1966 witnessed, for example, the expansion of the conflict in Vietnam, until it became, as stated by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, "in the judgment of my Government, by far the most dangerous issue now facing the world". Although, at the end of January, the United States had asked the Security Council to assist in the finding of a prompt solution to the Vietnam conflict, and the United States had stated that it was prepared for unconditional negotiations based on the Geneva Agreements of 1954, the Security Council, after meetings which only demonstrated the depth of disagreement among some members, particularly between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, could not reach agreement that further consideration of Vietnam by the Council would be useful. The Secre-

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations, 1965*, Page 58.

² See Page 57.

³ See Page 60.

tary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, stated in his speech to the Assembly on September 23:

Wherever armed conflict breaks out, it involves commitments of power and prestige, and the longer it continues the more difficult it becomes to reverse the course of events, the more difficult it becomes to bring into play the machinery of peaceful negotiation and settlement. In the face of such a conflict, can the international community really stand by and allow matters to develop to the point where all avenues of peaceful recourse are irrevocably closed?

I considered last year and I consider now that this organ, this particular institution in the United Nations, as opposed to the Security Council, has the obligation to contribute to peace in Vietnam. I think it is inconceivable that we should proceed with our meeting as if this threat to the safety of mankind did not exist. Even if, in the present circumstances, the Security Council cannot deal effectively with this matter and some other framework may be appropriate, I continue to believe that it is the duty of this body to express its deepest concern over the war in Vietnam. We must urge the path of negotiation on all involved. We must persist in this effort until negotiations are begun.

During the brief Security Council discussion of the Vietnam conflict, some members objected to the involvement of the Security Council because all parties to the dispute could not appear before the United Nations on the same footing. A country with a major interest in the conflict in Vietnam and a major party to the Geneva accords of 1954 is, of course, Communist China, and the issue of Chinese representation¹ in the United Nations was well to the fore during 1966. In November, before the General Assembly, Mr. Martin outlined the position of Canada. He proposed, as an interim solution to the Chinese representation issue, that both the Republic of China and Communist China sit in the General Assembly as members representing the territories over which they exercise jurisdiction, and that Communist China should be seated in the Security Council as a permanent member. After extensive consultations, however, it became evident that, if Canada were to introduce a resolution along these lines, it would not obtain majority support. Thus, in voting on the resolutions that were presented to the Assembly on this issue, Canada abstained on what is known familiarly as the "Albanian Resolution", which calls for the seating of Communist China and expulsion of the Republic of China. This resolution did not obtain the required two-thirds majority and was defeated. A second proposal, by Italy, Chile and others, suggesting that a study be made of the question of Chinese representation, was also defeated.

During 1966, African issues, particularly Rhodesia, South West Africa and *apartheid* in South Africa, occupied much of the time of the Security

¹ See Page 9.

Council and the General Assembly. Throughout the year, the Security Council held a series of meetings on the Rhodesian¹ problem, posed by the break-away illegal régime of Ian Smith. From early in the year, African members urged upon Britain and the Security Council that strong action be taken—including, if necessary, the use of force. In the course of the year, Britain moved from urging upon the Security Council a resolution seeking permission to use force if necessary to stop the arrival of oil tankers at the Mozambique Port of Beira to recommending to the Security Council by the end of the year that it adopt a resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter. Although some African states felt that the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1966 did not go far enough in their attempts to bring down the Smith régime, it could be said at the end of the year that some advance had been made by the United Nations in organizing international opposition to the existence of the illegal régime. Canada, in accordance with its basic policy of strong support for United Nations decisions, took economic measures to ensure compliance with the mandatory Security Council resolution of December 1966 embargoing the import from and export to Rhodesia of a selective list of goods.

Some advance was also made in the case of South West Africa.² After the setback received in July 1966, when the International Court refused to judge the substance of a complaint against South Africa concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa entrusted to South Africa, the Assembly decided to take over from South Africa responsibility for the administration of South West Africa. It set up an *ad hoc* committee composed of 14 members (including Canada) to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so as to enable the people of the territory to exercise their right of self-determination and to achieve independence. The task of the committee was more than usually difficult, for there was no sign that South Africa would co-operate with the United Nations or pay any attention to the resolution of the Assembly.

The profound concern of most members of the United Nations about racial discrimination in South Africa has found expression in the Assembly ever since 1946. During the sixties, however, the members have divided over the issue of sanctions against South Africa, the Western states being generally opposed to the use of force or coercion on this issue unless it can be unequivocally demonstrated that a threat to peace exists. Although this disagreement has frustrated effective United Nations action to abolish *apart-*

¹ See Page 34.

² See Page 12.

heid, there is a wide consensus of view that the UN must show its concern with the situation by all feasible and peaceful means.

As the United Nations moved into its third decade of existence, the pressure from developing countries for intensified international efforts to accelerate economic and social development throughout the world increased during 1966. The role of the world organization in development activity was strengthened during the year, which was marked by the growing effectiveness of the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the new agency which has incorporated two voluntary programmes—the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund. During 1966, Canada recognized the effectiveness of this organization by increasing its contribution to \$10.75 million (Cdn), making it the fourth largest contributor to the UNDP. The strengthening of development activities was furthered as well by the establishment of a new semi-autonomous organization within the United Nations, to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).¹ Like the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),² UNIDO is to focus its efforts on one aspect of the development process—industrialization. Canada and several other key developed nations demonstrated their support for the work this new organization was to undertake by seeking and obtaining election to its executive body—the Industrial Development Board (IDB).

As mentioned previously, however, these advances did not succeed in bridging the gap between rich and poor countries. A large majority of UN members are now developing countries. For the United Nations to be effective as a development mechanism, however, it is necessary for the developed or donor countries, who provide most of the resources for the implementation of various programmes, to agree to the procedures recommended. When such agreement does not exist, misunderstandings easily ensue. A case in point in 1966 was the debate over the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.³ The major donor countries opposed the establishment of the Fund on the grounds that this new institution would be an uneconomic duplication of existing institutional channels for development and would drain funds from existing institutions, such as the World Bank and the regional development banks, without resulting in an increased flow of aid to developing countries. Nevertheless, the developing countries, believing that there was an institutional as well as a financial gap, used their numerical superiority in the United Nations to adopt a resolution bringing the Fund

¹ See Page 48.

² See Page 50.

³ See Page 24.

into operation. The differences of opinion which characterized the debate on UNCDF could, if allowed to spread, paralyze the essential co-operation which is required if the United Nations is to be effective in the development field. It is to be hoped, therefore, that both the developed and the developing countries will consider further what is the best role for the UN in this vital field.

To most members it has long been clear that the struggle for economic development must be accompanied by efforts to define and protect the basic economic, social, political and cultural rights of all people. It was cause for great satisfaction therefore, in 1966, when the twenty-first session of the General Assembly adopted three international instruments known collectively as the International Covenants on Human Rights.¹ Covering the whole spectrum of human rights debates in United Nations forums over the past twenty-one years, the Covenants on Human Rights incorporate, in the form of treaties providing for binding obligations and meaningful implementation measures, the principles which had been set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948. Most important of all, these Covenants provide for a reporting procedure and a procedure for conciliation between states, as well as making it possible for complaints to be made by individuals against states which are parties to certain of the treaties, which should do much to contribute to the protection of human rights throughout the world.¹ Canada had hoped that these important instruments would have even stronger implementation systems than those which were eventually incorporated in them, but concluded that the Covenants, as adopted by the General Assembly, did represent a desirable minimum in this regard. The Covenants on Human Rights, which will come into force after 35 states have signed and ratified them, were open for signature and ratification by member states at the end of 1966.

Progress was also made during the year in improving the relations between the United Nations and its system of organizations and in harmonizing the administrative and budgetary procedures used throughout the United Nations system. The twenty-first session of the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution approving recommendations contained in the second report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Financial Experts established by the twentieth session in 1965, of which Canada was a member. The report recommended detailed means of improving the administrative and budgetary practices of all United Nations bodies, and also suggested measures for improving the co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and all its agencies. The resolution adopted urged that these recommendations be given

¹ See Page 29.

most attentive consideration by member states, United Nations organs and related bodies, and called on the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to take appropriate measures for their earliest possible implementation.

In a related area, the United Nations also took concrete steps to bring the problem of the proliferation of meetings, conferences and documentation within manageable proportions. Canada and New Zealand were co-authors of a resolution adopted unanimously which established on an experimental basis a Committee on Conferences, to consist of 15 member states. The main task of the new Committee will be to draw up an annual schedule of conferences and meetings which will be compatible with the resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the servicing of meetings and conferences.

As the United Nations system of organizations has grown since the war, and as the membership of these organizations has radically changed in the last decade, the organizations themselves have evolved from being clearing-houses for the exchange of information and focal points for the setting of international standards in various fields into purveyors of a wide variety of services to countries which are in the process of economic and social development. Although they remain bodies concerned with the setting of international standards, a far more significant role in the present age is the international organization and distribution of technical, commodity and financial assistance to developing countries. There now is widespread agreement among members, including Canada, that these activities are essential and, by and large, effective.¹

The United Nations, then, survived in 1966 another stormy year without compromising or injuring its basic purposes and principles. Every year it is necessary for each member state to re-examine the basic question of the value of the United Nations, and every year the answer of the overwhelming majority is in the affirmative. It is hard to see how it can ever be otherwise in a world where, increasingly, men must co-operate to live.

¹ See Page 77.

II

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all member states of the United Nations. It meets in regular session once a year in New York, usually in the autumn. When necessary, it may also meet in special emergency sessions. Although the Assembly deals with some items in plenary session, it refers most of them to one of seven main committees, on which all member states are represented. These are:

First Committee	}	— Political and Security
Special Political Committee		
Second Committee		— Economic and Financial
Third Committee		— Humanitarian, Social and Cultural
Fourth Committee		— Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories
Fifth Committee		— Administrative and Budgetary
Sixth Committee		— Legal

These committees prepare recommendations and draft resolutions on the agenda items concerned for submission to the Assembly in plenary session.¹

The twenty-first session convened on September 20 and concluded on December 19, 1966. After electing Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan as its President, this session coped with an agenda of 98 items and adopted 115 resolutions. A short report of the results of the debates on most of the key items follows.

Plenary

Chinese Representation

The Assembly had before it three resolutions on the question of Chinese representation. The first recalled the decision of the sixteenth session that

¹ See *External Affairs*, October 1963, for a description of the mechanics of a General Assembly session.

any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question and, therefore, subject to a two-thirds majority vote for approval; the second, sponsored by Albania, Cambodia and other member states, called for the seating of representatives of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" from the United Nations; and the third, which was put to the Assembly by Italy, Chile and other countries, proposed that a study and enquiry be made into the question of Chinese representation, with a report being made to the twenty-second General Assembly.

The first resolution was approved by a vote of 66 in favour (Canada) and 48 against, with seven abstentions. In the light of this result, the Assembly President announced that the second resolution would require a two-thirds majority to pass. It was thereupon defeated by a vote of 46 in favour and 57 against, with 17 abstentions (Canada). The Syrian representative then proposed that the third resolution, calling for the establishment of a study group, also be subject to the two-thirds majority ruling. After the Assembly had approved this proposal, the study-group resolution was defeated by a vote of 34 in favour (Canada) and 62 against, with 25 abstentions.

In a statement to the General Assembly on November 23, 1966,¹ the Secretary of State for External Affairs outlined the position of the Canadian Government on this issue. Mr. Martin described the basic political realities as follows:

- (a) There are two governments in China exercising control over two areas of territory, each claiming to be the government entitled to the Chinese seat in the United Nations.
- (b) One of these governments is the Government of the Republic of China, recognized diplomatically by Canada and a long-standing member of the United Nations.
- (c) The other government is the People's Republic of China, controlling a far greater area and population but not represented at the United Nations.
- (d) The United Nations has no right to judge the conflicting territorial claims of these two governments.

He proposed that the interim solution to the Chinese representation issue which might best reflect these political realities could be as follows:

- (a) The participation of the Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction.

¹ See *Statements and Speeches* No. 66/47, November 23, 1966.

- (b) The participation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction.
- (c) The participation of the People's Republic of China in the Security Council as a permanent member.

In his statement, Mr. Martin emphasized that the Canadian proposal did not imply the existence of two Chinas. It was to be regarded as an interim measure pending a final settlement of the differences between the two governments directly concerned. Referring to the study-group proposal, which was subsequently defeated, he said that, while it had been the Canadian hope that the Assembly would see its way clear to laying down a much more specific mandate to guide the study committee in its work, the establishment of such a committee would afford an opportunity of forward movement provided the Assembly was prepared to seize that opportunity. He stressed also that although, in the nature of things, the Assembly could only move forward on the basis of agreed resolutions, the eventual solution to the Chinese representation issue would not come on that basis alone but would require the exercise of diplomacy, goodwill and accommodation on all sides, both within the United Nations organization and outside it.

The Secretary-General

On September 1, 1966, U Thant announced that he had decided not to offer himself for a second term as Secretary-General. In his statement he expressed misgiving and dissatisfaction with regard to several issues facing the organization. These included its financial solvency, "a lack of new ideas and fresh initiatives and a weakening of the will to find means of strengthening and expanding genuine international co-operation", a failure to agree on the basic principles of peace-keeping, the lack of progress in reaching the modest objectives of the Development Decade, the fact that the UN had not achieved universality of membership and the state of affairs in Southeast Asia.

The twenty-first session of the General Assembly thus met under the shadow caused by U Thant's announcement of his decision on September 1. The Government of Canada and many other member states, in public and private messages to the Secretary-General, urged him to reconsider his position and accept a further term of office. On November 1, two days before the expiration of his term, the Assembly agreed unanimously to a Security Council recommendation extending the Secretary-General's term until the end of the twenty-first session, and U Thant accepted.

After further public and private appeals to him and consultations between U Thant and various members of the organization, particularly Security Council members, a closed meeting of the Security Council was held on December 2, at the conclusion of which U Thant issued a statement acceding to the appeal of the Security Council that he accept a second term. On that day, the Security Council transmitted to the General Assembly a resolution recommending the appointment of U Thant "for another term of office as Secretary-General of the United Nations", and that afternoon the General Assembly, in a secret ballot, elected U Thant by 120 votes in favour and none against, with one invalid ballot, to another term of office ending on December 31, 1971.

In a statement of acceptance, the Secretary-General reaffirmed his oath of office and referred with appreciation to the many insistent requests he had received to reconsider his decision of September 1. He also referred again to the basic issues to which he had drawn attention in his statement of September 1, and said that, while, in some respects, the twenty-first session had made some real progress, his "concern for the lack of advance in international co-operation" remained. In particular, he mentioned the urgent necessity of undertaking new efforts for peace in Vietnam, and said that he would "seize every occasion to recall that this war must be ended", and that he would continue to regard it as his duty to make every effort on a personal basis to promote a solution that would bring peace and justice to the people of Vietnam.

South West Africa

On July 18, 1966, the International Court of Justice¹ decided that Ethiopia and Liberia, as individual states formerly members of the League of Nations, had no legal right or interest in claims concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa entrusted to South Africa. The African and Asian states were critical of the Court's refusal, on a technicality, to take a position on the merits of the case, and demanded urgent political action by the General Assembly. They formally requested that South West Africa be considered as a matter of priority. This request was approved by the General Committee, which recommended that the General Assembly should discuss the item in plenary meetings concurrently with the general debate.

Fifty-four Afro-Asian states introduced a resolution providing that the United Nations should take over the mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for its administration. The resolution proposed

¹ See Page 73.

the establishment of a United Nations Administering Authority for South West Africa, and requested it to proceed immediately with its work and to recommend to the General Assembly, not later than the twenty-second session, a date for the independence of the territory. The Security Council was requested to take the necessary effective measures to enable the administering authority to discharge its functions; all states were asked to extend their wholehearted co-operation and the Secretary-General was asked to provide all necessary administrative, financial and other assistance for the implementation of the resolution.

The draft resolution presented legal and practical difficulties even for many of those who were prepared to vote for it, and it was not acceptable to many Western members, whose co-operation would be necessary for its implementation. This situation led the Latin American delegations and a number of Western delegations to engage in intensive negotiations in an attempt to achieve a resolution which would command the unanimous support of the General Assembly. In the end, it proved impossible to bridge all differences, but the sponsors did accept a number of amendments. These included an amended wording of the paragraph by which the mandate of South Africa was terminated, and the proposal for an Administering Authority with the proposal that an Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa, composed of 14 members, should be set up to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered to enable the people of the territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence. The Ad Hoc Committee was to report to the General Assembly at a special session to be held not later than April 1967. The Government of South Africa was called on to refrain from any action which would in any manner alter or tend to alter the international status of South West Africa and the attention of the Security Council was drawn to the resolution. This resolution was approved by a vote of 114 (Canada) in favour and two (South Africa and Portugal) against, with three (Britain, France and Malawi) abstentions.

Speaking to the proposed resolution, the Honourable Paul Martin expressed Canadian disappointment and concern at the International Court's decision not to judge the substance of the case against South Africa. Mr. Martin declared that Canada strongly deplored the uncompromising attitude of South Africa with regard to South West Africa and that the Canadian delegation fully supported the basic aims of the draft resolution. He said the Canadian delegation tended to the view that the General Assembly was competent to take the action proposed but recognized that there might be advantage in having this matter clarified. In order to assure the co-sponsors

of the resolution that Canada was conscious of the necessity for positive action which would preserve the rights of the inhabitants to self-determination, Mr. Martin pointed out that the Assembly was not being called upon to make a juridical judgment as to whether the South African Government had carried out the mandate entrusted to it by the League. "What we are called upon to do", he said, "is to make a decision in the light of all the relevant factors as to whether the Government of South Africa, taking into account its refusal to accept accountability to this body, should continue to exercise the mandate in the interests of development and self-government of the peoples of South West Africa. We believe the answer is no".

After the vote, the President of the General Assembly designated Canada to be a member of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa, along with Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, and the U.S.A.

Other Items

The plenary session of the Assembly held its usual elections to the three Councils and the International Court of Justice¹ and admitted Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho and Barbados to membership in the United Nations. Indonesia also rejoined the United Nations during the session, bringing the total membership of the United Nations to 122. The Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee² the reports of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism dealing with specific dependent territories but it also renewed the mandate of the Special Committee to oversee the implementation of the General Assembly's Declaration on Colonialism. Unfortunately, the resolution renewing the mandate contained a number of paragraphs covering the setting of dates for independence, military bases and activities of financial interests in dependent territories, which Canada and a number of other members were unable to accept. Thus 20 nations, including Canada, abstained on the resolution.

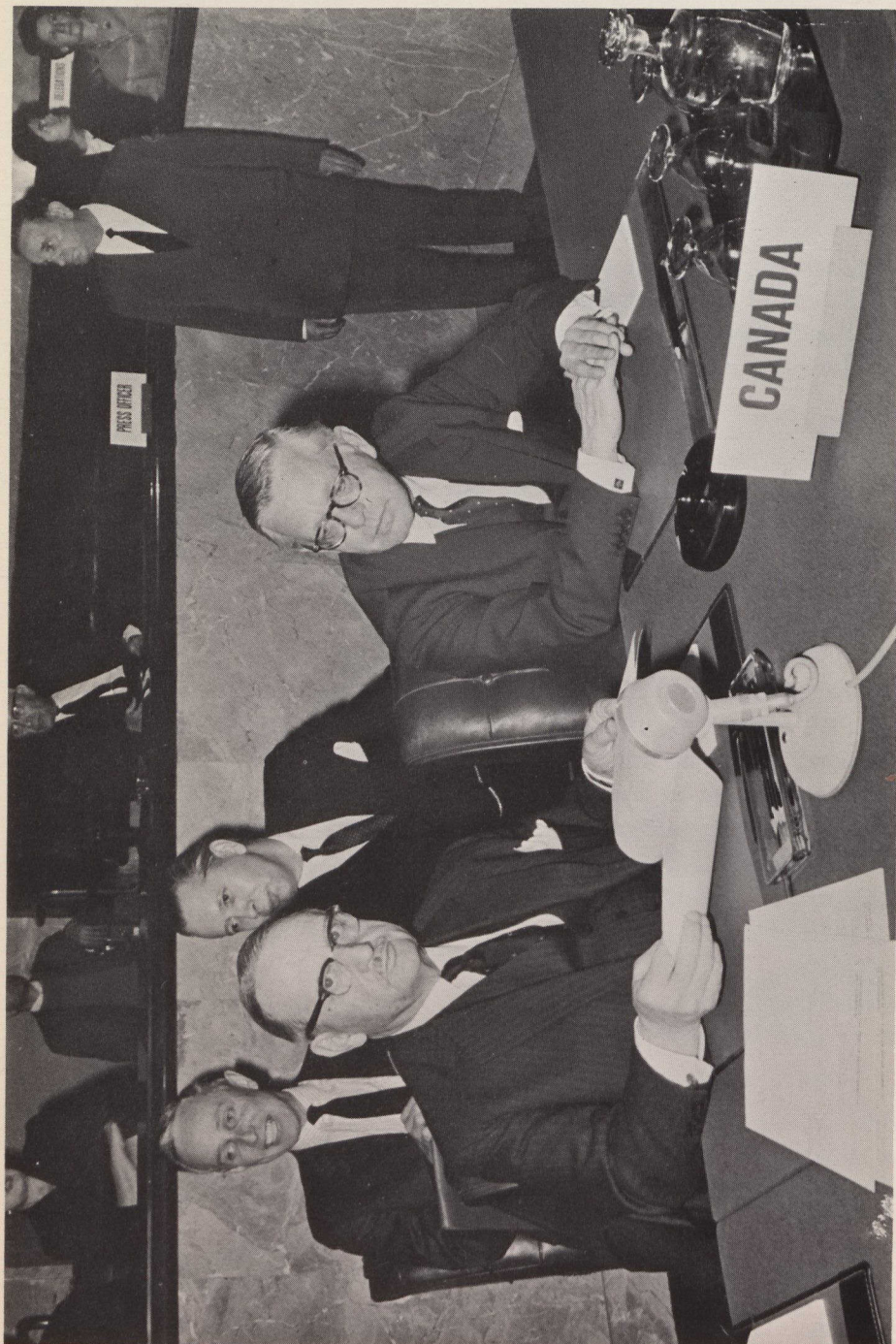
First and Special Political Committees

Disarmament

On September 23, Canadian disarmament policy was outlined in a statement by the Honourable Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the course of the general debate. Mr. Martin stressed that "there is no

¹ See Chapter IV.

² See Page 34.



Canada's Representatives at the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. Lt. General E. L. M. Burns (left) is shown seated with Mr. S. F. Rae, Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva Conference, February 21, 1967. Two other members of the delegation, Mr. C. J. Marshall (left rear) and Mr. C. J. Webster are seen in the background.

cause more urgent than to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons". "No single measure, however, will provide a solution", he added. "A series of measures directed to various facets of the issue will be required." He went on to enumerate the following measures: (1) A non-proliferation treaty that would prevent nuclear weapons from passing into control of additional states or groups of countries; (2) as a corollary to a treaty, the extension of security assurances to non-nuclear states against attack; (3) some means of verification of a treaty, such as the application of International Atomic Energy Association or equivalent international safeguards to all international transfers of nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes; (4) a treaty banning nuclear tests in all environments; (5) the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, Latin America and other areas where conditions are appropriate; (6) the participation of all the principal world powers in disarmament discussions; and (7) careful consideration of a comprehensive study by the United Nations of the consequences of the invention of nuclear weapons.

The first item discussed in the disarmament field dealt with the renunciation by states of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. A decision by the United States delegation to co-sponsor a Soviet draft resolution on this subject had the practical effect of converting it from a propaganda initiative to a joint East-West call on all states to refrain from any action which might hinder the negotiation of a non-proliferation treaty. Following slight revision of this draft by the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) to incorporate the principles laid down in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2038 (XX), Canada became a co-sponsor. Support for this resolution soon became virtually unanimous, and it passed in plenary by a vote of 110 in favour (Canada) and one against (Albania), with one abstention (Cuba).

The eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference tabled a draft resolution urging all states to take every necessary step conducive to the earliest conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation and inviting the nuclear powers not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. A subsequent amendment by the co-sponsors modified the latter reference so as to call on the nuclear powers to respect nuclear-free zones and to request the ENDC to study various proposals for security assurances. The resolution was passed in plenary by a vote of 97 in favour (Canada) and two opposed, with three abstentions.

In the debate on the item dealing with the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Pakistan delegation sought support for a conference of non-

nuclear states to examine their security problems, the prevention of nuclear proliferation and ways of controlling the use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes. Canada, with many others, expressed reservations about the proposal on the grounds that such a conference might unnecessarily complicate the current negotiations on a non-proliferation treaty and that no provision was made for associating the nuclear-weapon powers with the proposed conference. However, an amendment postponing the conference from July 1967 to July 1968 and providing for the participation of the nuclear states enabled Canada to support the amended resolution, which was passed in plenary by a vote of 49 in favour and one opposed (India), with 59 abstentions (U.S.A., Italy and the Soviet bloc).

The first resolution under the item on general and complete disarmament, sponsored by the eight non-aligned members of the ENDC, reaffirmed the desirability of pursuing general and complete disarmament and urged the ENDC to take steps toward greater progress. It was readily passed in plenary by a vote of 98 in favour (Canada), with two abstentions (France and Cuba) and none opposed.

In response to a suggestion by the Secretary-General that the UN "explore and weigh the implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons", a joint Canada-Norway-Poland resolution, embracing not only the effects of using nuclear weapons but also the security and economic implications of their possession, passed without formal vote in plenary. The report resulting from the studies is to be ready before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

Eastern European countries introduced two other draft resolutions. One of these, sponsored by Poland and the Ukraine, called upon all states to refrain from sending aircraft carrying nuclear weapons beyond national frontiers. Attracting little support, this resolution was withdrawn. The Hungarian delegation tabled a draft resolution which demanded strict compliance with the Geneva Protocol of 1925, condemned any action aimed at the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and declared the use of such weapons to be an international crime. A number of African states endeavoured to create more support for the draft by means of substantive amendments. However, it was not until the Western members of the ENDC submitted amendments noting the role of the Committee in the elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons, calling for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on gas and bacteriological warfare and inviting members to adhere to the Protocol that the amended resolution was passed by 91 in favour (Canada), with four abstentions and none opposed in plenary.

The eight non-aligned members of the ENDC were also active on the item dealing with the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. They sponsored a draft resolution urging universal adherence to the partial test-ban treaty, an end to further testing, an international exchange of seismic data and the elaboration by the ENDC of a treaty banning underground nuclear-weapon tests. Canada supported this proposal, which met with general approval and was passed in plenary with 100 in favour, one opposed (Albania) and two abstentions (France and Cuba).

An Ethiopian proposal for an international conference to sign a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons passed in plenary by a vote of 80 in favour, with 23 abstentions and none opposed. Canada abstained, as it has long been its view that verifiable arms-control measures make a better contribution to the cause of disarmament.

An item on the elimination of foreign bases in both the independent and dependent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America led to heated debate. Introduced by the Soviet Union, it was a thinly-veiled attempt to paint the Western alliance systems in neo-colonialist terms and to seek unilateral military advantage. Amendments were introduced by African states broadening the terms of the resolution to include foreign bases in all regions, and to make clear that states with foreign bases could retain them if they so wished. In the view of the West, the original resolution violated the principles of collective self-defence and non-interference in internal affairs. After some days of vigorous debate, the United Arab Republic put forward a procedural resolution to refer the matter to the ENDC. This resolution was adopted by the Committee, as was a motion not to vote on the Soviet draft and amendments.

Peace-keeping

While the United Nations continued to fulfill its *current* peacekeeping commitments¹, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, ("Committee of 33"), appointed in February 1965, was unable in 1966 to resolve the differences which had divided the membership over the authorization, financing and control of *future* peacekeeping operations. The U.S.S.R. and France continued to insist that all aspects of peace-keeping were the sole prerogative of the Security Council; most Western countries and many developing countries maintained their view that the General Assembly had the power to mount peacekeeping operations when the Security Council was

¹ See Pages 57, 60.

paralysed by the vote. Consequently, the Committee could only report as follows to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly:

During the debates that took place in the resumed session, various new ideas and proposals on different aspects of peacekeeping operations were advanced. Negotiations took place among members of the Committee, with the co-operation of the Chairman and other members of the Bureau. It was found, in the course of the resumed session, that certain differences of opinion on the part of member states continued to exist on the subject. The Chairman has endeavoured to reconcile the different views held by member states, but it was not possible to achieve this.

At its twenty-first session, therefore, the General Assembly was again confronted with the task of reconciling deeply divergent views. At the twentieth session, the Canadian delegation had believed that the best tactic was to preserve the *status quo* by referring specific proposals for further consideration to the Committee of 33. This year, however, the delegation believed that it was necessary to put forward specific proposals. In his major address to the General Assembly on September 23, the Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested the following specific steps:

First, we think that the time has come to respond to the proposal put forward by the Secretary-General in 1964 that studies should be made on the means of improving preparations for peacekeeping operations.

Secondly, we think that the time has come for the Security Council and its Military Staff Committee to re-examine the possibilities for negotiating agreements with member states for the provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities to be made available to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Thirdly, we think that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken by the Security Council, member states should be encouraged to inform the Secretary-General of the kinds of forces or facilities they would be prepared to provide for duly authorized peacekeeping operations.

Fourthly, we have already agreed by a large majority in this Assembly that certain principles should govern the sharing of the costs of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It should now be possible to convert these principles to uniformly applied practices.

With these four concrete steps as a basis, the delegation, after extensive consultations among representatives of every shade of opinion, decided to table a resolution which, it was hoped, would achieve some progress on the financing of and preparations for peace-keeping without prejudice to the question of whether the General Assembly had the power to authorize peace-keeping operations. One factor influencing the decision to table a resolution was the desirability of providing a practical alternative to the resolution, tabled by Ireland and 12 co-sponsors, which seemed likely to divide the membership by reviving the dispute which had immobilized the organization at the nineteenth session. The Irish resolution established a fixed scale of mandatory assessments on member states for the financing of peacekeeping operations not covered by other agreed arrangements.

With Argentina, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria and Norway as co-sponsors, the Secretary of State for External Affairs introduced a resolution at the November 23 meeting of the Special Political Committee consisting of the following main elements:

- (a) an expression, in the preamble, of the conviction of member states that co-operation to ensure effective peacekeeping operations was important and a restatement of the respective responsibilities of the Security Council and of the General Assembly;
- (b) confirmation of the desirability of a special scale to govern the apportionment of the costs of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures, with the suggestion that certain criteria be taken into account in such cases and that the developing countries collectively should pay no more than 5 per cent of the total costs;
- (c) an invitation to member states to inform the United Nations of the military or civil forces or services which they might be in a position to provide for future peacekeeping operations; and
- (d) recommendations to the Security Council regarding authorization of a study of peacekeeping operations and renewed efforts to reach agreement under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Representatives of 76 delegations spoke in the peacekeeping debate in the Special Political Committee. The great majority of speakers wanted the General Assembly to take a forward step on peace-keeping and, while acknowledging the pre-eminence of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security, contended that the General Assembly had a complementary role. Private consultations had suggested that the intentions of the co-sponsors of the Canadian resolution to make progress without disturbing positions of principle would be accepted at face value, but subsequent developments reflected an increasingly suspicious attitude on the part of the U.S.S.R. and France.

Debate in the Special Political Committee became more heated as the end of the session approached without any sign of compromise and as other issues, particularly "colonial" issues, came to a head in the Assembly. On December 8, the U.A.R., India and Yugoslavia tabled a draft resolution which, in effect, incorporated most of the ideas in the Canadian resolution but referred them back for study to the Committee of 33. Prior to voting in the Special Political Committee on December 14, the U.A.R. representative requested priority for this text over all other resolutions. This motion for priority was rejected by a vote of 33 in favour and 49 against (including Ireland and Canada), with 26 abstentions and, consequently, the three-power

resolution was withdrawn. The Irish resolution was then adopted (with Canada, Britain and the U.S.A. abstaining) by 33 votes to 27, with 48 delegations abstaining. The Canadian resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada, Britain and the U.S.A.), 14 against (mainly the Communist countries and France) and 42 abstentions. A Jamaican resolution, consisting of a recommendation that the Security Council proceed as quickly as possible with the organization of United Nations armed forces under Chapter VII of the Charter, was adopted by the unusual vote of 20 in favour (including the Communist countries and France) and five against, with 80 abstentions (Canada).

After approval of the Irish and Canadian resolutions in Committee on December 14, it was hoped at first that certain non-aligned countries would discontinue their efforts to prevent the resolutions from being voted upon in plenary. On December 16, however, a new element was introduced when the Soviet delegation issued an uncompromising statement which was widely circulated at the United Nations. This statement threatened "serious consequences" if decisions adopted by the Special Political Committee were "imposed" on the General Assembly. The next day France spoke strongly against the Canadian resolution. As a result of these pressures, voting was put off from Saturday evening (December 17) until Monday morning (December 19) and then from the morning until the afternoon. These further delays allowed time for 19 non-aligned countries to prepare and introduce a purely procedural resolution which would refer the Special Political Committee's report (including its three recommended resolutions) to the fifth special session of the General Assembly in April 1967 and meanwhile request the Committee of 33 to continue its work. As a result, an Algerian motion to have the procedural resolution voted on before the Canadian resolution (Ireland having requested that its resolution not be put to a vote) was adopted by a close vote of 49 in favour to 41 against (Canada), with 27 abstentions. The procedural resolution was then adopted by a vote of 56 in favour to 36 against (Canada), with 25 abstentions.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

At the twentieth session consideration of the British proposal for examination of the methods and machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes had been postponed until the twenty-first session. Consequently, the original co-sponsors (including Canada) hoped to table a revised version of the British proposal at the twenty-first session. After consultations late in the session with representatives of the African group, however, it was clear that

some African states would again oppose the introduction of this type of substantive resolution. Realizing this, five of the original co-sponsors tabled a resolution which would have postponed consideration of the item until the twenty-second session but would have invited states to submit proposals for the strengthening of the means available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to the Secretary-General by July 1, 1967. Even this resolution, however, was opposed by several African states and the U.S.S.R. and Poland and, without its being voted upon, a motion for adjournment by the Tanzanian delegate was approved by a vote of 50 in favour and 26 against (including Canada), with six abstentions. Most African states, perhaps with an eye on Rhodesia, preferred to be suspicious of British motives in putting forward the proposal. The Communist states argued that it was unnecessary. The Canadian delegate said that it was unjustified to claim that progress in the peaceful settlement of disputes was inconsistent with the principle of self-determination. It could not be denied, he said, that there was an obligation under the Charter to try to settle disputes peacefully and it could only be helpful for governments to compare notes on the subject based on past experience.

Korean Question

The submission of rival agenda items and resolutions marked the discussion of this long-standing question. As usual, debate centred first on two resolutions concerning the right of North and South Korea to participate in discussions without right of vote. Mongolia and certain other countries suggested that both régimes be invited to participate "unreservedly and simultaneously", but this resolution was rejected. The Assembly then approved a resolution proposed by the United States and other countries inviting only South Korea to participate, while expressing willingness to invite North Korea provided it accepted United Nations competence. Attention then turned to the annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). An unsuccessful resolution proposed by the Soviet Union and other countries called for the withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from South Korea, the dissolution of UNCURK, and an end to discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations. The rival resolution, which Canada co-sponsored, reaffirmed United Nations objectives in Korea, requested UNCURK to intensify its efforts, and confirmed that United Nations forces in Korea will be withdrawn when either such action is requested by South Korea or conditions for a lasting settlement have been achieved. The Canadian delegation made a brief statement in support of this latter resolution, which was passed by a large majority.

Inadmissibility of Intervention¹

The U.S.S.R., which had initiated at the twentieth session a proposal for a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention² in the domestic affairs of states, inscribed an item at the twenty-first session for the examination of the implementation of the declaration in the intervening year. The U.S.S.R. and other Soviet-bloc countries used the opportunity to attack the policies of the United States in Vietnam, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and elsewhere, while many Latin American states countered with strong attacks on the Tri-Continental Solidarity Conference held in Havana in January 1966. A group of Latin American and Afro-Asian states co-sponsored amendments to the Soviet draft resolution which introduced the notion that forms of indirect intervention (e.g. subversion, terrorism, etc.) were as much to be condemned as direct intervention through the use of regular armed forces. As amended, the resolution, which reaffirms the declaration and calls for strict observance of it, was adopted almost unanimously. The Canadian delegate spoke in explanation of vote to make clear that Canada regarded the adoption of the resolution as a political action which should not prejudice work being done elsewhere to codify principles of international law, including the principle of non-intervention.

Outer Space Committee

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with its Legal and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committees, provides an effective forum for consideration of the political and legal issues arising out of the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. Canada is one of the 24 countries represented on the Committee.

As the result of meetings of the Legal Sub-Committee in Geneva in July and August and in New York in September, the Committee provided the international framework within which the U.S. and U.S.S.R. were able, in collaboration with other Committee members, including Canada, to reach agreement on the 17 articles of the Treaty on the Principles Governing the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (including the moon and other celestial bodies), including, *inter alia*, the following principles: no national appropriation of the moon and other celestial bodies; freedom of scientific investigation in outer space; no military bases or fortifications on celestial bodies; use of these bodies for peaceful purposes only; no testing of weapons on the

¹ The full title of the item was "Status of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty".

² See Page 42 for a report on the related item on Principles of Friendly Relations.

moon and other celestial bodies; no placing of nuclear bombs in orbit or on celestial bodies; co-operation in order to avoid contamination of outer space and celestial bodies; extension of international law to outer space; acceptance of the principle of state responsibility for damage caused by space vehicles; and compulsory reporting of information about outer-space conditions which cause harm to the health and safety of astronauts.

The most difficult point in the negotiations related to Article 10, under which states undertake to consider, on a basis of equality, requests from other states for observation facilities (*i.e.* tracking stations). Canada and other Western countries pressed, in negotiations, for modifications in this article so that the right of any state to refuse such a request would be recognized as consistent with the terms and spirit of the treaty. During discussion of the treaty in the First Committee at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the U.S. representative clarified his Government's understanding of Article 10 in this sense and Canada, among others, associated itself with this clarification. The General Assembly then adopted unanimously a resolution commending the treaty for signature and ratification by "all states" and asking the three depository governments (the U.S., Britain and the U.S.S.R.) to take appropriate action towards this end. Canada signed the treaty January 27, 1967, in Washington, London and Moscow.

The Committee and, in turn, the General Assembly also endorsed the recommendations made by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (at its fourth session in Geneva in April) for the exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes and strengthening of educational and training programmes. After meetings of a working group of the whole in New York in January and September, the Committee and the General Assembly approved unanimously the holding of an international conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space to be held in Vienna in September of 1967.¹

Apartheid

In its annual discussion of racial discrimination in South Africa, the Assembly considered two reports submitted by the Special Committee on Apartheid and a Security Council report on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which was established at the twentieth session to help the victims of *apartheid*.

¹ In February 1967, the Committee, on the suggestion of the Soviet representative, recommended to the fifth special session of the General Assembly that the conference be postponed "for approximately one year" to allow more time for preparation. It was subsequently agreed that the conference would be held in Vienna from August 14 to 27, 1968.

During the debate, the majority of Asian, African and Eastern European delegations supported the conclusions of the Apartheid Committee and charged that South Africa's major trading partners were hindering attempts to eliminate *apartheid*. A number of Western delegations said that they did not consider that the situation in South Africa was a threat to international peace or that their trade with South Africa was encouraging it to maintain its racial policies. The Assembly adopted by a vote of 84 in favour to two opposed, with 13 abstentions (Canada), a resolution which, *inter alia*, affirmed that the situation in South Africa posed a threat to international security, condemned *apartheid* as a crime against humanity, deplored the unco-operative attitude of South Africa's major trading partners, accused them of "increasing collaboration" with the South African Government and requested the Secretary-General to publish information on the economic relations of other countries with South Africa.

In explaining Canada's abstention on this vote, the Canadian delegation pointed out that Canada had often expressed its unequivocal opposition to *apartheid*. Canada agreed with a number of provisions in the resolution, including that concerning the embargo on the export of arms to South Africa. Canada complied with Security Council embargo resolutions to this effect. However, Canada considered that other provisions of the resolution were unsuitable and could not, therefore, support it as a whole.

Canada voted for a second resolution, adopted by a large majority of 99 in favour, which commended the work of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

In January 1967, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the Canadian Government had contributed \$25,000 to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was set up in 1965, on a recommendation of the Security Council, to provide education and training abroad for South Africans denied those facilities in their own country.

Second Committee

Capital Development Fund

The question of the provision of capital assistance to developing countries through an agency of the United Nations, and in particular the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, which had been discussed at every Assembly meeting since 1958, was finally brought to a head at the twenty-first session when the developing countries secured the adoption of

statutes for a separate UNCDF in the Second Committee and subsequently by the General Assembly. This was done despite the strong opposition of a majority of prospective contributor countries and East European countries, including the U.S.S.R., Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Canada. A separate vote on Article 4, Paragraph 2, of the Statutes, providing for the defrayment of UNCDF administrative costs through the United Nations' regular budget, was also carried by the developing countries.

Western contributor countries have opposed the creation of a UNCDF on the grounds that such a fund would result in uneconomic duplication of existing facilities offered by the World Bank Group, the regional development banks, the United Nations Development Programme, other agencies in the field and bilateral aid programmes. Canada was among the 19 countries voting against the resolution in the debate. The Canadian delegate took the position that "the establishment of a new institution of this type would not result in an increased flow of capital to the developing countries" and that "such a fund would have to be financed by the diversion of monies that were intended to be directed to other institutions and to bilateral programmes". "It is our view that, if we increase the resources of existing institutions, we shall be in the best position to make further progress," he went on. "In particular, the World Bank Group must be able to command additional resources if it is to discharge adequately the growing demands placed on it." To the argument of the developing countries that the creation of a UNCDF was desirable because there were institutional gaps in the existing capital assistance framework, the Canadian delegate in the Second Committee replied that "in our view the gap continues to be a financial one". "The so-called gaps in areas where assistance might be required result," he said, "from conscious decisions taken in the past to give higher priority to one sector over another in order to accelerate economic growth in essential areas rather than across-the-board investments in every field. Furthermore, we would question whether these spheres of activity in which gaps are said to exist lend themselves to multilateral financing and whether they would not be more appropriately financed through bilateral or private capital resources."

There was a clear indication at the twenty-first session that the major contributor countries would be unwilling to give voluntary funds to the newly-created UNCDF. There is also an indication that at least certain contributors, including, notably, the Soviet Union, having voted against the specific statute providing for the defrayment of UNCDF administrative costs through the UN regular budget, may consider that this statute does not impose a financial obligation upon them.

Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

The question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources has been under consideration since 1958, when the General Assembly established a Commission to study the matter. The main issue involved in it was the problem of attempting to maintain a proper balance between the rights of states over their natural resources and the rights of foreign investors to appropriate compensation in the case of nationalization or expropriation. These questions were discussed in the intervening years, but it was only at the twenty-first session that a resolution was approved incorporating and, to some extent, reconciling the conflicting interests of developed and developing countries within the framework of a set of principles concerning sovereignty over natural resources which was drawn up by a special Commission appointed by the General Assembly in 1961. Although Canada had some reservations about portions of the draft resolution, it was able to vote in favour of it. The question of permanent sovereignty is likely to be discussed at the twenty-third session, when the Secretary-General is to submit his next report.

Capital and Technical Assistance

In 1966, the General Assembly was asked to endorse a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council the previous summer which made a wide range of recommendations concerning the acceleration of the flow of capital assistance to developing countries, as well as specific suggestions regarding the terms and conditions of aid. In ECOSOC, Canada had expressed strong reservations about the practicality of some of the provisions of the resolution but had joined with other Western countries in supporting it. In the General Assembly, the Canadian delegation again endorsed the ECOSOC resolution, while expressing serious misgivings about certain of its aspects.

A second draft resolution, emphasizing the outflow of capital from developing countries, was regarded as premature by certain Western countries, since the Secretary-General's report, which was to include relevant material, would only become available in 1967. However, the resolution, which was finally adopted, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on possible measures to be taken in order to limit the outflow of capital from developing countries.

United Nations Development Decade

In 1961, the late President Kennedy proposed to the United Nations General Assembly that the 1960s should be called the "United Nations Development

Decade", and that member states should pledge themselves to a renewed long-term programme designed to cover three fundamental ideas:

- (a) The gigantic task of accelerating economic growth called for a ten-year programme of intensive, planned, international economic co-operation.
- (b) The assault on "under-development" would have to be pressed on all levels—social as well as economic, utilizing private as well as public capital.
- (c) The United Nations would have to co-ordinate this massive programme and, at the same time, would have to become the major source of assistance.

The General Assembly's resolution incorporating these principles contained in President Kennedy's proposal was adopted unanimously.

At the twenty-first session there was little discussion of the progress, or lack of it, during the current Development Decade. Several delegations regretted the failure to make significant progress towards the achievement of the modest goals of the Decade. However, most speakers concentrated their attention on two draft resolutions tabled by the Netherlands and Pakistan respectively, looking forward to the next Decade rather than reviewing the current one.

The draft resolution of the Netherlands raised once again a question which has caused considerable debate in the past: whether it is possible to agree on "principles" for development—in this case for a draft Charter. Although the draft resolution of the Netherlands was considerably revised before it was voted upon (for example, the Secretary-General is now requested to do no more than prepare a concise survey "of the various principles, directives and guide-lines for action in the field of development as contained in resolutions, declarations and similar texts of the UN and related agencies"), it still caused misgivings to seven major Western contributor countries, which doubted whether anything of marked value would emerge from this exercise. In the Second Committee, the vote on the resolution was 75 in favour to none against, with seven abstentions (Canada, the U.S., Britain, Japan, Belgium, New Zealand and Australia). As the Netherlands hoped for a unanimous resolution, however, the seven abstaining nations joined in supporting the resolution in plenary, where it was adopted unanimously.

The Pakistan resolution encountered less scepticism except from the delegation of Malta, which questioned whether the Secretary-General could have access to the information necessary to prepare a preliminary framework of a development strategy for the 1970s, within which initial efforts could be concentrated on the elaboration of specific goals and targets for individual

sectors and components. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 103 in favour to none against, with one abstention, in plenary session.

Multilateral Food Aid

At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, Argentina initiated a resolution to transform the World Food Programme into a World Food Fund. The basic difference between the present World Food Programme and the proposed World Food Fund lies in the greatly-increased resources of cash and commodities which would be required for the Fund. The Argentine proposal was drastically pruned to a study of the means and policies required for the United Nations to engage in a large-scale food-aid programme. The Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to carry out a substantive study of the proposal and to make a preliminary report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session, and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, in 1966.

In the meantime, Canada has continued its staunch support of the World Food Programme, and its current pledge contribution of \$27.5 million (U.S.) for the three-year period 1966-1968 has been the most important after that of the United States. The World Food Programme receives contributions of food, cash and services to implement economic and social development projects, as well as to relieve emergency needs and to assist in pre-school and school feeding. Since its inception, the activities of the World Food Programme have grown steadily and, so far, total pledges for the current three-year period 1966-1968 amount to approximately \$215 million (U.S.). For the future, the intergovernmental committee of the World Food Programme agreed at its last session to recommend to the Council of the FAO and to the Economic and Social Council that a resolution be submitted at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly for consideration and approval of a new target of \$200 million (U.S.) for the two-year period 1969-1970.

Other Items

During the twenty-first session the Second Committee also devoted considerable attention to activities in the field of industrial development. These included discussion of the terms of reference of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, the date and site of the proposed International Symposium on Industrial Development, and the confirmation of the first Executive-Director of UNIDO.¹

¹ See Chapter III for a full discussion of the new organization.

The Second Committee also adopted a resolution on population growth and economic development. This resolution had been drafted by those favouring technical assistance by the United Nations in the population field, in consultation with the predominantly Roman Catholic countries. The latter countries were satisfied with the guarantees that the draft resolution gave—since the final preambular paragraph referred to the sovereignty of states and the final operative paragraph underlined the permissive nature of the United Nations mandate in the population field. The support of some of the states was conditionally given on the “understanding” that the advisory services in the context of population-control activities of organizations within the United Nations system would be limited to information to nurses, doctors and other technically qualified personnel. The Committee also adopted a resolution designating 1967 as International Tourist Year and a resolution assigning a three-year task of conducting a “general review” of assistance procedures of the organizations of the UN system to the 16-member ECOSOC Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which, for this purpose only, has been enlarged by five additional member states.

Third Committee

International Covenants on Human Rights

During this session, the Third Committee was able to complete, and transmit to the Assembly for adoption, the International Covenants on Human Rights. In final form, the Covenants comprise three international instruments: an International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, an International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an Optional Protocol to the latter Covenant.

The draft Covenants had been under consideration in the General Assembly for 12 years, and in other forums for two years, before they came to the Assembly. Their purpose was, and is, to clarify and define the basic principles described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, and to give fuller meaning to these principles by providing for systems of implementation within the framework of the binding obligations of international treaties. The principles themselves had been considered and approved by the General Assembly during the period from 1954 to 1963. At its eighteenth session in 1963, the Assembly engaged in a general debate on the measures of implementation that the Covenants should provide, but there had not been time, either at that session or at the subsequent nineteenth and twentieth sessions, to undertake

the drafting of the actual articles. This was done at the twenty-first session this year, when the Third Committee devoted more than two months to the task. After defining the measures of implementation, the Committee also provided the final clauses for the two Covenants, and, as thus completed, both were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

In this last and crucial period of consideration of the Covenants by the General Assembly, the first question to be decided was whether the two draft Covenants should be considered as one single instrument and, therefore, be provided with one set of implementation and final clauses applicable to both. Canada joined Western delegations in arguing that the rights contained in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were capable only of progressive implementation, whereas those in the proposed Covenant on Civil and Political Rights could be enacted immediately. The nature of the two Covenants thus necessitated, in this view, the establishment of separate machinery for each category of rights. This view prevailed over that held by the East Europeans that one type of rights could not really be divided from the other and that, in reality, they were interdependent. Canada felt that acceptance of this East European assertion would result in a weaker implementation system for the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights than that which was actually achieved.

As approved by the General Assembly, the system of implementation for the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides a procedure whereby states parties are required to submit in stages, in accordance with a programme to be established by ECOSOC, reports on the measures adopted and progress made by them in achieving observance of the rights described in the Covenant. In addition, ECOSOC may consider and comment on the reports, and may make recommendations on the advisability of international measures likely to contribute to the effective implementation of the Covenant.

The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also provides for a reporting procedure similar to the one in the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant. However, in contrast, the reports to be submitted under this procedure are to be considered not by ECOSOC but by a Human Rights Committee consisting of 18 members to be elected by states parties. This Committee may comment on these reports, and copies of such comments may be transmitted to ECOSOC. In addition, significantly, the Committee may also attempt to conciliate disputes arising among states parties, provided the latter make an appropriate declaration accepting its competence. To give depth to this potential role in conciliation, the Committee may, in certain circumstances, establish *ad hoc* conciliation commissions, with a view to examining all

facets of disputes. Finally, the Committee may report on its activities to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

A major question which arose during discussion of an implementation procedure for the Political Covenant was whether a system for individual complaints should be included in the Covenant. The majority of Western delegates wished to see such a system form an integral part of the Covenant. In contrast, East European states wanted any such system to be the object of a separate protocol, and they wished any discussion of a possible protocol deferred for one year. The idea for a separate protocol prevailed, although Canada and 38 other members opposed this development. The Third Committee, however, was immediately confronted with the text of a draft protocol and the East European desire to see discussion postponed for one year was not realized when the Committee adopted the text of a protocol by a vote of 59 in favour, including Canada.

The protocol provides for the possibility of the Human Rights Committee, established under the Civil and Political Covenant, receiving and considering complaints from individuals who claim to be the victims of violations by a state party. The latter must, however, accept the competence of the Committee before any such complaint can be taken up by it.

After lengthy consideration, the Third Committee transmitted a text of the two Covenants and of the protocol to plenary, where the General Assembly adopted the two Covenants unanimously and the protocol, by a majority of 61 in favour (including Canada) to two opposed, with 38 abstentions. Thus, this lengthy, major and vastly important work of the General Assembly was completed on December 12, 1966. Underlining the significance of the work done, the Canadian delegate to the Third Committee, in explanation of vote, said that the Covenant comprised "three of the most important instruments that have been elaborated in the human rights area since the end of the Second World War". "In our opinion", he added, "these three great documents now take their proper place as part and parcel of that grand programme in which the UN has been promoting the ground-rules for a wider and fuller life for all peoples the world over." He concluded:

These documents provide deeper meaning and support to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. They identify and clarify basic values; they crystallize new thinking and attitudes to the human rights problem; and they provide a significantly new orientation and frame of reference for the UN committees.

Other Human Rights Items

Because of the long period devoted to consideration of the Covenant on Human Rights, the Third Committee was not able to discuss substantively

some other important items during the twenty-first session. Because of a plethora of amendments and the lack of time, a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was referred back to the Commission on the Status of Women for consideration. It was understood that the Third Committee would consider a revised draft Declaration during the Assembly's twenty-second session. Similarly, items concerning a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, a draft Convention on Freedom of Information and a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information were postponed until next year, in part because of the lack of time.

An item concerning a proposal to create the post of "United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was also postponed to the twenty-second session. The Commission on Human Rights had been asked to report to the twenty-first session and it had formed a working group to look into all aspects of the idea, including the terms of reference for a High Commissioner. However, this group had been unable to produce a report on the progress of its work and therefore the Third Committee was unable to discuss the matter substantively during 1966.

The Third Committee devoted some time to an item concerning measures to implement the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This latter Convention was adopted by the General Assembly in 1965, and the Committee noted a report by the Secretary-General recording that 36 states (including Canada) had signed the Convention and four had ratified it.

The eighteenth session of the General Assembly in 1963 had adopted a resolution calling on all states to publicize and implement the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to report to the Secretary-General, through ECOSOC, on action taken. Such reports had been considered by ECOSOC in the intervening years, and, in July 1966, ECOSOC recommended for adoption by the Assembly a resolution that roundly and unequivocally condemned all policies and practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, that called on states members to take whatever steps were necessary to put an end to such policies and practices, and again invited defaulting governments to forward requested reports. In consideration in the Third Committee, various amendments to this resolution were submitted. One of particular note proclaims March 21 of every year (the anniversary of the "Sharpeville Massacre" in South Africa) as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. A large majority of

88, including Canada, adopted this resolution in Committee and in plenary only one state, South Africa, opposed its adoption.

In a related area dealing with the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Third Committee discussed a resolution adopted by ECOSOC which condemned all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms "wherever they occur", and urged all states to comply with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions calling for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Discussion of this resolution turned into a full-scale debate on colonialism, in which certain Western countries, those that trade with South Africa for instance, were singled out as witting or unwitting, direct or indirect, supporters of *apartheid*. Suggestions that the Third Committee was not the proper forum for the discussion of the advisability of applying sanctions against member states were rejected. After a lengthy debate, two resolutions were adopted, both in the Committee and in plenary. One contained the substance of the ECOSOC declaration, including the plea for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions, and the other appealed to the Security Council to take "effective measures with a view to eradicating *apartheid* in South Africa and other adjacent territories". Although Canada was able to support some of the provisions of these resolutions, particularly those which condemned *apartheid* as a violation of human rights, in company with most Western countries it felt that the reference to sanctions and the appeal to the Security Council were inappropriate, as the Committee should leave the political implications of this problem to other organs of the UN. Canada thus abstained on both resolutions.

Social Items

The general debate on the world social situation followed a familiar pattern. The inadequacy of food resources to the expanding world population, unemployment and underemployment in the developing countries, the deterioration of housing, particularly in developing countries, betterment of education throughout the world, improvement of health and the seemingly pervasive lack of motivation among the population at large. Limited time prevented significant discussion of the resolution which the Social Commission and ECOSOC had adopted at their 1966 sessions on the role which the Social Commission should play within the framework of the UN programmes in the social field. Delegations that intervened, including that of Canada, contented themselves with praising the spirit of compromise and accommodation which had made the passage of that resolution possible.

More attention was given to an Argentine working-paper containing approved articles for a Declaration on Social Development based on the purposes and principles that governed the UN and the Specialized Agencies in this field. After some discussion, the Third Committee and plenary adopted a solution asking ECOSOC to request the Commission for Social Development to examine this question and submit a text for consideration at the Assembly's twenty-second session.

The Third Committee also accepted a report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and approved a resolution on the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). In considering the report of the UNHCR, the Third Committee and the Assembly took note of a protocol to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, which updated that Convention by removing the 1951 time-limit as a factor in legally defining a refugee. This move was intended to assist the High Commissioner in dealing particularly with the problem of displaced persons, now numbering in the neighbourhood of 700,000 in Africa. During a debate on UNICEF marking the twentieth anniversary of the organization, the Canadian delegation introduced a resolution that endorsed the activities and objectives of UNICEF and urged governments, groups and individuals to intensify their efforts so that the goal of an annual income of \$50 million for the organization could be achieved rapidly. This resolution was adopted unanimously both in the Committee and in plenary.

Fourth Committee

Rhodesia

During the debate on Rhodesia, many African and Asian members took the position that non-mandatory sanctions were not effective and that Britain should use force to end the illegal régime in Rhodesia. They also expressed concern that Britain, which at that time had agreed to informal talks in Salisbury, was preparing to reach an agreement with the Smith régime which would be inimical to the interests of the African people of Rhodesia. On October 22, the General Assembly approved, by a vote of 18 in favour to two opposed, with 18 abstentions (Canada), a draft resolution which noted with grave concern the "talks about talks" between the British and the "illegal racist minority régime" and condemned "any arrangement reached between the United Kingdom and the Rhodesian régime which would not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination". Canada and other Western delegations stated that they were not aware of any developments which required the adoption of the draft resolution and that they could not support a resolution which prejudged the issue, particu-

larly since the British Government had made it clear that any settlement must be—and be seen to be—acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

The Canadian representative outlined to the Assembly on October 14 the action which Canada had taken to embargo all trade with Rhodesia (with very limited exceptions of a humanitarian nature) in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of November 20, 1965, and to provide economic assistance to Zambia. While the effect of the economic sanctions campaign had been disappointingly slow, the Canadian delegation felt that some progress had been made. The Canadian representative added that mandatory sanctions would be a useful and practical step forward and urged all members to support the economic measures which had been and might be decided upon by the Security Council.

In the main resolution on Rhodesia, adopted by a vote of 89 in favour to two opposed, with 17 abstentions (Canada), the operative section called upon the British to take all necessary measures, including, in particular, the use of force, to put an end to the rebellion in Rhodesia. Because the Canadian delegation had serious reservations concerning this provision and could not support some other paragraphs, it abstained on the resolution, while making it clear that Canada was in favour of the objective of the sponsors and shared their impatience that non-mandatory economic sanctions had not resulted in sufficient pressure on the illegal régime.

Aden

In August 1966, Britain announced its willingness to accept a United Nations special investigation mission on Aden. The composition of the mission and the conditions under which it would operate were the subject of discussions within the Special Committee of 24, the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly. The resolution presented in the Fourth Committee repeated an appeal to Britain to release political detainees and to lift the state of emergency in Aden. It requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special mission to Aden which could recommend practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including a determination of the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of free elections. The mission would also have the task of considering practical steps for the establishment of a central caretaker government to administer the territory and assist in organizing the election. The resolution also called on Britain to take the necessary measures to lift the state of emergency and release political detainees in order that the United Nations mission on Aden could discharge its responsibilities. Follow-

ing a statement by the British representative that his Government interpreted the resolution as not constituting a pre-condition to the appointment and despatch of the mission, the General Assembly adopted the resolution by a vote of 96 (Canada) in favour to none opposed, with three abstentions (France, Portugal and South Africa). Yemen did not vote.

Portuguese Territories

Portugal maintains that Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter does not apply to its overseas territories, which it describes as integral parts of metropolitan Portugal. As in previous years, African delegations alleged that NATO countries were assisting Portugal in maintaining its hold over its territories in Africa by providing economic, political and military assistance. The African representatives were also critical of the action of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in granting a loan to Portugal during 1966. The Assembly adopted a resolution by 75 in favour to 12 opposed (Canada), with 16 abstentions, which called on all states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Portugal, condemned the activities of "financial interests" in the territories and requested all states, in particular Portugal's NATO allies, to desist from giving Portugal assistance which would enable it to continue the repression of the African peoples in the territories. The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to consult with the International Bank about stopping any further loans to Portugal. In explaining his vote, the Canadian delegate reaffirmed Canada's deep concern about the situation in the territories, its strong support for the right of the people of these territories to self-determination, and its regret that the Portuguese Government had not so far accepted its responsibilities to cooperate with the United Nations in this direction. Since 1960, the Canadian Government has not permitted the export of arms or equipment to Portugal which, in the opinion of the Canadian authorities, would be used for military purposes in the Portuguese overseas territories. However, while the Canadian delegation thus agreed with many of the objectives of the resolution, it was felt that some of the paragraphs (such as those calling for the severing of diplomatic and economic relations with Portugal) were inappropriate. Canada was, therefore, obliged to vote against the resolution.

Spanish Territories

The Assembly adopted a resolution on Ifni and Spanish Sahara by 105 in favour (Canada) to two opposed, with eight abstentions. It noted that the Spanish delegation had agreed to consult with the Secretary-General about sending a mission to Spanish Sahara and asked Spain to determine proce-

dures for holding a referendum under United Nations auspices leading to independence of the territory. The Spanish delegation voted against the resolution because it contained a reference to consultations with Mauritania and Morocco over the referendum. A resolution on Equatorial Guinea, adopted by 108 in favour (Canada) to none opposed, with seven abstentions, noted that Spain intended to convene a constitutional conference in the territory during 1967. It also requested Spain to ensure that the territory acceded to independence as a single political and territorial entity in accordance with the Spanish Basic Law of 1963, which recognized Fernando Po and Rio Muni as a single territory called Equatorial Guinea.

Gibraltar

During the Gibraltar debate, Spain reiterated its claim to the territory and charged Britain with having recently for the first time asserted its sovereignty over the isthmus. Britain denied these claims, emphasized the need to safeguard the interests of the people of Gibraltar and pointed to its own willingness to negotiate. The Fourth Committee's subsequent compromise resolution (approved in plenary by a large majority including Britain, Spain and Canada), regretted certain acts prejudicial to smooth negotiations and called upon Britain and Spain to continue their talks, taking into account the interests of the people of the territory, with a view to expediting its decolonization, in consultation with the Spanish Government.

Fiji

The question of Fiji had been considered a number of times by the Fourth Committee but at the twenty-first session, as the result of the decision taken at the previous session, it was a separate item on the Assembly's agenda.

In speaking to the item, the British representative pointed out that there were stresses among the groups of different origin who inhabited the Fiji Islands, and that it had been British policy to proceed on lines that would avoid communal animosity. These stresses resulted from the Indian immigration which had started in the late nineteenth century; today the original inhabitants of Fiji were being overtaken in numbers by Indian immigrants and their descendants, who now comprised 50 per cent of the population.

The British representative described constitutional changes which came into effect on September 20, 1966, and stated that, while communal-roll seats had not been abolished, an important step had been taken to reduce their exclusive importance. In sum, the British representative stressed that further constitutional progress must be achieved in conditions of calm, and that Britain could not ignore the voice of one community in favour of another.

A number of delegations, including some African and Asian, expressed sympathy with the British position on constitutional development in Fiji. The majority, however, insisted that the territory should proceed to independence immediately, that the communal roll should be abolished, and that election should be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage. A resolution in these terms was introduced in the Committee. Although attempts were made to amend the resolution by deleting the paragraph calling for elections based on universal adult suffrage and the fixing of an early date for independence, they were to no avail, and the resolution was approved by a vote of 76 in favour to six opposed, with 17 abstentions. The Canadian delegation abstained in the voting because it considered that the resolution was unduly critical of Britain and, moreover, did not take into account the realities of the situation in Fiji.

Other Items

During the twenty-first session, the Fourth Committee also adopted resolutions dealing with Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, French Somaliland, Oman, the Falkland Islands and a number of small territories in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions.

Fifth Committee

Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Financial Experts

One of the principal accomplishments of the Fifth Committee was the unanimous adoption of a resolution approving the recommendations for administrative and budgetary innovations contained in the second report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Financial Experts, which had been established at the twentieth session on the initiative of France. The resolution urged that the recommendations be given the most attentive consideration by member states and United Nations organs and related bodies with a view to their implementation as soon as possible and that the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also take appropriate measures to that end. The Secretary-General is to submit a progress report on implementation to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. The 14 countries which had been represented on the *Ad Hoc* Committee (including Canada, which had been represented by Mr. J. Douglas Gibson of Toronto) were anxious to ensure that the consensus finally achieved in the recommendations would be preserved as a "package" rather than subjected in the Fifth Committee to piecemeal dissection, which, once started, could destroy the

delicate balance. Accordingly, the 14 *Ad Hoc* Committee countries agreed upon the text of a resolution approving the recommendations as a whole and then promoted this resolution within the various regional caucuses. As a result, by the time the resolution was tabled in the Fifth Committee, 71 countries (including Canada) had agreed to be co-sponsors, and speedy approval by the end of October was assured.

Budget Estimates for 1967

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly approved a gross budget for 1967 of \$130.3 million (an increase of about 7.6 per cent over the revised 1966 appropriations), income estimates of \$21.6 million and net expenditures of \$108.7 million. The 1967 budget contains a new Section 21, which appropriates \$5.7 million for the 1967 costs of the newly-established United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).¹ In its consideration of individual sections of the budget, the Fifth Committee in all cases accepted the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). As in 1965, the Soviet-bloc countries abstained in the vote on the resolution approving the 1967 appropriations, and Albania was the only country to cast a negative vote.

The Communist countries, reiterating their oft-stated position that only the Security Council might authorize peacekeeping activities, continued to vote against the inclusion of certain appropriations in the United Nations regular budget (for service charges on the UN bond issue, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), the Korean Cemetery, the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)). With Hungary, Poland and Romania abstaining, the Communist countries voted against the inclusion of Part V (technical assistance) in the regular budget, in accordance with their view that all such programmes should be financed by voluntary contributions rather than by assessment and that not enough technicians from Communist countries were being employed in these programmes.

The budget estimates contain an appropriation of \$8.7 million to pay the annual amortization and interest charges to the countries which purchased UN bonds in 1961 to help the organization out of the financial difficulties caused by the failure of certain countries to pay their share of the costs of peacekeeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo. As the money raised by the sale of bonds had been used to pay for peace-keeping,

¹ See Chapter III.

Argentina, Brazil, India and Nigeria introduced a resolution which would have taken the bond account out of the regular budget and placed it in a special account to be financed by a special peacekeeping scale granting substantial reductions to the developing countries. This resolution was finally withdrawn after the Western countries, which are the principal bondholders, argued that such a change in the terms of repayment of the bonds would be a breach of contract with governments which had purchased bonds in good faith under specific terms. The Fifth Committee decided to postpone further discussion of this subject until the twenty-second session.

UNEF Cost Estimates for 1967

Again this year, Canada formulated and piloted through the Fifth Committee and plenary a resolution appropriating funds (\$14 million for 1967) for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF). The resolution apportioned costs between member states according to the same formula as last year, with the developing countries paying about 5 per cent and the developed countries paying the remainder (with each developed country paying an additional 25 per cent of its apportionment to make up for the shortfall caused by the refusal of certain countries to pay their share). It was possible to attract wider support for the resolution than in 1965 by securing the co-sponsorship of a representative group, including all the troop-contributors except India (which nevertheless supported the resolution), and by enlisting the support of countries which had voted against or abstained in 1965. As a result, a number of countries changed their votes from abstention to affirmative votes and, most significantly, Argentina, Mexico and Colombia, which had voted against it in 1965, abstained in 1966, thus isolating the negative votes of the Soviet bloc. Other factors contributing to the successful result were the facts that the resolution contained no innovations, that last year's resolution had been relatively effective in raising funds, and that UNEF's presence remained necessary.

Pattern of Conferences for 1967

In addition to approving the United Nations programme of conferences and meetings for 1967, the Fifth Committee took new steps to cope with the problem of the proliferation of meetings, conferences and documentation. New Zealand and Canada were co-authors of a resolution, which was approved unanimously, establishing (on a three-year experimental basis) a "Committee on Conferences" consisting of 15 member states. The establishment of such a committee had been endorsed by the Secretary-General and

the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). The main task of the new committee will be to draw up an annual schedule of conferences and meetings compatible with the resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the servicing of meetings and conferences.

Personnel Questions—Composition of the Secretariat

While most countries agreed that the Secretary-General had been making reasonable progress towards the goal of equitable geographical distribution of Secretariat posts among all member states, a number of developing and East European countries argued that this goal would not be attained unless their nationals could be made available to the United Nations on fixed-term rather than permanent contracts. The Secretary-General continued to maintain that the proportion of fixed-term contracts should be restricted to 25 per cent since “the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity” (mentioned in Article 101(3) of the UN Charter) in the international civil service could best be achieved by a career service with a high proportion of permanent contracts. Recognizing the difficulties of many developing countries in providing skilled nationals for long periods, the Assembly expressed the belief that “as a temporary measure . . . increased recruitment on the basis of fixed-term contracts, especially in the case of developing countries, might help to achieve a balanced geographical distribution” and, accordingly, invited the Secretary-General “to give preference to candidates from inadequately represented countries”. At the same time, the Assembly recognized “the need for a large proportion of permanent contracts and fixed-term contracts of longer duration”.

In a separate resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General “to study the methods which should be used to ensure a more equitable use of the working languages (English, French and Spanish) of the organization and a better balance among those languages in the recruitment of staff at all levels . . .”. This resolution was prompted by the possibility that lack of facility in English had been hindering the recruitment of French-speaking Africans.

Other Items

The Fifth Committee also, *inter alia*, approved the UN financial reports and accounts for 1965 and the supplementary budget estimates for 1966; held elections to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary financial bodies; considered and approved the report of the UN Committee on Contributions

(which reviews the assessments of member states to the UN regular budget); considered the Advisory Committee's report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the UN with the Specialized Agencies; approved amendments to the regulations of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund; and considered the Secretary-General's report on the operations of the UN International School in New York.

Sixth Committee

*Principles of Friendly Relations*¹

Since 1962 the Assembly has been involved in trying to develop and codify certain basic legal principles bearing on international co-operation. By 1966 a Special Committee had agreed on the formulation of two of the seven principles selected. The first two weeks of the general debate on this item² were devoted to a discussion of the report of the New York meeting of the Special Committee on Friendly Relations, including statements chiefly on the five principles not agreed on by the Special Committee. As in past debates on this item, most delegates confined themselves to general observations and there again proved to be a difference of opinion on how to formulate these principles and what these formulations should contain. Although it was readily accepted that the Special Committee would have to meet again to complete its work, delegates argued about the legal status of General Assembly Resolution 2131(XX), relating to non-intervention—whether the Special Committee should again be advised to achieve consensus on its formulation of each remaining principle, whether it should be instructed to continue where it left off at New York or, alternatively, should be allowed to reopen general discussion of the two principles on which agreement had been reached at the New York sessions and, finally, whether its efforts should be directed towards the form of a draft declaration to be adopted by the General Assembly.

As mentioned, the main issue was not whether the Special Committee should be authorized to meet again but what instructions should be given to it. A draft resolution sponsored by 33 countries, including many Latin

¹ The full title of this item was "Consideration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations:

A. Report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.

B. Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding."

² See Page 22 for a report on the related item on Inadmissibility of Intervention.

American and non-aligned countries, was first tabled. This resolution, in addition to asking the Special Committee to complete the formulation of five of the seven principles referred to it and requesting the Special Committee to submit to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly a draft declaration on the seven principles, expressed the conviction of the need to achieve "as much general agreement as possible" in the process of the elaboration of the seven principles of international law set forth in a resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1962. It also took note of the decision of the 1966 Special Committee that, with regard to the principle of non-intervention, the Special Committee would abide by General Assembly Resolution 2131 (XX) of December 21, 1965. This resolution was followed rapidly by amendments sponsored by eight countries, including Canada, in order to re-establish the consensus rule and to allow the Special Committee to discuss substantively the contents of Resolution 2131 (XX) so as to help it to reach agreement on the legal formulation of the principle of non-intervention. After extensive negotiations between representatives of sponsors of the resolution and representatives of the Western sponsors of the amendments, the sponsors of the resolution finally agreed that the Special Committee should try to achieve general agreement in the elaboration of the principles. But on the question of the status of Resolution 2131 (XX) no compromise was reached. The revised draft resolution and the revised amendment were put to vote. The amendment was first defeated 18 in favour (Canada) and 54 opposed, with 12 abstentions. Then the resolution was adopted with 83 in favour (Canada) and none opposed, with two abstentions (the U.S.A. and France). In the General Assembly, voting on that resolution was 85 in favour (Canada), none opposed, with two abstentions (France and the U.S.A.).

The initiative of the Netherlands on fact-finding was discussed briefly by the Sixth Committee during the general debate. This resolution, sponsored by 13 countries, was substantially revised after negotiations with the Communist sponsors of amendments and was subsequently adopted unanimously in the Sixth Committee and in the General Assembly. The resolution invites member states to submit in writing to the Secretary-General before August 1, 1967, any views or further views they may have on the subject.

Reports of the International Law Commission

The debate on this item, with a few exceptions, was non-controversial in its nature and concentrated on the legal and administrative questions at issue. The second part of the seventeenth session of the ILC, held early in 1966 in Monaco, was mainly devoted to the law of treaties. The Commission re-examined in the light of the comments of governments Articles 30 to 50 of

the draft articles. It decided to defer a decision on Article 40 until the eighteenth session. The Commission adopted, in all, revised texts of 19 articles. It also decided to devote its next session to the consideration of the law of treaties and to the draft articles on special missions. At the beginning of the regular eighteenth session, held in Geneva in the summer of 1966, it became apparent that consideration of the law of treaties would take up almost the whole of that session. As the Commission was anxious to complete its study of the draft articles on that subject during its eighteenth session, it decided to give priority to that topic and to devote only a limited amount of time to consideration of the draft articles on special missions. The draft articles on the law of treaties, as finally adopted by the ILC at the session, consist of 75 articles.

During its eighteenth session, the ILC recommended "that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the Commission's draft articles on the Law of Treaties and to conclude a convention on that subject". Taking into account the previous codification conferences, the Sixth Committee studied the following problems raised by such a conference:

- 1) The date and the place of the conference;
- 2) the question as to whether the conference, when dealing with the draft articles in the committee stage, should meet in a single committee of the whole or in two committees of the whole;
- 3) the estimated duration of the conference and the question as to whether it should take place in one or two stages;
- 4) the controversial question of which states should be invited to such a conference.

After a vote, it was decided in the Sixth Committee:

- 1) That the Secretary-General should convoke, at Geneva or at any other suitable place for which an invitation is received by the Secretary-General before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the first session of the proposed conference early in 1968 and the second session early in 1969;
- 2) that there would be only one committee of the whole;
- 3) that only states members of the United Nations, states members of the Specialized Agencies, states parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and states that the General Assembly decided specially to invite should be invited to participate in the conference.

The Sixth Committee recommended also that the International Law Commission should concentrate during its 1967 session on special missions, so as to draw up the draft articles on that subject in a form suitable for embodiment in a single convention. It was also in agreement that the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the ILC in 1967 should include items on succession of states and governments, state responsibility and relations between states and intergovernmental organizations. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Sixth Committee and also achieved unanimous adoption in plenary.

During the debate, the less-developed nations in particular showed great enthusiasm for the seminar on international law which had been organized in Geneva by the European Office of the United Nations at the time of the seventeenth session of the ILC and supported the idea of more such seminars, with a greater participation from the newer countries.

Progressive Development of the Law of International Trade

Hungary proposed this item for the agenda of the Sixth Committee for the nineteenth session and resubmitted it at the twentieth session. The General Assembly then decided unanimously to include the item on the agenda of its twenty-first session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the twenty-first session a comprehensive report on the matter. It was that report of the Secretary-General (including comments by the secretariats of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, and a text of a resolution on this subject recently adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce) which was the subject of debate in the Sixth Committee at the twenty-first session, along with a draft resolution on the matter sponsored by 35 states. This resolution favoured the establishment of a United Nations Commission on the Law of International Trade, which would have for its object the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade; the text of the draft resolution as introduced to that effect by one of the co-sponsors was not complete, in that the co-sponsors had not reached agreement on certain points, preferring to leave these for the Sixth Committee to decide. These points included the place of meeting of the Commission, the number and the distribution of the seats on the Commission, and the date of the first elections of the members of the Commission. After informal agreement on these matters was reached, a revised text of the 35-power draft resolution was introduced, which was thereafter approved by 75 in favour (Canada) to none opposed, with no abstentions. It also achieved unanimous support in the General Assembly.

According to the resolution, the United Nations Commission on International Trade (UNCITRAL) shall consist of 29 states (seven from African states, five from Asia, four from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and eight from the Western European and other groups of states). The first election to the Commission will be held at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. The Commission, which will normally hold one regular session a year, is to meet alternately at the United Nations headquarters in New York and at the United Nations office at Geneva.

Right of Asylum

A draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, consisting of a preamble and five articles, was prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1960. It dealt with territorial asylum—not diplomatic asylum. Subsequent consideration of the draft Declaration by the Third Committee resulted in the revision by that Committee of the preamble and Article 1. However, at the eighteenth session, further debate on this item by the Third Committee had to be postponed because of lack of time and, after several complaints by member states against the slow progress being made on this item, the General Assembly in 1965 allocated it to the Sixth Committee. It was not, however, discussed at length at the twentieth session.

At the twenty-first session, delegates debated the substance of previous work done on the draft Declaration, either by the Commission on Human Rights or by the Third Committee, and commented on the various amendments proposed by certain countries. A working group of 20 members was established whose task was to prepare the revised draft Declaration on the right of territorial asylum. The working group produced a report containing a complete draft of the Declaration. A short draft resolution (submitted by Iraq, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania), inviting governments to consider the draft Declaration contained in the report of the working group with a view to the adoption of a Declaration during the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, was submitted. The Committee adopted unanimously this draft resolution, which also received unanimous support in plenary.

Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

At the twenty-first session, the Sixth Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General on particular ways in which member states could be helped, both through the United Nations system and otherwise, to establish

programmes of technical assistance relating to activities in the field of international law, together with a draft resolution authorizing, among other things, the Secretary-General to carry out, in 1967, the activities specified in his report.

At the outset of the debate, the chairman of the Sixth Committee informed members that he had referred the item to the Chairman of the Second Committee in order to have the benefit of that Committee's comments on the technical assistance aspects of the proposed programme. As the United Nations was awaiting the decision of UNESCO's General Conference, then sitting in Paris, on the question of UNESCO participation (financial and otherwise) in the regional training and refresher course proposed to be held in Tanzania in 1967 under the joint auspices of United Nations and UNESCO, the chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its discussion only for two meetings but return to the item later in December. During the next two meetings, delegates commented on the Secretary-General's report and suggested a few minor changes in the resolution. It soon appeared that there was a wide consensus as to the value of the programme set out in the report, and on the resolution tabled in the Committee, although a number of Western delegations, including Canada's, were opposed in principle to including part of the programme as an additional item in the United Nations regular budget. When word had been received from UNESCO that it would join with the United Nations in sponsoring and financing a regional course to be held in Tanzania in 1967, the Sixth Committee met to conclude this item. Considering the strong negative position Canada had adopted in 1965 in regard to the addition of new items of this kind to the regular budget of the United Nations, the Canadian representative spoke briefly, stressing that Canada remained opposed in principle to the proliferation of such items as new chapters in the regular budget, and that it was hoped that within the next few years it might prove possible, as a result of a combination of voluntary offers and financing through other UN bodies, to drop this item from the regular budget. In the Sixth Committee, the draft resolution was approved with 73 in favour (Canada) and none opposed, with no abstentions, and in plenary it also achieved unanimous support.

III

SPECIAL BODIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Over the years, the General Assembly has created certain bodies and organs with special assignments in the economic, social and humanitarian fields. One of these which continues to attract particular attention is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), established in 1964 at the Assembly "to promote international trade especially with a view to accelerating economic development...". It reports to the General Assembly and its expenses are borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. A new organ, juridically and organizationally similar to UNCTAD, was established by the Assembly in 1966. This is the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which is also designed to help in accelerating economic development in a specific area—industry.

While very different in purpose, size and character, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) were all created by the Assembly. Their budgetary arrangements vary, but in general their programmes are financed by voluntary contributions separate from the United Nations budget. All work closely with the United Nations itself and with the intergovernmental agencies in completing projects undertaken to fulfill their individual objectives.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

In 1965, the twentieth session of the General Assembly decided to establish a new organization known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in response to the need for intensified United Nations action to accelerate the industrialization of the less-developed countries. UNIDO was envisaged as a new, semi-autonomous organization which eventually would replace the existing UN Centre for Industrial Development. An *ad hoc* committee was established by the Assembly to make recommendations on the structure and functions of this new organization.

This committee submitted a report which was considered by the Committee for Industrial Development in the spring of 1966, by the Economic and Social Council in the summer and by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in the autumn. The Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution concerning UNIDO's structure and functions, and declared that the new organization was to come into existence on January 1, 1967. UNIDO will have a status similar to that of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Its principal organ will be a 45-member Industrial Development Board, and its main purpose will be to assist, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. UNIDO's administrative costs will be met from the regular budget of the United Nations, while its operational programmes will be financed from voluntary contributions and through participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The General Assembly also decided that the headquarters of UNIDO should be established in Vienna in 1967. The Secretary-General nominated the Commissioner for Industrial Development, Mr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman, as the first Executive-Director of UNIDO, and the General Assembly unanimously confirmed his appointment. Finally, the Assembly called for the convening in Athens in November 1967 of an International Symposium on Industrial Development to explore, on a global basis, the problems of accelerating industrial growth in developing countries and to search for effective solutions to these problems. The Symposium, to be attended by representatives of member nations and various international organizations, is to be convened under the auspices of UNIDO and is the first major task assigned this new organization.

During the deliberation in various forums on the structure and functions of UNIDO, Canada made clear that it intended to join other members of the United Nations in trying to make the new organization a creative and effective instrument for sustained industrial advancement in the developing world. It is the Canadian view that the work of the new organization will be most fruitful if it concentrates on the definition and solution of specific industrial problems in particular countries and regions rather than on abstract studies and research. Canada has also stressed the need for intimate co-operation among UNIDO, the United Nations Development Programme and the Specialized Agencies, including the World Bank Group. To give effect to its purpose of contributing to the growth of an effective organization, Canada sought, and obtained, election to the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term expiring January 1, 1970.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

After its first meeting in 1964, UNCTAD was established as an organ of the Assembly to provide a central and continuing forum for the examination of trade and related development policy issues affecting the economic growth of developing countries. UNCTAD is composed of all members of the United Nations. Its mandate, essentially consultative in character, covers the spectrum of international efforts to promote economic development. It is inspired particularly by the recognition that this depends as much on the expansion of the trading opportunities open to the developing countries as on the transfer of resources in the form of aid; and that the two, aid and trade, are fundamental and interrelated elements in the development process. The organization's headquarters are situated in Geneva, where its Secretariat is led by the distinguished Argentinian economist, Dr. Raoul Prebisch. UNCTAD's expenses are borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

The permanent executive organ of UNCTAD consists of a 55-member Trade and Development Board which normally meets twice a year to review and direct the organization's work programme between sessions of the Conference itself. Reporting to the Board are the four principal functional committees established to pursue UNCTAD's activities in the fields of manufactures, commodities, invisibles and financing, and shipping. At the present time Canada is a member both of the Board and of each of these four main committees.

The task of establishing UNCTAD's organizational structure and formulating its work programme was largely completed in the previous year. In 1966, therefore, UNCTAD was able to take its place as a major international body for the discussion of the wide range of proposals in the various fields which its responsibilities embrace. As regards manufactures, attention focused during the year on proposals to remove tariff and non-tariff obstacles affecting the trade interests of developing countries, including the question of possible new preferential arrangements. With regard to shipping, work proceeded on such matters as the level and structure of freight-rates, port improvement and the adequacy of shipping services. With respect to financing, discussion in UNCTAD has been directed to the volume, terms and conditions of the flow of resources from the developed to the developing countries in the light of the recommendations on these subjects adopted at the First Conference. A group of experts also pursued further the study of a scheme, elaborated with the help of the IBRD, which would involve the extension of supplementary financing in cases where a developing country's export earnings fell short of reasonable expectations and thus jeopardized the implementation of its domestic development programme.

During the year the need to create improved and stable market conditions for primary commodities, of such importance to so many developing countries, continued to engage UNCTAD's attention. Work on various commodity problems proceeded both within the structure of UNCTAD itself and in special meetings convened under UNCTAD auspices. Canada participated in the Cocoa Conference in May from which an encouraging measure of agreement emerged; it is hoped that it will result in the successful conclusion of an international agreement on this commodity. Canada also took an active part in preparatory meetings designed to prepare the ground for reconvening a conference to negotiate an effective International Sugar Agreement.

The twenty-first session of the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions relating to UNCTAD. Of particular significance among these was the decision to convene the second session of the UNCTAD in New Delhi from February 1 to March 25, 1968. The Assembly expressed the hope that the preparation for this session of the Conference would "result in new and determined efforts on the part of all states . . . to achieve substantial progress both in the implementation and in the further elaboration of international policy for development". In addition, the Assembly endorsed a decision taken at the fourth meeting of the Trade and Development Board in September 1966 to associate UNCTAD with technical assistance activities in the trade sphere conducted through the United Nations system. To ensure that UNCTAD's contribution to technical assistance activities in this area is co-ordinated with the work of other United Nations agencies, this decision provided that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD be a member of the Inter-agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) marked its twentieth anniversary in 1966. Since the inception of the organization, the Government of Canada has contributed nearly \$20 million and, with the exception of the period 1958-1961, has been a member of the 30-nation Executive Board. In 1966, the Canadian representative was the chairman of the Board.

UNICEF was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide emergency relief to the children in war-ravaged Europe. With recovery on that continent assured, UNICEF was given a new mandate to provide long-term assistance to ameliorate the conditions for children in the developing countries of the world. This assistance is designed to improve conditions for children in such spheres as health, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training. Assistance is granted at the request of governments,

which must contribute to each project an amount at least equal to the funds supplied by UNICEF, thereby creating the basis for the continuation of the project after UNICEF aid is terminated.

Meeting for the first time on the African continent, the Executive Board held its 1966 annual session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A budget of \$38.2 million was approved, with aid going to 224 projects in 120 countries. While the larger part of this assistance continued to be devoted to health and nutritional projects, an increasing amount of aid was allocated to projects which had as an important element the training of personnel in the health, nutrition, education and social service fields. The Board deferred a decision on aid to family-planning projects. In addition to the \$38.2 million approved at the Executive Board meeting, a further \$1.4 million was subsequently allocated to provide emergency assistance to India in response to famine conditions in certain parts of that country.

In conjunction with the Board meeting, a special three-day seminar was held on the needs of African children and how they could best be reflected in national development plans. Particular attention was given to the future role of children in the economic and social development of their countries. Earlier in the year, a similar conference was convened in Bangkok, Thailand, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for the Far East and the Asian Institute for Economic Development.

The UNICEF programme is financed entirely from voluntary contributions, both from governments and private sources. The Canadian National Committee, through its sale of greeting cards and the Hallowe'en campaign, raised over \$900,000 in 1966. The Government of Canada, in addition to making its regular annual contribution of \$1 million, made a special grant of \$100,000 to UNICEF on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary as a memorial to the children who had died so tragically during the year at Dorion, Quebec, and Aberfan, Wales. In 1966 Canada was the sixth largest contributor to UNICEF.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides care, either under its mandate or through its good offices, for refugees made homeless as a result of wars and other conflicts. The refugee situation in Africa dominated the work of the Office of the UNHCR throughout 1966. More than three-quarters of the new refugees of concern to UNHCR live in Africa, where displaced persons now number about 750,000. Results achieved in Africa have been encouraging, since some 190,000 refugees are now living in settlements established with the help

of UNHCR funds. This result is due to the concerted efforts of the countries of asylum and to the increasing co-operation between the UNHCR and other members of the United Nations system, such as the FAO, UNESCO and the World Food Programme.

Fifty-two governments contributed amounts totalling \$3,124,000 toward the financing of the UNHCR programme for 1966; private contributions amounted to \$195,000. A gap still remains, however, between the requirements of the UNHCR programme and governmental contributions towards its financing. Noting with concern this financial crisis, partly due to the African situation, the General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, invited member states and members of the Specialized Agencies to give their full support to the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian work.

On December 12 and 13, 1966, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the High Commissioner for Refugees, visited Canada. In the course of his visit, the High Commissioner had discussions with Government Ministers and officials on matters of common interest to Canada and his Office. Prince Sadruddin thanked Canada for its 1966 contribution, which amounted to \$350,000 (Cdn) and made Canada the fourth-largest contributor to the Office. He also explained the problem of refugees in Europe, Asia, Latin America and, more particularly, Africa, where half the \$4.2 million budget of the Office was spent.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which was established by the Assembly in 1949, has functioned to assist Palestine Arabs who became refugees as a result of hostilities in Palestine in 1948. It is a special non-political organization, which, in co-operation with "host governments" (in 1966, these were Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic), provides basic rations, shelter, health and welfare services, as well as education and training, for many of the refugees. There were 1,308,837 refugees registered with the Agency on April 1, 1966. This marked an increase of 36,657 over the previous year.

During 1965-66, UNRWA maintained its established relief and health services for needy refugees and continued to carry out its programmes of general and higher education and vocational and technical training for young refugees. However, in his annual report to the General Assembly¹, the UNRWA Commissioner General pointed out that the Agency was in a

serious financial situation and warned that a curtailment of the Agency's assistance might ensue if sufficient funds were not made available. Throughout the year Canada placed particular emphasis on the necessity of providing UNRWA with sufficient means to continue functioning adequately. To this end, Canada again contributed \$500,000 (Cdn) in cash and \$700,000 (Cdn) in food aid to the Agency during the year—the fourth-largest contribution received by UNRWA.

IV

THE COUNCILS, THE COURT AND THE SECRETARIAT

Security Council

Nineteen sixty-six was the Security Council's first year of operation with the expanded membership of 15 instead of 11 decided upon at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. The permanent members, whose concurrence¹ is required for non-procedural decisions, are the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Britain, France and China. Non-permanent members of the Council in 1966 were Jordan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Uganda and Uruguay, whose terms ended on December 31, 1966, and Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Mali and Nigeria, which continue to serve in 1967. On November 11, 1966, the General Assembly elected Canada, with Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia and India, to the Council for 1967-68. Canada last served on the Council in 1958-59.

There was no change in the functions of the Council, which continues to be the UN organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security; these functions are divided mainly between the pacific settlement of disputes and action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

The Security Council held 70 meetings in 1966 compared to 81 meetings in 1965. Almost half the meetings (28) were devoted to the question of Palestine (complaints by Syria, Israel and Jordan regarding border incidents). Rhodesia was discussed at 18 meetings.

Vietnam

During 1966, there was no abatement of the dangerous tensions flowing from the continuing war in Vietnam but, despite world-wide concern, the members of the Security Council were unable to find a basis for dealing with the problem.

¹ With the expansion of the Council, decisions require nine affirmative votes, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members on non-procedural questions.

At the end of January, the permanent representative of the United States wrote to the President of the Security Council requesting the Council to devote its most vigorous endeavours and its immense prestige to finding a prompt solution to the conflict. He affirmed that his country was not interested in a continuing military presence in Vietnam and was prepared for unconditional negotiations based on the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962.

He submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would call for "immediate discussions without pre-conditions . . . among the appropriate interested governments to arrange a conference looking towards the application of the Geneva Accords". The Council would also recommend cessation of hostilities and offer to "assist in achieving the purposes of this resolution by all appropriate means including the provision of arbitrators or mediators".

The Soviet representative called the United States resolution a diversionary tactic to cover American plans for expanding the war. France objected to the involvement of the Security Council because all parties to the dispute could not appear before the United Nations on the same footing. Britain and China supported the United States. Opinion among the non-permanent members was divided. The Council voted nine to two to adopt the agenda, but France, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda abstained and the Council adjourned for private consideration of the matter.

Following the adjournment, the President of the Council (Akira Matsui of Japan) reported in a letter to the members and to the Secretary-General that there was no agreement as to whether further consideration of Vietnam by the Council would be useful. Some members of the Council had not been willing to participate in informal consultations on the subject. This letter aroused protests from France, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Mali, which felt that the President of the Council had not been empowered to report the views of Council members.

India-Pakistan

On February 26, the Security Council was informed by the Secretary-General that India and Pakistan had completed the withdrawal of their troops to positions held before August 5, 1965, in conformity with the Tashkent Declaration of January 10 and with the withdrawal provisions of the Security Council resolutions of September 4, 6 and 20, 1965.⁽¹⁾ The task of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission had been successfully completed

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations 1965*, Page 58.

and the mission was to be disbanded by the end of March. UNIPOM was commanded by a Canadian, Major-General Bruce Macdonald. Twelve Canadian officers formed part of the 90-man mission.

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan of just over 40 men continued its task of patrolling the cease-fire line in Kashmir as it has done since its establishment in 1949. Canadian participation in UNMOGIP had been expanded in September 1965 to help deal with the emergency, but during 1966 the Canadian complement was gradually reduced to its normal strength of nine officers and an eight-man detachment from the Royal Canadian Air Force to operate one RCAF *Caribou* aircraft.

Cyprus

The Security Council renewed the mandate of the UN Force in Cyprus on three separate occasions during the year.

In March, the Secretary-General reported that the parties concerned had shown little will to intensify their efforts towards a mutual accommodation although the military situation remained calm and the cease-fire continued to be observed. He said the continued functioning of UNFICYP was indispensable, however, if this calm was to be maintained. It had proved possible to reduce the strength of the force to about 5,000 officers and men. Problems of financing continued to be acute and a deficit remained of about \$5 million. On March 16, after urging the parties concerned "to act with the utmost restraint and to make determined efforts with a view to achieving the objectives of the Security Council", the Council extended the mandate of the force for another three months.

In June, the Secretary-General again reported that UNFICYP's continued presence was indispensable and recommended extension of the mandate for a further period of six months. Conditions in Cyprus, he said, underscored the maxim that peace-keeping was a means and not an end. It could only be a first step towards a peaceful settlement. Efforts at the highest level might have to be undertaken if this settlement was to be reached. He expressed hope that the decision of the Governments of Greece and Turkey to hold bilateral talks on Cyprus would contribute to a peaceful settlement. He again reported that the financial situation was unsatisfactory and criticized the method of raising money by voluntary contributions as inadequate. On June 16, the Council extended the mandate of the force for six months "in the firm hope that by the end of this period substantial progress towards a solution will have been achieved so as to render possible a withdrawal or a substantial reduction of the force".

This hope was not fulfilled. In December, the Secretary-General observed that there had been "little significant change" in Cyprus. The situation remained one in which, were it not for the presence of UNFICYP, several incidents could have developed into serious fighting. Normalization of conditions on the island had not been achieved because of the deadlock over what the ultimate settlement was to be, although some progress had been made. The dialogue between Greece and Turkey on this subject had continued but there was no information as to what results might be expected. While these talks continued, UN efforts to find a settlement would be suspended temporarily. Further reductions in the strength of UNFICYP were not feasible (its total strength, including police, at the beginning of December was just over 4,600). The amount of the voluntary contributions pledged by 44 states up to that time totalled just over \$55 million but there remained a deficit of about \$4 million. The Council agreed to extend the mandate for another six months "in the expectation that sufficient progress towards a solution by then will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the force".

During the year, the Canadian contingent in the force was reduced from just under 1,000 men to about 870 men, drawn from the Second Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada and the Reconnaissance Squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons and subsequently from the First Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment and the Reconnaissance Squadron, Fort Garry Horse.

The Canadian contingent was responsible for the Kyrenia district in the north-central sector of Cyprus (an area of about 550 square miles of the 3,572 square miles which comprise the island). The main tasks of the Canadian contingent included patrolling, reconnaissance, maintaining outposts and operating a twice-daily convoy for Greek-Cypriots through the Turkish-Cypriot enclave from Nicosia to Kyrenia and return. To maintain these troops in Cyprus, Canada absorbed approximately \$2.9 million of the cost.

Rhodesia

On April 7, the British representative informed the Council that an oil-tanker had arrived at the Mozambique port of Beira, and that substantial supplies of oil were likely to reach Rhodesia in contravention of the oil embargo recommended in the Security Council resolution of November 20, 1965. Britain introduced a resolution which sought the approval of the Security Council to use force if necessary to stop the arrival of other tankers at Beira. The resolution also called on Portugal to prevent oil from reaching Rhodesia, and

on all states to ensure the diversion of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil to Beira which was destined for Rhodesia. The resolution was adopted on April 9 by a vote of ten to none, with five abstentions, after the defeat of amendments introduced by African members which were designed to broaden and strengthen its terms.

In the following month, the Security Council held several meetings at the request of the African states. A resolution sponsored by Mali, Nigeria and Uganda, which called upon all states to apply economic sanctions and on Britain to use force, failed to obtain the necessary votes. Most members of the Council preferred that the current non-mandatory sanctions should be given more time to work.

In December, there were negotiations between Britain and the illegal régime, but no agreement was reached. In accordance with an undertaking given at the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London in September, Britain introduced a resolution in the Security Council on December 5 calling for selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. The resolution was based on Chapter VII of the Charter and provided that all states should forbid the import from Rhodesia of asbestos, pig-iron, chrome, copper, sugar, tobacco, hides and skins, meat and meat products, as well as the export to Rhodesia of arms, military equipment, oil and oil products, motor vehicles, aircraft and related parts. Mali, Nigeria and Uganda proposed a number of amendments, a few of which were approved, including one calling for a mandatory oil sanction. With the support of the three other Commonwealth members, the Security Council passed the amended resolution on December 16 by a vote of 11 to none, with four abstentions.

Throughout the year, Canada acted with other members of the Commonwealth and through Commonwealth institutions in support of the British policy of ending the illegal situation by non-military means. In accord also with the basic Canadian policy of strong support for the UN in serious situations of this kind, Canadian economic measures have been taken in compliance with the non-mandatory Security Council resolution of November 20, 1965, and now with the mandatory Security Council resolution of December 16, 1966. Canada had embargoed all trade with Rhodesia banned in the December 16 resolution since February 1966. Activities by Canadian citizens, ships and aircraft, outside as well as inside Canada, contravening the trade ban in the December 16 resolution were also made illegal in Canada's UN Rhodesia regulations adopted on February 21, 1967. The new regulations were adopted under the authority provided by the UN Act of 1947, which was designed to permit Canada to comply with mandatory Security Council resolutions based on Article 41 of the Charter.

The Middle East

On July 25, the Security Council met to consider mutual complaints of aggression by Israel and Syria. Israel charged Syria with repeated acts of aggression committed by its armed forces and by armed sabotage groups operating against Israel from Syrian territory. Syria complained about an Israeli air attack in the area of its Jordan River development project and denied that it could be held responsible for infiltration into Israel. The Council requested Lieutenant-General Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to investigate. (The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO—is the military observer group set up in 1949, consisting of personnel from several member nations, to observe and maintain the cease-fire in Palestine. In 1966, Canada maintained a representation of 20 officers.)

On July 29, Mali and Jordan presented a draft resolution condemning the Israeli action; it was not passed, since only six members supported it (with nine abstentions) when it was put to a vote on August 3.

The Security Council met on October 14 to consider an Israeli complaint regarding acts of sabotage and armed infiltration from Syria into Israel. Israel claimed that recent acts of terrorism in Israel formed a pattern of guerilla activity planned in Syria and supported by the Syrian authorities. Syria rejected the accusations as groundless.

Following an inspection by UNTSO of the demilitarized zone and defensive areas, General Bull reported that Israel and Syria had both violated the General Armistice Agreement, and that military personnel and weapons of both countries had been sighted in the demilitarized zone. In addition, he reported an increase in the number of tank positions and defensive fortification complexes in the defensive area on the Syrian side.

A draft resolution reminding Syria of its obligation to prevent the use of its territory as a base of operation for acts contrary to the Armistice Agreement and calling upon both parties to adhere to the Armistice Agreement and to co-operate with the UN machinery in the area was proposed by Britain and the United States but was not put to a vote. A second draft resolution sponsored by six non-permanent members (Argentina, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda), inviting Syria to strengthen its measures for preventing such incidents and Israel to co-operate fully with the Israel/Syria Mixed Armistice Commission, was not adopted because the U.S.S.R., a permanent member, voted against it with Jordan, Mali and Bulgaria.

Later in November, the Government of Jordan requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider its complaint regarding an Israeli attack on a Jordanian village (Samu) south of Hebron. Israel claimed the

raid was made after an Israeli army vehicle had been blown up by a landmine while on patrol, and that this sabotage attack was one incident in a pattern of organized sabotage.

On November 25, the Council adopted a resolution censuring Israel for its large-scale military action and deploring the loss of life and heavy property damage. It emphasized that "actions of military reprisal cannot be tolerated and that if they are repeated, the Security Council will have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts". Every member of the Council voted for the resolution except New Zealand, which abstained.

South Arabia

The Security Council met several times in August at Britain's request to consider its complaint that on July 30, 1966, jet aircraft, flying from the Yemen but believed by Britain to belong to the United Arab Republic, had strafed the town of Nuqub in the Federation of South Arabia. The British representative claimed that this was not the first attack by aircraft from Yemen.

The representative of the United Arab Republic denied that any of his country's aircraft had undertaken any such operation in that area, and declared that no planes of the Arab-Yemeni Joint Command had been airborne on July 30.

The representative of New Zealand suggested that, since the facts of the incident were in dispute, the Secretary-General be asked to arrange for an immediate impartial investigation of the incident by a United Nations team. A New Zealand draft resolution embodying this suggestion did not come to a vote. Following consultations, the President of the Security Council on August 16 read an agreed statement in which he noted that the facts of the incident were contested, asked the parties concerned to contribute in lessening tension, and invited the Secretary-General to continue his good offices in an endeavour to settle the outstanding question in agreement with the parties concerned.

Congo

In September 1966, the Democratic Republic of the Congo complained to the Security Council that Portugal was using its African territories as a base of operations for mercenaries to overthrow the legitimate authorities of the Congo. It claimed that, if this "aggression" continued, it would consider itself at war with Portugal.

The Portuguese representative denied that there were mercenary camps or war materials in Angola intended to disturb the peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On October 14, the Council adopted a resolution sponsored by Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda urging the Government of Portugal, in view of Portugal's statement "that there are no mercenaries in Angola, nor camps nor war material meant to disturb the peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo", not to allow foreign mercenaries to use the territory as a base of operations for interfering in the domestic affairs of the Congo. France, New Zealand, Britain and the United States refrained from voting on this paragraph, but voted in favour of the subsequent paragraph calling on all states to desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo. The resolution was unanimously adopted (except for the four abstentions on the operative paragraph mentioned above).

Secretary-General

On September 1, the Secretary-General announced his intention of retiring when his five-year term expired. In response to widespread appeals, he agreed, however, to serve until the end of the year.

On September 29, the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's agreement to remain and, in order to express further its confidence in him, agreed that, "if U Thant should express willingness to serve another term as the Secretary-General, it would fully meet the desires of the Council".

On December 2, the General Assembly, on the advice of the Security Council, unanimously appointed U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for another term of office ending on December 31, 1971.

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), which usually meets four times a year, is an executive body with three major responsibilities: to act as governing body for the activities of the United Nations itself in the economic, social and human rights fields; to ensure the co-ordination of the work in these same areas of the entire United Nations system of organizations (the United Nations itself and the 14 affiliated Specialized Agencies); and to provide a major forum for the discussion of broad issues of international economic and social policy. In the sphere of international economic and social co-operation, ECOSOC plays a role rough-

ly equivalent to that of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security. Like the Security Council's, ECOSOC's membership was enlarged by Charter amendment in 1965 and it met for the first time in 1966 as a 27-member body, representative of all major segments of opinion and geography in the United Nations. In 1966 Canada served the second year of its fourth three-year term on the Council.

Tewfik Bouattoura, Algeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, was elected President for the year. Major sessions of the Council were held in New York (February 23—March 8) and Geneva (July 5—August 5), much briefer resumed sessions taking place in New York in November and December. The year 1966 can be seen in retrospect as an active and varied one for the Council, in which it adjusted with little difficulty to its expanded and much more representative membership and steadily adapted its own methods and machinery to meet the altered needs of the world—particularly those of the developing countries—21 years after the founding of the United Nations. In each of the Council's three major areas of concern (the United Nations' own work programme, the co-ordination of inter-agency effort, and the formulation of international economic and social policy), significant advances were made.

Methods and Machinery

In concluding the review and reappraisal of its own role and functions which had begun in 1965, the Council re-confirmed unanimously its tripartite function, outlined above, and began the translation of theory into action by deciding to deal in future years with its separate tasks at separate sessions. Thus, in 1967, the work of the United Nations itself in the economic, social and human rights fields will be the exclusive preoccupation of the spring session; co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system and discussion of broad issues of international economic and social policy will be dealt with at the summer session. To bring the badly overcrowded calendar of related meetings under some sort of control and to permit more substantive work to get under way, the Council also agreed that, beginning in 1968, its expert subsidiaries, the Functional Commissions, would meet biennially instead of annually, with exceptions being made only for the Commissions on Human Rights, Social Development and Status of Women. Canada was a prime mover in many of these developments.

At the same time and in keeping with its own expansion, the Council enlarged the membership of all the Commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to accommodate the shifting pattern of United Nations membership. The Council also endorsed the Social Commis-

sion's reappraisal of its own role, agreed that the Commission had the twofold task of recommending general social policy and supervising the development assistance given by the United Nations in the social field, and renamed this expert body the Commission for Social Development.

To improve its own capacity to take effective decisions on the whole programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and on the development work of the United Nations family of organizations, the Council also overhauled its own Special Committee on Co-ordination and, in a resolution initiated by Canada, enlarged its size, stipulated expertise as a condition for membership, redefined its functions and renamed it the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). Related actions were further and more precise directives on the flood of documents coming before the Council, and the provision for an expanded secretariat for the inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which provides the Council with much of the analysis on which decisions on co-ordination and co-operation are based.

All these actions formed part of a general trend to consolidate the experience of ECOSOC's first 20 years of operation, to adjust the work of the Council, its affiliates and its subsidiaries to the new realities of the 1960s, and to rationalize the procedures and programmes which have multiplied throughout the international network in the course of two decades increasingly concerned with the problems of underdevelopment. They were, however, essentially housekeeping decisions; in its fields of substantive responsibility ECOSOC was no less active.

Work Programme of the United Nations in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields

The United Nations itself increasingly can be seen as an amorphous Specialized Agency, providing assistance and conducting research in a dozen or more sectors of economic and social development. Nearly two-thirds of the organization's \$100-million budget for 1966 and an additional \$37 million of voluntary funds¹ pledged for development were administered by the United Nations in fields as diverse as social development, statistics, narcotics control, industrial development, international trade and public administration. One of the new developments of 1966 was the intensive and continuing consideration given by ECOSOC to the Secretary-General's proposal to launch a five-year survey programme costing approximately \$10 million in

¹ This figure excludes the funds expended by UNICEF, UNHCR and UNITAR for specialized programmes, and relates only to general development assistance.

nine selected areas of resources development. Non-agricultural resources, of vital importance to developing countries anxious to industrialize, have been given comparatively little emphasis in the operational activities of the United Nations system. By the year's end, the proposal had been referred for analysis in depth to a number of specialist groups, who were to report back on the feasibility of achieving significant results in each of the nine sectors provisionally selected by the Secretary-General. Other Council decisions in the sphere of natural resources included the launching of studies in marine resources beyond the continental shelf and the authorization of further work on desalination.

In the area of industrial development, the increasing efforts being made by the United Nations to assist the industrialization of the developing countries were reflected in the creation by the General Assembly of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which, with its 45-member Industrial Development Board, replaced the earlier Centre for Industrial Development and ECOSOC's Committee for Industrial Development. In December ECOSOC decided that the forthcoming International Symposium on Industrial Development should take place in Athens in December 1967. In the field of housing, building and planning, the need for a comprehensive index of current information on environmental development accessible to the developing countries led to a decision in principle to establish a United Nations Documentation Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in New Delhi.

Acting on the recommendations of its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which works in consultation with the World Health Organization, ECOSOC authorized the creation of the International Narcotics Control Board recommended in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and the immediate establishment of a new *ad hoc* committee to study medical substances not yet under international control, notably barbiturates, amphetamines and LSD. The International Narcotics Control Board, whose members will be appointed by the Council at its 1967 spring session, will become operational in March 1968.

Two international conferences and planning for two international "years" were authorized by ECOSOC in 1966. The conference of social welfare ministers will meet in 1968 to prepare principles for social welfare programmes and related aspects of social development, to promote the training of social workers, and to recommend specific further action by the United Nations in the social field. A conference will also be held in Vienna in 1968 to revise the 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic (ratified by Canada in 1966).

By a Council decision subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly, 1967 will be International Tourist Year, whose practical objectives will include an improvement in tourist statistics and the reduction of entry formalities to the lowest feasible level. Following a decision by the General Assembly to designate 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, ECO-SOC urged intensive preparation by states, organizations and national and regional bodies to mark the year by special events and legislative enactment to preserve human rights.

In other human rights issues, the Council condemned policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, and called for urgent consideration by its own Commission on Human Rights of ways and means of improving the United Nations capacity to halt violations of human rights wherever they occur. A common thread in all of these resolutions was the Council's concern with violations of human rights and discriminatory practices in colonial territories. In a related area, the Council forwarded to the General Assembly a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Inter-agency Co-ordination and Co-operation

Much of the time spent by the Council on this, its second area of major responsibility, is necessarily devoted to reviewing the activities of its 14 autonomous affiliates, the Specialized Agencies¹. Over and above this, 1966 saw particular emphasis placed on improving the mechanics for keeping those concerned—notably the Council itself but also the other Agencies—informed of relevant developments in programmes throughout the United Nations system, and to standardizing the approach adopted by individual Agencies to problems common to all.

On substantive questions, there was a similar emphasis on securing a concerted common approach towards the major problem confronting most member states of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies—the drive towards accelerated economic and social development. There was lengthy discussion of the fourth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), whose “world plan of action” to promote the effective application of modern scientific technology to development necessarily covered the areas of work of many of the Specialized Agencies, particularly the FAO, WHO and UNESCO. The Council endorsed the objectives of the proposed plan (of which the provisions, if implemented, would cost several hundred million dollars in educational infrastructure alone) and made a number of recommendations to

¹ See Chapter V.

further the preparation of programmes for the transfer of technology to the developing countries. A similar inter-agency approach was apparent in the adoption of a resolution introduced by Canada on the evaluation of operational assistance provided under the United Nations umbrella. Building on successful pilot studies in Thailand, Chile and Tunisia, more evaluation projects are to be conducted in selected recipient countries to determine the total impact of the assistance provided by all members of the United Nations system on the country's level of development.

International Economic and Social Policy

The most important of ECOSOC's policy debates in 1966 centred on the financing of economic development. Resolution 1183 (XLI), which was adopted after heated and protracted debate despite the misgivings of several members of the Council, was sharply critical of the quantity and quality of the bulk of development aid flowing to the developing countries under bilateral arrangements. The resolution expressed the Council's deep concern that the transfer of external resources to the developing countries had failed to reach the minimum target of one per cent of the individual national income of the developed countries, as well as the fact that some countries had begun to provide aid on more stringent terms and that "tied" aid had often resulted in an inefficient use of resources. The resolution contained a number of controversial provisions on tied aid, the reinvestment of loan repayments and tied repayment which many countries, including Canada, were unable to support.

While the resolution was eventually approved as a whole and was subsequently endorsed in full by the General Assembly, it is clear that the debate on the "crisis in international aid" will continue in other forums and at future Council sessions. Among the studies scheduled for future discussion are an analysis of the reverse flow of capital and invisibles from the developing to the developed countries, and a study of the economic factors inhibiting a larger flow of external resources to the developing countries.

Other Questions

The Council discussed a variety of other questions in 1966, reviewed the reports of the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Development, and held elections to fill vacancies on its many subsidiary bodies. Canada was elected to the Commission for Social Development and re-elected to the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning.

Functional Commissions

In 1966, the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council held meetings, with the exception of the Population Commission. Canada was a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission, and sent delegations to their respective sessions.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its fourteenth session at the Palais des Nations in Geneva in October 1966. During this session, the Commission discussed three main topics: the problem of statistical co-ordination, the progress achieved in the revision and the extension of the UN system of national accounts and the recommendations for the 1970 world population and housing censuses. In conformity with decisions made during the thirteenth session, the Commission discussed the general problem of co-ordination of the statistical activities of the United Nations family of organizations and of the other international organizations working in the same fields. The Statistical Commission also reaffirmed its confidence in the principle of statistical specialization by Agencies, with co-ordination of world standards directed primarily to those elements of each Agency's programme which are interrelated. Members of the Commission voted unanimously for a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to consult with the Specialized Agencies and to prepare a report on the important interrelated fields of statistics for which world standards are desirable. The delegation also voted in favour of a resolution asking the Secretary-General to distribute guides for the 1970 population and housing censuses to all member states and to give technical assistance to governments in the implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the guides. These recommendations are based primarily on the experience of countries with their 1960 censuses, supplemented by a continuous study of census methods carried out by the UN Statistical Office on the basis of material received from national statistical services. The Canadian delegation gave its strong support to this resolution, since its implementation would particularly contribute to the improvement of vital statistics systems of developing countries.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is the policy-making body for the international control of narcotic drugs, held its twenty-first session in Geneva in December. Members of the Commission are mainly countries which are producers or manufacturers of narcotics and countries in which

illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and drug addiction constitute a serious social problem. During its session, the Commission dealt with problems of narcotic drugs under international control, such as opium, cannabis and coca leaf, and also with problems connected with the psychotropic drugs, which are not at present under international control. The Commission noted in its report to the Economic and Social Council that the study of drug addiction was one of its main concerns, since drug addiction is the origin of all other problems confronting the Commission. From year to year the study of this question has been occupying an increasing part of each session, particularly as the Commission decided to treat the problem together with its social and economic aspects. During the twenty-first session, the Commission considered the economic implications of suppressing the production of opium, coca leaf and cannabis and pointed out that appropriate international assistance could be sought by those countries which were making attempts at crop substitution. The Commission unanimously recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt a resolution urging that immediate action be taken by governments to place under strict control the import, export and production of LSD and similar substances and to place their distribution under the supervision of competent authorities. The Commission further recommended that these substances be restricted to scientific research and medical purposes, and urged governments to condemn all other usage of such substances. In discussing future plans of technical co-operation with governments, the Commission expressed the opinion that, even though progress had been made in reducing the incidence of drug addiction, new forms of addiction had appeared and there was need for further technical assistance programmes. The Commission decided, therefore, to invite the Secretary-General to prepare a five-year plan setting out in detail the total requirements of governments in that field. Canada has been a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since its establishment in 1946.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women held its nineteenth session in Geneva during February and March 1966. Among the actions taken by the Commission was its approval of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. The draft, the result of many compromises, was sent for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, however, requested the Commission to revise it in order to take account of suggestions made during the debates at its twenty-first session. The draft Declaration asks for an end to discrimination based on sex and maintains that women should have rights

equal to those of men in matters of nationality, voting, education, employment, marriage and civil and penal law, on the grounds that no country can attain full and complete development without the maximum participation of women in all aspects of society.

The Commission adopted unanimously four resolutions on economic rights and opportunities for women. They concerned the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the employment of women, the international standards of protection for working women, the employment of women with family responsibilities and the employment of domestic workers. In discussing a United Nations programme for the advancement of women, the Commission also adopted four resolutions, which concerned respectively: the role of United Nations agencies in educational programmes related to family planning; the establishment of long-term programmes for the advancement of women; the establishment of an international fund; and the possibility of reallocating some funds under the technical programmes of the United Nations budget to finance these long-term programmes for the advancement of women. The Commission considered a preliminary report prepared by the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties and asked for its revision in light of the comments made by the delegates during the session. In the realm of education, the delegates approved a resolution recommending that member states promote access of women to higher education. Finally, the Commission adopted unanimously a resolution asking the Economic and Social Council to include the topic of women's rights in the modern world in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights to be celebrated in 1968. Canada was not a member of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1966.

Social Commission

The seventeenth session of the Social Commission was held at the United Nations headquarters in April and May 1966. The Commission dealt with such topics as the reappraisal of its role, the organization of a conference of ministers responsible for social welfare, the world social situation, a research-training programme on regional development and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

A working group was established to draw up a resolution on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission. The draft resolution which was approved recommended that ECOSOC adopt a resolution defining the principles and objectives of the social programme of the United Nations and the future work programme of the Social Commission, as well as a programme of concerted practical action in the social sphere containing priorities and

methods of approach. ECOSOC was also requested to change the name of the Commission to the Commission for Social Development. As regards the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare, the Secretariat submitted a report in which it considered it advisable that the conference be convened in 1968. General support was expressed for the proposed conference and delegates adopted a resolution asking ECOSOC to have the conference devoted to an examination of the role of the social welfare programmes in national development. The resolution also called for the establishment of a preparatory committee. Following discussions on a report on the research-training programme on regional development, the Commission adopted unanimously a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to organize consultations with interested countries, the regional economic commissions and other appropriate United Nations bodies on the feasibility and financing of the programme. Later, the Commission took note of the second progress report of the UN Research Institute for Social Development and urged the Secretary-General to continue intensive efforts to obtain additional financing for the Institute so that it might extend its work beyond 1967. Finally, the Commission considered the report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Canada was not a member of the Social Commission in 1966 but was elected by ECOSOC to a term on the new Commission for Social Development, beginning in 1967.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its twenty-second session in New York in March and April 1966. Among the most important subjects it dealt with were a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, the question of war criminals and crimes against humanity, the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Year for Human Rights and the violation of human rights in dependent territories.

At the beginning of the session, the Commission resumed its examination of the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Religious Intolerance, which it had begun at its twenty-first session. After extensive discussions of the different articles under consideration, the Commission approved five more articles but was unable to complete the examination of the draft Convention. The Commission decided to give highest priority at its twenty-third session to the completion of the preparation of the draft Convention. Considering the question of war criminals and of persons who committed crimes against humanity, the Commission approved a resolution asking ECOSOC to urge all states to take the necessary measures to prevent

the application of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity; the resolution also called for the preparation of a preliminary draft international convention on the subject. Continuing its work, the Commission considered a resolution passed by the General Assembly requesting ECOSOC to transmit to the Commission a proposal concerning the establishment of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights responsible for the implementation of the various international legislation adopted by the United Nations in the area of human rights. It was decided to establish a working group to study the problems relating to such an Office. The Commission next approved three resolutions on the organization of celebrations during the International Year for Human Rights in 1968. In the area of racial equality, the Commission condemned the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries where they occurred and singled out, in this connection, policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid*. Canada was not a member of the Commission on Human Rights in 1966.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council assists the General Assembly and the Security Council in supervising the administration of territories under United Nations trusteeship; By 1959, 11 territories had been placed under United Nations trusteeship all but three have since attained independence or self-government. The remaining territories are Nauru, which is under joint Australian, New Zealand and British administration, New Guinea, under Australian administration, and the Pacific Islands trust territory, under U.S. administration.

The administering states are all members of the Trusteeship Council, as are the permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer territories—the U.S.S.R., France and China. One other member is elected by the General Assembly to equalize the number of administering and non-administering members; this seat will be held by Liberia until the end of 1968.

Gathering information by examining the reports of the administering authorities, hearing petitioners, and sending its own visiting missions, the Council studies the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the trust territories and recommends steps which should be taken for their further development. Following adoption by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Council has paid growing attention to the question of preparing the trust territories for self-government.

At its thirty-third session, held in New York from May to July 1966, the Council welcomed the establishment in 1966 in Nauru of a partially elected executive council and a legislative council as an important step in the direction of self-government. Recalling that the people of Nauru had freely expressed their wish to achieve independence by January 31, 1968, and that this wish had been endorsed by the twentieth session of the General Assembly, the Council recommended to the administering authority that it give serious consideration to granting independence by that date. The Council also discussed the economic future of Nauru, an isolated islet whose only resource, a phosphate deposit, will be exhausted in 30 years.

With regard to New Guinea, which is administered jointly with the Australian territory of Papua, the Council commended the administering authority on its social, economic and educational development programmes and on its efforts to respond to the political aspirations of the territory's inhabitants. It noted that the twentieth session of the General Assembly had called for the fixing of an early date for independence in accordance with the freely-expressed wishes of the people, and that a member of the territory's House of Assembly had stated before the Council that the people of Papua and New Guinea were not ready for self-government at this stage; it also drew to the attention of the administering authority the need to keep constantly before the people the choices for the future open to them, including independence.

In its consideration of the Pacific Islands trust territory, or Micronesia, the Council noted with satisfaction the constitution of a national legislature on the basis of universal adult suffrage as a major step towards self-determination. It drew the administering authority's attention to the need for a systematic long-term health plan for Micronesia, as suggested by the World Health Organization following an investigation of a petitioner's complaint about the territory's health services. The Council decided to despatch a regular visiting mission to the Pacific Islands in 1967, with a broad mandate to investigate and report on the territory's advancement.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations to replace the Permanent Court of International Justice, and its Statute is annexed to the United Nations Charter, of which it forms an

integral part. The parties to the Statute include all members of the United Nations and three other entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland. Parties may refer to the Court their legal disputes with other states if they have submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration filed pursuant to Article 36 of the Statute or if they have agreed to do so for particular classes of disputes in treaties or other international agreements.

There are 15 judges on the Court,¹ each serving a nine-year term. Every three years, the terms of five of the judges expire. On February 5, 1967, the terms of office of the following five were to expire: Mr. Spender (Australia); Mr. Koo (China); Mr. Winiarski (Poland); Mr. Spiropoulos (Greece); and Mr. Ammoun (Lebanon). Accordingly, an item was placed on the agenda of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, concerning the election of new judges.

To be elected, a candidate must receive an absolute majority in the General Assembly and also in the Security Council, as the Statute of the Court provides for this dual electoral process. Pursuant to the Statute, the elections took place in both bodies separately but concurrently. Nominations were made not by governments but by national groups appointed by each government. The Canadian national group nominated the following: Judge Ammoun (Lebanon); Sir Kenneth Bailey (Australia); Professor M. Lachs (Poland); Professor S. Petren (Sweden). The voting extended over two days, in the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the General Assembly there were 11 ballots and in the Security Council there were 23. Those finally elected were: Professor Lachs (Poland); Judge Ammoun (Lebanon); Mr. Onyeama (Nigeria); Professor Petren (Sweden) and; Mr. Bengzon (Philippines).

No debate was allowed in connection with these elections, and the voting was by secret ballot. There were, however, many special considerations which related to the elections. Nationalist China had had a Judge on the Court continuously since the creation of the ICJ, and the sitting Chinese Judge, Mr. Koo, had been nominated again. However, Nationalist China withdrew its candidate before the voting started. This had the effect of bringing to an end a convention or "gentlemen's agreement" that each of the five permanent members of the Security Council, including China, would have a Judge on the Court. Mr. Bengzon (Philippines) was elected to retain this seat for Asia. Moreover, despite the fact that the Court is supposed to reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world, Africa had only one Judge on the Court—Mr. Forster of Senegal, whose term expires in 1973. The African states were thus determined to

¹ For a list of the Judges on the Court see Appendix II, Part 6.

increase their representation by at least one, and preferably two. They succeeded in obtaining the election of Mr. Onyeama of Nigeria. There was no difficulty about the election of Professor Lachs of Poland, or the re-election of Mr. Ammoun of Lebanon. The election of Professor Petren came at the end of a close contest among several Western European candidates, notably Professor Petren and Ambassador de Luna of Spain.

There are no Canadians serving on the Court at the present time.

The principal decision reached by the International Court of Justice during 1966 was concerned with the proceedings instituted in November 1960 against South Africa with regard to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and the performance of its duties as the mandatory power. On July 18, 1966, the International Court of Justice decided that Ethiopia and Liberia, as individual states formerly members of the League of Nations, had no legal right or interest in claims concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa, entrusted to South Africa.¹

Secretariat

The administrative functions of the United Nations are entrusted to the Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and he, in turn, employs the necessary staff for the proper discharge of his duties.²

According to the Charter, the Secretary-General is to act as the chief administrative officer of the organization and appoints the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly. He is to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. He makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization. In sum, he is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given him by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connection with the organization's normal activities, and the attainment of its basic objectives under the Charter, and for bringing to the attention of the Council and the Assembly those problems and proposals which he considers require decisions. In addition, the Secretary-General may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly or, on occasion, he may use his good offices to seek a solution to a question without bringing it before

¹ See Chapter II, Page 12, for a full discussion of the implications of this decision.

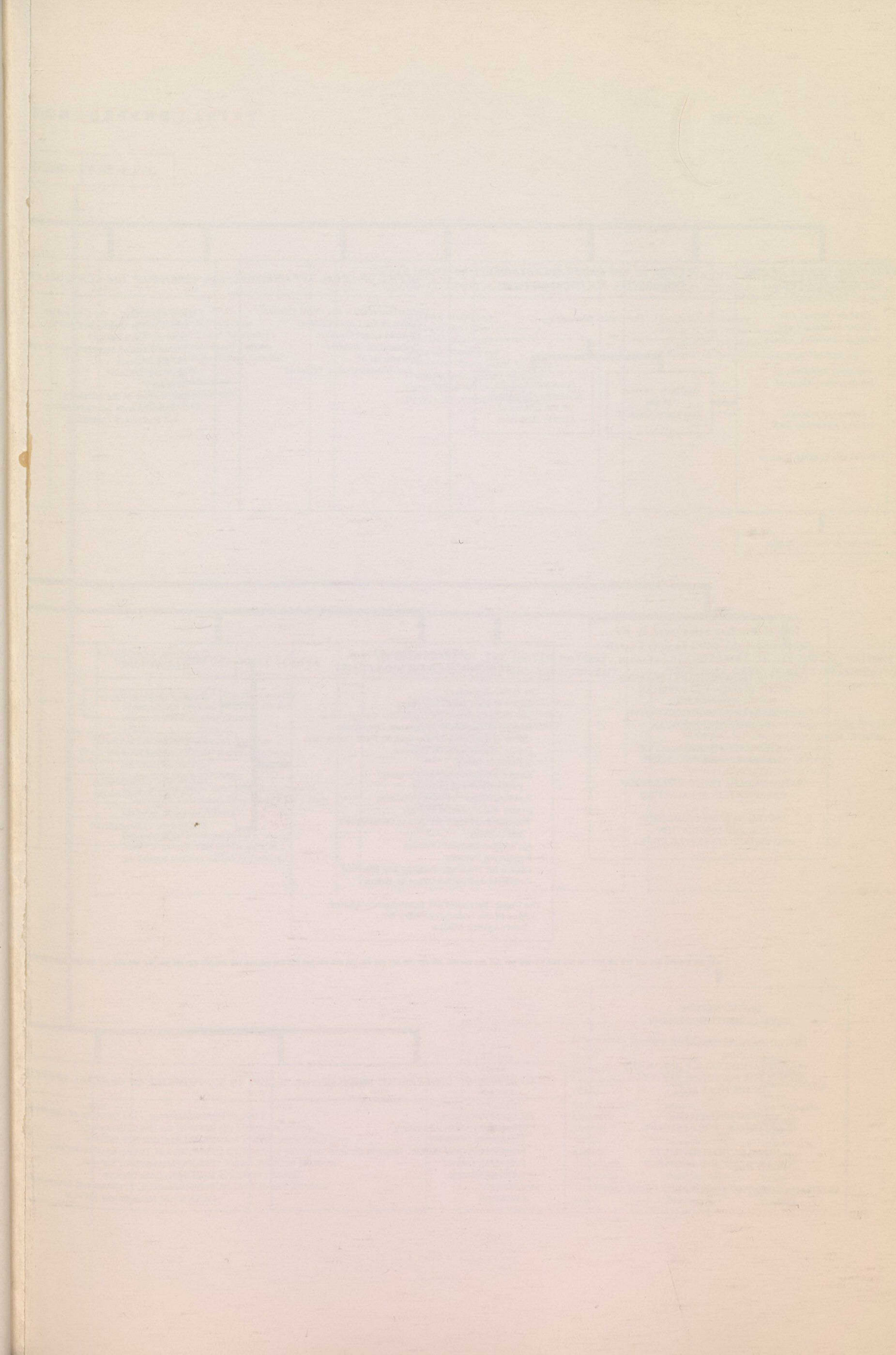
² A list of the senior members of the Secretariat is given in Appendix II, Part 7.

any specific UN body. Prevailing international conditions and the personality and ability of a particular Secretary-General determine the extent of his involvement in specific problems, and the way in which these problems are handled.

The present Secretary-General, U Thant of Burma, was appointed Acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, to complete the unexpired term of office of the late Dag Hammarskjöld. On November 30, 1962, he was appointed Secretary-General for a term ending November 3, 1966. On December 2, 1966, on the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly unanimously appointed U Thant to his second full term of office, ending on December 31, 1971.

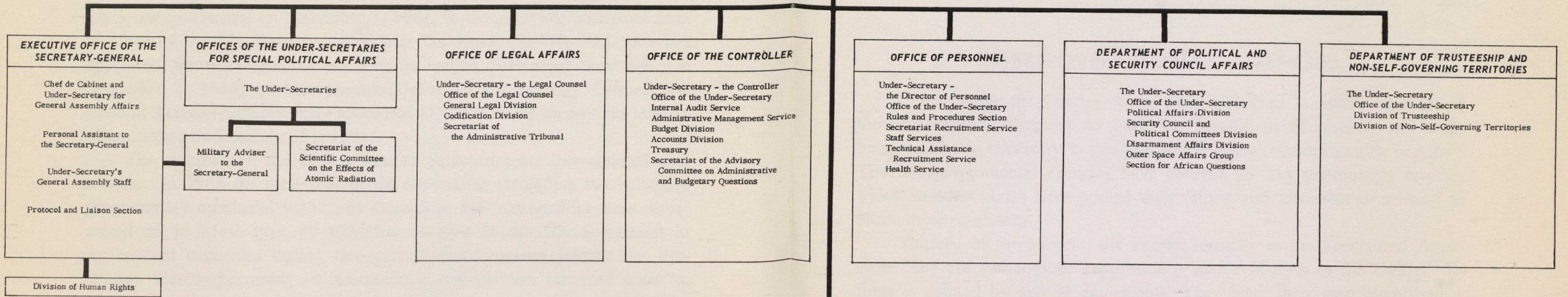
The members of the United Nations Secretariat are international civil servants. In 1966 the total staff of the Secretariat (including the voluntary programmes) numbered 9,437 and more than 100 nationalities were represented on it. More than 40 Canadians served in the UN Secretariat in professional capacities during this period. Every person joining the Secretariat, thereby becoming an international civil servant, takes an oath "to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as an international civil servant of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the organization".

The membership of the Secretariat is divided into three categories: directing staff, professional personnel and general services personnel. A sizeable permanent Secretariat is maintained at the European headquarters of the United Nations at Geneva. The four regional economic missions are located in: Geneva (ECE), Addis Ababa (ECA), Santiago (ECLA) and Bangkok (ECAFE). The United Nations office in Beirut, established to serve as the headquarters of the UNRWA, also deals with the general needs of the Middle Eastern region. In addition, the United Nations maintains information offices and centres in over 42 countries. Resident representatives are also located in most of the developing countries to co-ordinate assistance efforts in the UN programmes of technical co-operation.



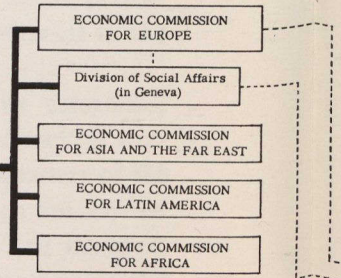
UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL



- Special Missions established by the General Assembly or the Security Council*
- UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN
 - UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN
 - UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE
 - UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE
 - UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
 The Under-Secretary
 Office of the Under-Secretary
 The Commissioner for Technical Co-operation
 Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
 Office of the Director for Special Fund Operations
 Public Administration Division
 Statistical Office
 Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies
 Resources and Transport Division
 Fiscal and Financial Branch
 The Commissioner for Social Development and Housing
 Social Development Division
 Population Division
 Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
 Economic and Social Office in Beirut
 The Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs
 Office of the Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
 Under-Secretary - the Director General
 Office of the United Nations Office at Geneva
 Office of the Director General
 Library
 Conference and General Services
 Administrative and Financial Services
 Information Service
 Division of Narcotic Drugs
 Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and Drug Supervisory Body
 Division of Social Affairs
 For administrative purposes, the ECE secretariat forms part of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
 Secretary-General of the Conference
 Office of the Secretary-General
 Division for Conference Affairs and External Relations
 Research Division
 Trade Policies Division
 Commodities Division
 Manufactures Division
 Division for Invisibles
 Division for Trade with Socialist Countries
 New York Liaison Office

SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
 The Executive Director
 Office of the Executive Director
 Industrial Policies and Programming Division
 Industrial Services and Institutions Division
 Industrial Technology Division
 Technical Co-operation Division
 Division of Administration

- UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
- UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
- UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
- UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH
- UNITED NATIONS/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

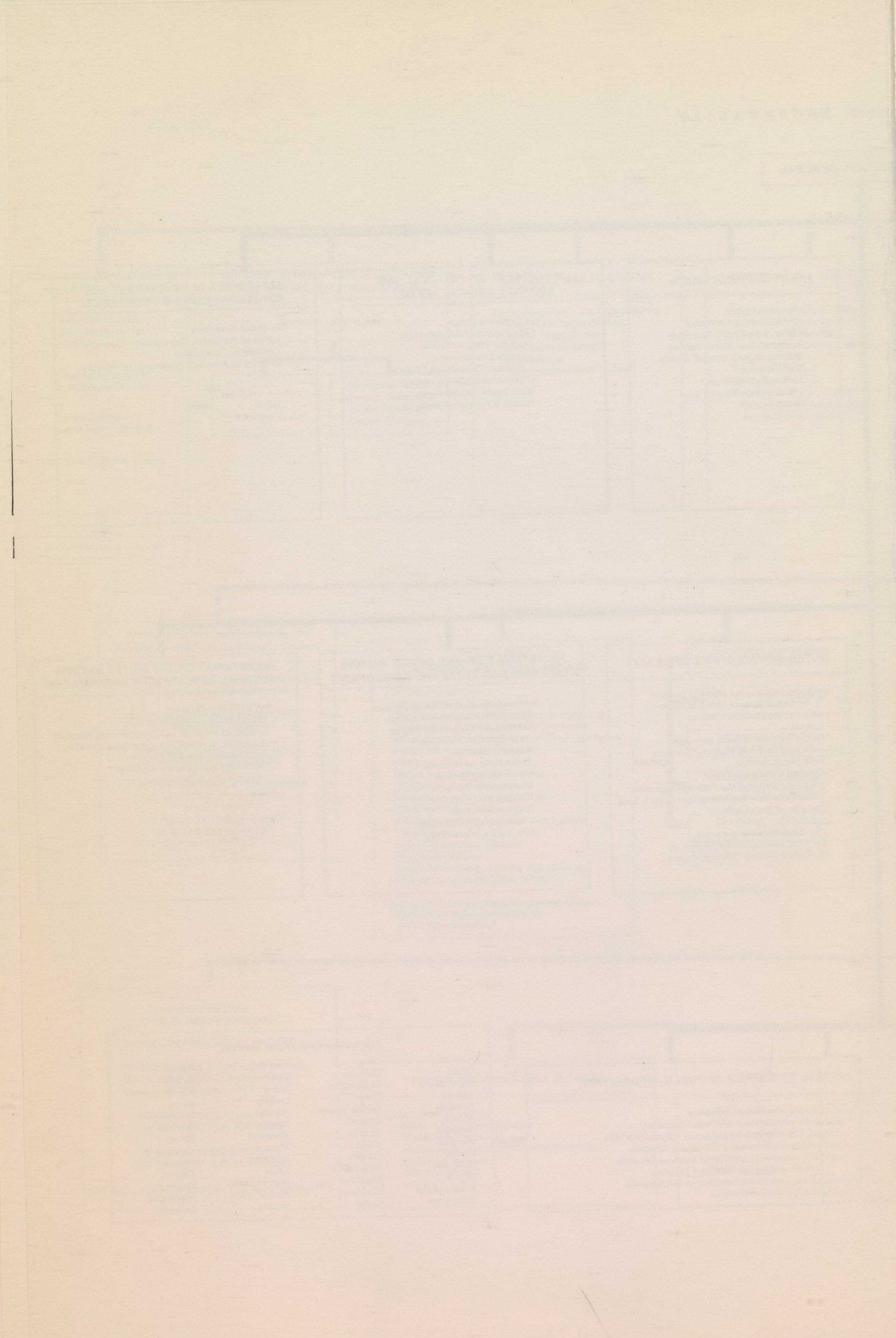
OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES
 The Under-Secretary
 Office of the Under-Secretary
 Translation Service
 Interpretation and Official Records Service
 Publishing Service
 Editorial Control
 Library

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
 Under-Secretary - the Director of General Services
 Office of the Under-Secretary
 Special Assignments Service
 Purchase and Transportation Service
 Building Management Service
 Field Operations Service
 Communications, Archives and Records Service
 Commercial Management Service

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
 The Under-Secretary
 Office of the Under-Secretary
 Economic and Social Information Unit
 Press and Publications Division
 Radio and Visual Services Division
 External Relations Division
 Information Centres and Services

Information Centres and Services

Abidjan	Cairo	La Paz	Rabat
Accra	Colombo	Lima	Rangoon
Addis Ababa	Copenhagen	Lomé	Rio de Janeiro
Algiers	Dakar	London	Rome
Asunción	Dar es Salaam	Manila	San Salvador
Athens	Djakarta	Mexico City	Santiago
Baghdad	Geneva	Monrovia	Sydney
Bangkok	Kabul	Moscow	Tananarive
Beirut	Karachi	New Delhi	Teheran
Belgrade	Kathmandu	Paris	Tokyo
Bogotá	Khartoum	Port Moresby	Tunis
Buenos Aires	Kinshasa	Port of Spain	Washington
Bujumbura	Lagos	Prague	Yaoundé



V

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Upon signing the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The intergovernmental agencies have become the key instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain these conditions.

Thirteen of the agencies are known formally as the Specialized Agencies. They are autonomous organizations whose relation to the United Nations is defined by special agreements. They have their own membership, which is not always identical to the membership of the United Nations. In addition, they have their own secretariats, their own legislative and executive bodies, and their own budgets. They work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. It should be mentioned, in addition, that the four international financial agencies have their own distinctive character and relations with each other. Collectively, these four organizations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, frequently called the World Bank), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), are known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, because the first two were established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945. The fourteenth organization with which this chapter deals is the International Atomic Energy Agency. Also autonomous, it was established in 1955 "under the aegis of the United Nations". It reports annually to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

In recent issues of *Canada and the United Nations*, detailed treatment has been given to certain of the Agencies. This year, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Social Organization (UNESCO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are dealt with more extensively than other agencies.

The Bretton Woods Institutions

The International Monetary Fund (the Fund) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank) were established following the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945, and commenced operations in 1946. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA) are both affiliates of the Bank, and were established in 1956 and 1960 respectively. At the end of December 1966, the total membership of the Fund and the Bank was 105 countries (82 were members of IFC and 96 were members of IDA).

Canada was a founding member of the Fund and the Bank, and a Canadian has always been elected to the Executive Boards of both institutions. The Canadian Executive Director of the Fund and Bank also represents the interests of Guyana, Ireland and Jamaica. Canada has been a member of both the IFC and IDA since their inception.

The 1964 issue of *Canada and the United Nations* outlined in some detail the history, structure and purposes of the Bretton Woods Institutions. This issue highlights some of their activities during 1966.

The *International Monetary Fund* provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them deal with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties and to assist them in achieving conditions which enable them to maintain fixed exchange rates. The financial resources of the Fund consist of the capital subscriptions of its members. These "quotas" are payable partly in bullion and partly in the member country's own currency. Following recent quota increases under the Fourth Quinquennial Review, the Fund's resources at the end of 1966 totalled the equivalent of over \$21 billion, on which \$3.7 billion was in gold. In addition to the general increase in members' quotas, Canada, with certain other countries, was assigned a special increase, the combined effect of which was to raise the quota in the Fund quite substantially, from the previous level of \$550 million to \$740 million. The Fund is able to supplement its resources by borrowing up to \$6 billion in the currencies of the ten main trading countries. Canada is committed to lend the Fund up to \$200 million under these arrangements. Thus far the Fund has had to borrow \$930 million of this reserve, including \$50 million from Canada, in order to provide financial assistance to Britain in 1964 and 1965. No borrowings were undertaken in 1966.

From the beginning of the Fund's operations to the end of 1966, 63 member countries had obtained financial assistance from the Fund equivalent to almost \$13 billion. During the year 1966, member countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties drew a total of \$1.4 billion, compared to drawings of \$2.4 billion in 1965 and \$2.0 billion in 1964. In

addition to these drawings, the Fund granted "stand-by arrangements" to 26 countries amounting to the equivalent of \$576 million. These arrangements are designed to give these countries the assurance that they may draw on the Fund's resources up to a specified limit during a specified period if the need should arise.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund was held in Washington, D.C., from September 26 to 30, 1966. The principal topic of the meeting, as in 1964 and 1965, was international liquidity. This problem, which has arisen in recent years, originates in the first place in a recognition of the fact that the growth in the stock of gold has not been, and is not expected to be, adequate to meet the needs of the international monetary system for reserves. In the second place, it is felt that, although the official needs for reserves beyond those served by gold have been met in the main by increases in official holdings of reserve currencies, especially U.S. dollars, it is now unlikely, for a variety of reasons, that appreciable further increases in reserves will occur in this way. Accordingly, an attempt is being made to provide, as the need arises, a supplementary reserve asset—that is to say, an asset that supplements the reserve currencies and gold in official reserves and in transactions among monetary authorities. The task of devising a generally-acceptable form and procedure for the creation and use of such a supplementary reserve asset has been a crucially important part of the work of the Fund during 1966. There have also been discussions on the subject among the ten main industrial member countries of the Fund, including Canada and Switzerland.

The Canadian Governor on the Board of the Fund, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, stated that Canada was prepared to join in a determined and co-operative approach to this problem. He welcomed the continuing intensive work by both the Fund and the Group of Ten, and also welcomed the proposals for informal meetings between the Fund's Executive Directors and the Group of Ten Deputies. The first of these joint meetings was held in Washington in November 1966.

In the World Bank Group, the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* operates primarily by making long-term loans to finance productive investment for capital projects, mostly in developing countries, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms. It also provides a wide variety of technical assistance, ranging from full-scale economic surveys of the development potential of member countries to regional investigations and advice on particular projects.

The Bank obtains its funds for lending operations from the capital subscriptions of members. One per cent of each subscription is payable in

gold and fully useable by the Bank in its operations, and nine per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only with the consent of the country concerned. Canada's role as a source of capital has been particularly significant, since it was one of the first member countries which permitted the Bank to use part of its paid-in capital for lending purposes.

The total capital stock of the IBRD now stands at \$22.8 billion. On September 19, 1966, Canada, with other countries, increased its subscription to the capital stock of the Bank from \$750 to \$792 million. The total lendable capital of the IBRD is now \$2.28 billion. The actual contribution to the lendable capital of the Bank totals \$79.2 million (\$85 million Cdn) or 3.34 per cent of the Bank's subscribed capital.

The International Development Association promotes economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do the more conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. While the terms of IDA lending are more lenient than those of the Bank, the IDA uses the same high standards of project planning and execution when considering a credit operation. By making funds available on more lenient terms (50-year maturities and interest-free), the IDA permits the World Bank Group to make a greater contribution to meeting the requirements of the less-developed countries, whose need for, and ability to make use of, outside capital is urgent but whose ability to service conventional loans is limited. Approximately \$1.6 billion in development credits has been committed by the IDA in 36 member countries.

Associated with the IDA lending is the broad range of technical services which the World Bank Group has at its disposal. The resources of the IDA are provided primarily by the more highly industrialized countries. The present fund amounts to more than \$1.75 billion. Canada's initial subscriptions to the IDA amount to \$37.83 million (3.79 per cent of the total subscription), and it is providing \$41.7 million in supplementary resources (5.47 per cent of the total supplementary subscription).

The International Finance Corporation is an investment institution designed to supplement the activities of the Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in developing countries. The Corporation provides financing in association with private investors (in cases where sufficient capital is not available on reasonable terms), and seeks to create investment opportunity by bringing together domestic and foreign investors and experienced management. Canada has subscribed \$3.6 million, or 3.42 per cent of the IFC's total paid-in capital of \$99.4 million.

In 1966 new loans, credits and disbursements by the Bank Group totalled more than \$1.4 billion, a new record. IBRD lending in 1966 totalled \$901 million compared to the 1965 volume of about \$1.2 billion. The IDA approved credits of nearly \$478 million, a new peak compared to \$196 million in 1965. The IFC more than doubled its 1965 volume, reporting new investment commitments totalling more than \$54 million compared to \$22 million the previous year.

In many of the World Bank Group's activities during 1966 there was a trend toward the closer co-ordination of financial and technical assistance from various sources. The Bank and the IDA also participated with interested governments in the joint financing of aid to individual development projects. The Bank and its sister organization, the Fund, adopted a number of practices to expand still further their co-operation in obtaining, exchanging and evaluating economic information and advising their member countries on matters of policy.

During the year the Bank also organized creditor countries and international agencies into "consultative groups" to co-ordinate financial and technical assistance to particular developing countries. Such consultative groups were organized for Korea and Peru, bringing to ten the number of such groups sponsored by the Bank. The Bank also agreed to act as administrator of a \$23-million fund for construction of a hydro-electric project in Laos to which Canada is one of the contributors.

Progress continued during the year on international agreements intended to encourage the international flow of private capital by improving the climate of private investment. One such agreement is represented by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, which came into force on October 14, 1966, 30 days after ratification by 20 countries.

The urgent need for additional aid funds, particularly with regard to the International Development Association's concessionary or "soft-term" loan operations, was stressed by the President of the World Bank and of the IDA in his December address to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

At the 1966 annual meetings of the Bank Group, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Minister of Finance, stated:

The evidence placed before us at this meeting makes it clear that in the management of our affairs we [the industrialized countries] have not in fact made adequate provisions for aid. The *per capita* of developing countries has been rising at a depressingly slow rate although the ability of many of these countries to formulate and make more effective use of the resources at their disposal and execute sound development plans and projects has improved significantly Net official flows have been static for five years at approximately \$6 billion. More aid

on easier terms is required if the gap between the potential and the actual growth of the developing countries is to be narrowed.

This conclusion has not been challenged in any international form. It led us in Canada to undertake a far-reaching review of our aid policies, and as a result we are progressively expanding our aid programme and improving its terms. In summary, the World Bank Group is itself an effective channel of aid to developing countries; it acts as an adviser to both developed and developing countries on development and aid questions; and it acts as a co-ordinator of aid through its sponsorship of consultative groups. We all benefit from the way it performs these functions. If the World Bank Group is to discharge the responsibilities placed on it, it needs more financial resources.

Food and Agriculture Organization

When the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established at a conference in Quebec City in October 1945, it was intended that it should provide a centre for the exchange of information and opinion on agricultural development. However, it soon became apparent that this advisory function would be inadequate to meet the needs of many member states, and FAO is now an operational agency assisting countries in preparing development plans, helping in the execution of major projects, providing some backing for projects, and assisting member countries in obtaining finance. The Organization currently serves as the executing agency for a larger number of projects of the United Nations Development Programme than does any other participating UN agency—about 39 per cent of the total special fund programme. In addition, during 1966 the FAO administered technical assistance programmes for the UNDP to the value of \$13 million. Since 1945, FAO staff has grown from a mere handful to 4,800 persons. Nearly 2,000 FAO experts are in the field.

During 1966, member governments provided increased funds to FAO of more than 30 per cent over 1965. This increase was slightly over \$25 million. Canada ranks as the fifth largest contributor to FAO, and its contribution for 1966 totalled \$993,711 (U.S.). At the same time, UNDP funds available to FAO were increased. The provision of food aid was also expanded. During this period, some 31 Canadians joined FAO's staff and, in addition, Canada provided two soil experts to FAO for a six-month period, with Canada paying the salaries of these experts and costs of travel to Rome.

Canada is an active member of the UN/FAO World Food Programme (WFP)¹. This multilateral programme has as its objective the provision of food aid to meet emergency conditions, to improve the standard of food consumption, and to assist in economic development. Canada is the second largest contributor to the programme, having pledged \$30 million (Cdn) for

¹ See Page 28.

the three-year period 1966-68. This is about four times greater than the contribution made for the period 1963-65. During 1966, Canada shipped, under the World Food Programme, a total of \$6,775,000-worth of food, and provided nearly \$2.5 million in cash. The recipient countries included Bolivia, Brazil, Jamaica, Peru, Guyana, Colombia, Ceylon, Korea, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Kenya, Guinea, Mali, Zambia, Burundi, Morocco, Tanzania and Algeria. The commodities included wheat, flour, beans, canned and dried fish, skim-milk powder, cheese, butter oil, butter, evaporated milk, whole-milk powder and egg-powder. Of the total food shipped, the bulk went for emergency purposes to India, Pakistan, Algeria and Turkey.

One of the highlights of FAO activity in 1966 was the beginning of preparation of a world plan for agricultural development, the objective of which is to provide an international frame of reference to guide countries in their national economic planning. In order to realize a given rate of economic development by 1985, the required levels of output, consumption and agricultural trade for individual countries will be indicated.

Governmental consultations on commodity and trade questions increased during the period under review, and three new commodity study groups on bananas, hard fibers and oilseeds, oils and fats were created. Canada is participating in all these new groups.

The FAO also established a study group, of which Canada is a member, to look into the question of increasing supplies to developing countries of such food-production requisites as fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery.

Canada continues to be active both in its support of FAO and its participation in this important body. For example, Canadians during 1966 served as chairman of the UN/FAO Pledging Conference, chairman of the Fishery Committee, first vice-chairman of the Council, and as chairmen of various working committees. Canada is also a member of the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, and a member of commodity policy groups, as well as of groups involved in food-standard work. A number of Canadians are serving on expert working-parties appointed by the Director-General of FAO to advise him and the Secretariat.

World Health Organization

Mankind's progress on the road to world brotherhood has been fitful. Advances in one place have been offset by losses in others. But the record in the area of health is heartening.

The World Health Organization enters its twentieth year of existence in 1967. It has emerged as one of the most vigorous and effective of the United

Nations Specialized Agencies. WHO has deep historical roots, going back more than a century to an era when talk of world co-operation might justifiably have been labelled utopian.

In 1851, delegates to the First International Health Conference met in Paris. Few concrete results were evident, but the fact that it convened at all showed dawning awareness. Progress came with accelerated pace. The late nineteenth century was an era of change, when old barriers were coming down. In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened and Europeans suddenly became acutely aware that the world was shrinking. Specifically, the control of cholera from the Far East became an immediate problem. In 1907, after much discussion, L'Office International d'Hygiène Publique ("The Paris Office") was created to disseminate information on communicable diseases. Thirteen nations signed the agreement which set up the Office. In 1908, Canada joined them.

Facts and documents were collected on public health and the control of other infectious diseases besides cholera, such as plague, yellow fever, small-pox and epidemic typhus, received attention. The Paris Office continued, with some expansion of its functions, until the birth of the UN, and its subsequent integration into the UN family.

Preceding but paralleling these developments came significant progress in the Americas. In 1887, three South American countries joined hands in the fight against cholera, yellow fever and plague. In 1902, 14 American states signed the Sanitary Convention, forerunner of the Pan-American Sanitary Code of 1924, later ratified by all 21 American republics, members of the Pan-American Health Organization.

Between the two world wars, the League of Nations set up a provisional (later a permanent) health organization. Its aims were ambitious—epidemic control and also a wide area of health prevention, including nutrition, housing and physical education. The organization also sponsored exchange of trained staff between nations and gave financial help to governments improving their health services.

The evolution of international co-operation for world health reached new stature with the coming of WHO. The UN had been conceived in world conflict. New insights into the causes of war were manifest and, in this context, the preamble to WHO's constitution flatly states:

The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and states.

Far greater in conception and scale than its predecessors, WHO thus represents the latest and most reassuring chapter in a long story. It has

gained wide recognition and, with its 127-nation membership, is the largest of the UN Agencies. WHO, in its 19 years, has well deserved its hard-won laurels.

WHO, like Canada, has a parliament (World Health Assembly), a cabinet (Executive Board) and a civil service (Secretariat). Yearly, the World Health Assembly, made up of representatives of all member states, meets to decide on policies, programme and budget, and to adopt necessary international health measures.

Between sessions of the Assembly, the Executive Board meets twice a year to supply guidance in carrying out the Assembly's decisions and to take any necessary emergency action. The Board is made up of 24 members, each an expert from a country elected by the Assembly.

In six regional offices and at its Geneva headquarters, the day-to-day work of WHO is carried on by the Secretariat—the Organization's technical and administrative staff, under its Director-General.

Expert panels, groups of health specialists from all over the world, keep the Organization up-to-date on technical advances, supplementing periodically the day-to-day efforts of the scientific officers of the permanent Secretariat.

The Work of WHO is the annual report of the Organization. Its pages tell a heartening story of co-operation between nations. Separate chapters deal with the fight against communicable diseases, promotion of environmental sanitation, public health services, education, training, medical research and many other subjects.

The work of WHO is not easily summarized. But its programme, developed over the years, falls under two main headings: "Technical assistance to individual nations" and "World-wide technical services".

Technical assistance to member nations is based on the six priority areas defined by the First World Health Assembly. WHO's most concentrated and successful efforts in the field of communicable diseases have been against malaria, tuberculosis, the treponematoses and venereal disease. To man these campaigns, more than 21,000 training fellowships have been awarded by WHO from its inception, as recently reported, to 1965.

The second area—world-wide technical services—includes international biological standards and pharmacopoeia, reference centres and the related network of laboratories. Here also are WHO's efforts to establish standard international terminology, epidemic control and dissemination of health information through its many publications.

In all its programmes, WHO's policy is to adapt the approach to the local need. Wherever possible, WHO acts as the ignition—starting the local

programme, assuring that it is operating successfully, then turning its attention to new challenges.

Thus far, WHO has launched specific programmes with objectives common to all. These include: the strengthening of national health services, professional and technical education, and measures against the communicable diseases, and certain non-communicable ones; the provision of permanent world-wide advisory and technical services of general international interest; medical research, and the co-ordination of health with other economic and social activities.

The fourth general programme followed these general principles but its preparation was also guided by WHO's prospective responsibilities to an increasing number of members with various national health needs arising from the rapid growth of their populations and from their socio-economic development plans and aspirations, as well as from current and expected advances in the medical and allied fields. Particular attention has been paid under this plan to the health needs of countries that have recently acceded to independence.

In practical terms, these general programme outlines may, perhaps, be best illustrated by taking a cross-section of activities during 1966. In summary, activities during the past year disclose that WHO continued its planned programme to assist member countries in fighting communicable diseases and in improving their health services. Education and training of health personnel at all levels were maintained as a major preoccupation, and co-ordination of medical research was further developed.

The work of WHO in 1966 was financed by a regular budget of \$44,-481,800. Additional resources for international health work came from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)¹ and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)².

The nineteenth World Health Assembly met in Geneva from May 3 to 20. It reviewed WHO's 1965 activities and approved the programme and budget for 1967, totalling \$51,515,000.

The Assembly examined the *Third Report on the World Health Situation* prepared by WHO. Dr. M.G. Candau, Director-General, referring to the *Report*, said that the challenge faced by WHO at its birth was still there. He emphasized that, in spite of striking advances in world health during the previous 20 years, the gap between the developed and the developing parts of the world had become even greater.

¹ See Pages 26, 106

² See Page 51.

There were setbacks during the year in the field of international quarantine. The detection of cholera in Iraq in August was followed by a chain-reaction of excessive sanitary precautions by neighbouring countries, which barred all travellers, not only from Iraq but from other countries reporting cholera. Airlines were faced with nearly impossible operating conditions, and shipping services and the orient express trains were partially paralyzed.

Another pestilential disease long believed under control—yellow fever—struck again. There was an epidemic of urban yellow fever in Senegal at the end of 1965 for the first time since 1953. About 90 per cent of the deaths were among children under ten years of age, showing that vaccination coverage had not been satisfactory. Extensive measures were immediately applied with WHO assistance and the epidemic was brought under control. Reappearance of yellow fever in Senegal after 12 years called attention to the potential danger of this disease for all of West Africa; accordingly, WHO immediately undertook an intensified preventive programme.

In another area of disease control, the Assembly unanimously decided to launch a world-wide smallpox-eradication programme, to run for ten years from 1967. During the period, it is estimated that 1,790 million vaccinations will be carried out, at a total cost of \$180 million, of which international assistance, including that from WHO, will account for about \$48.5 million.

Further progress in malaria eradication was noted. More than 1,000 million people are now protected from this threat, whereas little more than ten years ago they were "at risk". It was reported to the Assembly that the hard core of the malaria problem now lay in Africa south of the Sahara, where technical and administrative difficulties were complicating the task. In furthering the campaign, support was given by the Organization to five international training-centres for malaria workers: Lagos (Nigeria), Lomé (Togo), Manila (the Philippines), Maracay (Venezuela) and São Paulo (Brazil).

During 1966, assistance to 72 countries was continued by WHO sanitary engineers as part of the programme in the field of community water supply. Problems of water and air pollution continued to be of great concern to WHO, which is helping to organize control programmes in a number of countries.

Population problems were again discussed at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly in 1966, which noted that WHO had played a useful role in collecting and making available information on many aspects of human reproduction. The Assembly confirmed that the role of WHO was to give to member states, upon request, technical advice in the development of activities in family planning, as part of an organized health service, without impairing its normal preventive and curative functions.

The Assembly asked that WHO extend its activities in various fields, including medical research, especially in cardiovascular diseases and cancer, in monitoring of adverse reactions to drugs, in traffic accidents and in atomic radiation.

Cancer continues high on the list of WHO priorities, and activities covered, in particular, studies on epidemiology, pathology and control of this disease. A large training programme for cancer-research workers is also in progress. A review of present trends in cancer research was published during the year, covering more than 5,000 projects in 58 countries. This information is stored and kept up-to-date as part of the WHO information service on progress in the biomedical sciences.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer, established in 1965 by the World Health Assembly, began its work in temporary offices at WHO headquarters, pending a move to its definite location—Lyons, France. One of the first efforts of this new agency is to study the global incidence of cancer, including the study of populations of high and unusual cancer risk.

In 1966, WHO awarded more than 2,500 fellowships to graduate workers from 105 countries, making a total of over 21,000 such fellowships to the end of 1965. The drastic shortage of doctors in many parts of the world continues, and WHO assisted Cameroun, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, Syria and Zambia in the establishment of new medical schools.

Turning briefly to Canada's participation in the World Health Organization, some pride can be taken in the fact that Canada was one of the 51 members of the United Nations which drafted the Constitution of the World Health Organization at the International Health Conference held in New York in 1946 and the third among the required 26 members formally ratifying this document. This marked a new era in Canadian medical affairs and provided the most tangible evidence of the entry of the health professions of Canada into the international field.

Nearly 70 Canadian specialists in various health and related disciplines are members of 28 of the total of 44 WHO expert advisory panels. In the area of specialized training, Canadian medical establishments—medical schools and schools of hygiene and nursing, clinics and teaching hospitals—have provided and continue to make increasingly available training opportunities for WHO fellows and those under other international auspices.

On the professional staff of WHO, at headquarters or in the six regions, the most recent report of the Director-General shows the number of Canadians to total 63.

While monetary expenditures in themselves are not necessarily to be interpreted as indices of health endeavour or advancement, it is of interest to

note that, by comparison with the first full year of WHO's operations, 1949, Canada's assessment for the annual budget has risen from \$154,000 to over \$1,500,000 for the current year, thus becoming the sixth largest contribution of funds to the Organization. The U.S.A. provides approximately one-third of the total budget, followed by the U.S.S.R., the West German Republic, Britain and France.

International Labour Organization¹

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919, survived the Second World War, and became in 1945 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canada was a founding member and has participated in the ILO's work throughout its life. The ILO's aim in these 47 years has been to promote social justice by securing improvement of industrial and living conditions through national legislative action and through agreement among governments, employers and workers of member countries. Since 1950, the emphasis in the ILO's activities has gradually shifted from standard-setting to operational activities centred on the development of labour and social assistance, and training programmes for developing countries.

The ILO is a tripartite organization in which representatives of governments, management and trade unions from 118 member nations meet regularly to discuss world industrial and social problems and their solutions.

One of the ILO's important functions is the provision of technical assistance. To carry out its programmes in this field it received funds in 1966 from the following sources: regular ILO budget, \$1,900,000; United Nations Development Programme (technical assistance sector) \$6,300,000; United Nations Development Programme (special fund sector) \$6,500,000; Funds-in-Trust, \$2,100,000. ILO operational programmes were divided among the following regions: Africa, 39.0 per cent; Latin America, 18.8 per cent; Asia, 20.8 per cent; Europe, 5.1 per cent; Middle East, 11.8 per cent; Inter-Regional Projects, 4.5 per cent.

More than half the technical aid rendered by the ILO was in the field of manpower, including vocational training. The ILO also provided technical assistance in productivity and management development, co-operation and small industries, social security, occupational safety and health, workers education, vocational rehabilitation, rural development, and labour condi-

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations 1965* for an extensive treatment of the background of this Agency.

tions and administration. The ILO continued to co-ordinate the Andean Indian Programme, a multi-agency project for the integration of the indigenous populations of several South American countries.

The ILO's role in the industrialization of the developing countries was a central theme of the fiftieth session of the International Labour Conference, held from June 1 to 22 in Geneva. Director-General David A. Morse's report to the Conference was devoted to the theme of "industrialization and labour", under four major programme areas on which the ILO was basing its activities for the future: industrialization and labour policy, human resources policy as an aid to industrialization, social adjustment in industrialization, and the ILO's contribution to industrialization. The general debate of the Conference was based on this report.

The 1966 ILO budget was \$21,034,412 (U.S.), of which \$20,337,871 was contributed by member countries. Canada was assessed 3.36 per cent, or \$735,672 (Cdn).

The main event in 1966 was eighth Regional Conference of ILO American Member States, to which Canada was host at Ottawa, September 12 to 23, 1966. This was attended by tripartite delegations from about 20 countries of the Americas. The Minister of Labour, the Honourable John Nicholson, was elected president of the Conference.

The Conference adopted the Ottawa Plan for human resources development in the Americas and the Ottawa Programme for social security reform. In resolutions adopted unanimously, it invited the ILO to draw up and co-ordinate manpower programmes for the countries of the Americas, with particular attention being paid to problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. It also asked the ILO to intensify its activities in the field of social security in American countries and to co-ordinate the action already being taken in this field by other international organizations.

During the Conference, the Secretary of State for External Affairs presented to the Director-General of the ILO, Mr. David Morse, the instruments of ratification of ILO Convention 45 on the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, and of Convention 122 on employment policy. The Department of Labour is continuing, in co-operation with other federal departments and the provinces, to review Canadian law and practice in relation to ILO standards, with a view to proceeding toward ratification of other ILO conventions in the fields of maritime work, social security, human rights and minimum age for employment in various industries. This includes a study of the instruments adopted at the ILO 1966 General Conference on fishermen's questions and co-operatives.

Canada, during 1966, as in previous years, has provided experts for ILO technical aid projects in various labour fields, such as clerical training (Afghanistan), vocational training (Formosa, Iran, and Nigeria) managerial development (Ghana and Singapore), and worker education (Trinidad and Tobago). A number of ILO trainees have also been provided with training courses in Canada. In this connection, there is close co-operation with various training programmes of the External Aid Office, and with other federal and provincial departments. Grants were continued in 1966 to two ILO-sponsored training institutes—\$50,000 to the International Advanced Training Centre at Turin, Italy, and \$50,000 to the International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva; of the latter amount, \$30,000 is an outright grant and \$20,000 is for Canadian fellowships at the Institute.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Nineteen sixty-six marked the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Recognizing, in the words of the late Clement Attlee, that “wars begin in the minds of men”, representatives of the allied powers met in London in November 1945 to draft the constitution of an organization whose main function would be to construct the defences of peace in the minds of men by furthering international understanding and co-operation through education, science and culture. The First General Conference of UNESCO was held in Paris a year later, with 28 nations attending; membership had grown to 120 when the fourteenth General Conference met in Paris in October 1966.

There has never been complete unanimity among members as to how UNESCO should meet its obligation to contribute to the strengthening of peace. Many, including Canada, believe that if peace is to be achieved and maintained political solutions must be sought through the United Nations itself. The area of responsibility assigned to UNESCO involves a distinctly separate conception, that of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind, and implies the use of different methods. In this interpretation, UNESCO's activities should be conceived with long-term objectives in view—that is, the creation and maintenance of a climate in which peace and the conditions for peaceful development could flourish. Recent developments have tended to vindicate those who have advocated this guiding philosophy. In response to the increasing volume of demands from new member states, most of which only recently have attained independence, UNESCO's activities and expenditures are being directed more and more towards meeting the need for extending educational facilities in those areas of the world marked by illiteracy. The highest priority is accordingly attached to education in all its aspects: educa-

tional planning; the provision of teachers and the creation or expansion of teacher-training facilities; the development of appropriate techniques for curriculum development; improving of the access of girls and women to education; encouragement for augmenting the production of teaching manuals and increasing the number of books and textbooks available; assistance for training printers and typesetters and, generally speaking, fostering the emergence of printing industries (the list is virtually endless). In addition, conferences of educators and administrators in fields of education, including science and technology, are organized regularly and, as often as not, and with design, meet in the developing countries. Emphasis is also being given to improving the means of mass communications, thus furthering the aim of international understanding.

International co-operation in scientific research has not been overlooked. The International Geophysical Year, the Upper Mantle Project, the International Hydrological Decade and continuing internationally-organized research and data-gathering in seismology, oceanography and brain research are only examples of these activities. Nor is man's cultural heritage being ignored. Many of the world's classics, once available in only a few of the world's languages, are gradually appearing in a variety of translations; the art treasures of mankind are more readily available through the appearance of a series of outstanding publications in many languages; through a system of voluntary contributions, UNESCO was instrumental in establishing a fund to move the monuments of Nubia above the high-water level of the lake that will be formed upon the completion of the Aswan Dam. Most recently, and again by the device of creating a voluntary fund, UNESCO is helping to salvage the art treasures damaged in the floods in Italy in 1966. (Through the United Nations Association in Canada, almost \$100,000 has been collected for this purpose from private Canadian donors). Though the results of these activities may be incomplete, and though many important tasks in these fields have yet to be undertaken, a start at least has been made on an international scale. Budgetary and manpower considerations, of course, are two of the more important factors limiting an even greater activity.

UNESCO's regular budget for the period 1965-1966 provided for the expenditure of about \$50 million, of which Canada contributed \$715,000 in 1966; an additional \$50 million was supplied by the United Nations Development Fund for UNESCO to administer technical assistance and special fund projects.

UNESCO's constitution provides for the creation of national commissions in member states to serve as the link between the international organization and non-governmental educational and cultural associations. Canada's

National Commission came into being in 1957 as an agency of the Canada Council through an Order-in-Council. Besides advising the Government, through the Department of External Affairs, on UNESCO matters requiring Government action, the Commission maintains contact, for UNESCO purposes, with the many private institutions and national non-governmental groups in Canada interested in furthering UNESCO's objectives across the nation. The Commission is also able, through funds provided by the Canada Council, to help such national organizations embark on projects which would further the causes for which UNESCO came into being, and to carry out a modest domestic programme in support of UNESCO objectives.

Throughout 1966, for example, the Commission was active in promoting the Associated Schools Project under UNESCO's auspices, which now involves Canadian students from such widely-separated centres as St. John's, Campbell River and Yellowknife. In 1966, as a regional project the Commission, in co-operation with the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University, organized and provided financial assistance for a conference in Halifax aimed at defining the relations between Canada and the West Indies. As an international study with national implications, UNESCO's "East-West Major Project", launched in 1956, became the basis of a survey under the Commission's direction to examine the extent to which interchange between Eastern and Western cultures had made itself felt in Canada at all levels of human activity. The final report of this survey is expected to appear in 1967. With the Commission's encouragement, some 30,000 copies of UNESCO's monthly *Courier* are now being distributed in Canada. Canada's contribution to UNESCO's *Handbook of International Exchanges and Scholarships*, which is widely used throughout the world, is compiled and edited by the Commission. In 1966 the National Film Board released *Element 3*, a documentary film produced in co-operation with UNESCO. This film has won international acclaim and will be used extensively by UNESCO in its programme to emphasize on a world-wide basis the importance of water conservation and utilization. *The New Africans*, a television series prepared by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on education in West Africa, was produced with the combined assistance of UNESCO, the National Commission and UNICEF.

Through the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Government executes its UNESCO policies. In 1966 a Canadian delegation consisting of representatives of the federal and provincial governments and trade unions attended a UNESCO Conference on the Status of Teachers which established an international recommendation on the subject. Canada's contribution to UNESCO paid from the national Treasury amounted to some \$715,000 in

1966, 2.98 per cent of UNESCO's regular budget.¹ A Canadian permanent delegation was established in Paris in 1960; through this office, Canada participates on a continuing basis in UNESCO's headquarters activities.

Canada was represented in 1966 at the fourteenth General Conference of UNESCO, which met in Paris between October 25 and November 30. The leader of the Canadian delegation, Dr. Henry D. Hicks of Dalhousie University, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the session; Canada was re-elected for a second term to the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade and also to the Legal Committee of the Conference; members of the Canadian delegation served, as well, on two specially-appointed conference committees, one to formulate recommendations arising out of the general debate and the other to assess evaluation procedures.²

*International Civil Aviation Organization*³

Montreal is the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), an agency of the United Nations with a membership of 111 nations, including Canada.

The principal aim of ICAO is to promote the safety, economy and regularity of air navigation throughout the world. To that end, it develops uniform technical standards of operation and procedure, encourages co-operative action among the world's airlines, gives technical assistance to countries which require it, and encourages members to keep to a minimum inspection services and other procedures which tend to retard the rapid movement of goods and passengers.

Canada is represented on ICAO's Council and also on the Air Navigation Commission. During 1966, it provided representation at 11 meetings and panels in Montreal, Geneva, Oxford, Paris, Frankfurt and Mexico City.

Technical activities in 1966 included the implementation of standards, recommended practices and procedures, and regional plans. Amendments were made in Procedures for Air Navigation Services and the European-Mediterranean Regional Plan; the Caribbean Regional Plan was completely revised. Other technical conferences included the AIS/MAP (information publications and aeronautical charts), COM/OPS (communications related to operations), divisional meetings and panel meetings on air-traffic control automation and visual aids.

¹ For a more detailed report on Canada's participation in the fourteenth General Conference see *External Affairs*, January 1967.

² For an extensive treatment of the background of ICAO, see *Canada and the United Nations 1965*.

In the field of air transport, two economic studies were completed and issued—*North Atlantic Traffic Forecasts (1966)* and *Air Transport Operating Costs*. Preparations continued for meetings on Charges for Airports and Route Air-Navigation Facilities and Facilitation.

A panel of experts was established to consider the problem of limits of liability for passengers and to prepare for an eventual diplomatic conference on the subject.

Technical assistance missions in several countries were engaged in aeronautical training and in advice to governments upon the installation and operation of aeronautical services. Under a special fund, ICAO was engaged in eight projects, each for the establishment of a regional aeronautical training centres. One of these was completed—the ICAO/Special Fund Civil Aviation Training Institute project in Cairo, for which responsibility was transferred to the United Arab Republic.

Universal Postal Union

The scope and objectives of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), one of the oldest (founded 1874) and largest of the Specialized Agencies, are, as expressed in its constitution, to form a single postal territory, secure the organization and improvement of the postal service and the promotion in this field of international collaboration. Canada has been a member since 1878. With the admission in 1966 of Singapore and Malawi, UPU membership has grown from the initial 22 countries to 129.

The principal organs of the Union are the Congress, the supreme organ, the Executive Council, of which Canada is a member, the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies and the International Bureau. The Congress normally meets every five years to revise the Acts of the Union and to draw up a quinquennial programme of its activities.

The Executive Council, which consists of 27 member countries elected by the Congress on a geographical basis, meets annually to ensure continuity of the UPU's work between Congresses. The Council maintains relations with postal administrations, the United Nations Organization and its Specialized Agencies. It exercises control over the administrative and financial affairs of the International Bureau and makes recommendations to the Congress.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all Universal Postal Union members, was established to carry out studies, exchange information and give advice on technical matters of interest to postal services. Its Management Council consists of 20 members, and meets annually to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Committee.

The International Bureau, located at Berne, Switzerland, which is under the general supervision of the Swiss Government, functions as the Central Secretariat of the Union. This office co-ordinates and publishes all sorts of information about the international postal services and undertakes various other tasks. At the request of the parties concerned, it gives opinions on questions of disagreement between postal administrations. In addition, the Bureau carries out requests for amendment of the Acts of the Union and promulgates newly-accepted conditions. It plays an active part in the preparation of the Congresses.

The total annual expenses of the International Bureau are, in principle, limited by the Congress, which fixes a ceiling of expenditure aligned to an established long-term programme. Expenses are shared by member countries according to the class in which they hold membership as approved by Congress. In 1966, Canada was assessed 2.68 per cent of the UPU budget,¹ which amounted to \$33 million (Cdn).

During 1966, Canada participated in the meetings of the Executive Council, particularly in its capacity as chairman of the Finance Committee and member of the Organization and Air-Mail Committees. The Finance Committee deals primarily with the annual budget of the International Bureau and other financial questions of interest to the Union; the Organization Committee is engaged in a thoroughgoing examination and assessment of the set-up of the International Bureau and the jurisdiction of the Swiss Government as supervisory authority and the Air-Mail Committee is studying problems arising from the rapidly developing air-mail services. At these meetings, the Council studied various matters, such as the construction of a new building at Berne to house the International Bureau, the conditions of employment and salaries of the staff of the International Bureau, various resolutions resulting from the 1964 Vienna Congress, preparations for the sixteenth Universal Postal Congress, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, participation of the Universal Postal Union in the United Nations Development Programme, etc.

Also in 1966, Canada took part in a number of studies undertaken by the Executive Council and the Management Council of the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies such as the simplification of the postage-rate structure, establishment of uniform standards regarding air transmission of insured items, air-mail conveyance rates, the expenses involved in handling incoming international mail and the functions exercised by the Swiss Confederation in relation to the Universal Postal Union.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

International Telecommunication Union

The purpose of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is to maintain and extend international co-operation in the use and improvement of telecommunications of all kinds. In March 1966, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference was convened in Geneva for seven weeks to revise the frequency-allotment plan and associated radio regulations for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service. Canada submitted draft proposals which contributed to the success of this Conference and Canadian delegates were chosen to head several committees.

In June 1966, the eleventh Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) was held in Norway for four weeks. The Canadian delegation was composed of 27 representatives of government and industry in Canada. In addition to contributing to the submission of technical documents, four members of the Canadian delegation served as chairmen of various working parties. One was also a candidate in the election held by the Plenary Assembly for a new Director of the CCIR.

The fourth Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is scheduled for 1968 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In preparation for this Assembly, study groups and working-party meetings were held during 1966 at various locations throughout the world and representatives from Canada served as chairmen or vice-chairmen of several of these groups. *En route* to one of these meetings in Melbourne, Australia, a Canadian representative attended the opening ceremonies of the new Malaysian Telecommunication Training Center, set up in Kuala Lumpur under the United Nations Development Programme.

The twenty-first session of the Administrative Council was convened in Geneva during May and June 1966, and Canada headed the Technical Committee during this session. The Council set up a small group of representatives from the Latin American countries and the permanent organs of the ITU to prepare for a Regional Administrative Conference for Latin America. The Council set up an agenda for a World Administrative Radio Conference to be convened in Geneva on September 18, 1967, for seven weeks to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service. During the year, Canada continued its financial support of the activities of the ITU by paying 3.23 per cent, or \$164,000 (Cdn), of the budget of this Agency.¹

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The objective of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) is to facilitate co-operation between governments in technical mat-

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

ters of all kinds affecting shipping, in order to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficiency in navigation. There are 65 members of IMCO.

As part of its special responsibility for maritime matters, IMCO exercises bureau functions for the International Conventions on Safety of Life at Sea, Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic. Most recently, in 1966, a new International Convention on Loadlines was drawn up to replace an earlier convention.

IMCO also advises other international bodies in shipping matters and co-ordinates its activities with other UN Specialized Agencies in dealing with atomic energy, aviation, health, labour, meteorology, oceanography, postal matters and telecommunications.

Canada has participated in all the activities of IMCO during 1966, being an elected member both of the Council and of the Maritime Safety Committee. On the strictly technical side, Canada is a voluntary member, contributing to all of the technical sub-committees of the Maritime Safety Committee.

Participating in the activities of the United Nations Development Programme, IMCO is rapidly expanding its scope of activities. A number of Canadian experts have been nominated for service in IMCO-sponsored programmes, and one is currently serving in Tunisia, where assistance with maritime regulatory matters have been sought. A programme of fellowships in the maritime field is now being expanded and a survey of Canadian facilities which might offer appropriate courses is under way.

A recent increase of interest in improvement of marine safety through traffic-control systems in the approaches to major ports has followed IMCO's consideration of a Canadian proposal to amend the Safety of Life at Sea Convention to admit the principle of mandatory very-high frequency communications equipment aboard ships. The ship-shore communications system now being developed in the St. Lawrence river is the yardstick by which the Convention amendment is being judged.

Canada has much to contribute to IMCO in the modern approach to shipping matters and, conversely, has much to gain by the application to its huge domestic fleet of internationally-recognized safety standards. Canada paid in 1966 1.43 per cent of IMCO's budget¹, or \$14,067 (Cdn).

World Meteorological Organization

With the admission during 1966 of Singapore, Nepal and Guyana, membership in the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) now comprises 117 states and 12 dependent territories.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

The major activity of the WMO in 1966 concerned preparation of plans for a new integrated world-wide system of meteorological observations, weather services and research, known as World Weather Watch (WWW). This system will be made up of the present world weather system with some extension and augmentation by the products of new technological developments, such as meteorological satellites, computers and improved telecommunications. Plans for WWW will be presented for approval at the Fifth World Meteorological Congress when it meets in Geneva in April 1967. A series of planning reports has been published containing the results of the studies and surveys on which the plan to be put to Congress is based. Some of them, notably the potential economic and associated values of WWW and research aspects of the WWW, have received widespread attention.

The WMO served as the executing agency for a number of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects, including a pilot project for the improvement and expansion of typhoon- and flood-warning services in China and the establishment of meteorological institutes and training centres in India, the United Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Four new projects were approved towards the end of the year for execution by the WMO. Of special interest are the projects for the improvement of Caribbean meteorological services and for the improvement and expansion of hydrometeorological services in the Central American isthmus.

The Director, Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, was elected President of WMO Regional Association IV (North and Central America) at its fourth session in October. Canada now has the distinction of having Canadians presiding over three of the main WMO organs.

Canada's contribution in 1966 to the WMO budget¹ was \$48,000 (Cdn), or 2.63 per cent.

International Atomic Energy Agency

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was celebrated during the 1966 General Conference at its Vienna headquarters. The occasion was marked by special ceremonies and by addresses from distinguished figures who were involved in the early history of the Agency. As an indication of the IAEA's growth during this short life-span (which really includes less than nine years of full-scale operation), the number of member states has increased from 58 to 96 and the annual budget from \$4 million to nearly \$12 million.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

According to its Statute, the IAEA "shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". With the passage of time, the character of the programme has changed in some respects, in part because of advances in the technology of atomic energy and in part because the needs of member states have altered as their own programmes developed. This is true in the Agency's technical assistance programme, where, for example, the fraction devoted to fellowships has gradually fallen while the provision of experts and equipment has risen as trainees have returned to their home countries. The applications of radioactive isotopes to medicine, industry, research, and especially agriculture, continue to be the major fields of assistance. Nuclear engineering and various areas of atomic science are also important in the programme. Altogether, since it started, 800 experts have served in 44 countries, 2,500 fellowships have been awarded and 450 scientists have been trained and given equipment worth nearly \$3 million.

Because of the growing importance of nuclear power in supplying the world demand for electric energy, this field is proving to be of increasing importance to all member states. The IAEA organizes scientific conferences and meetings of experts, distributes technical information, carries out surveys, organizes co-operative research programmes between countries, and assists in the supply of fuel and equipment for reactors.

Similarly, research in the physical sciences is promoted by exchanges of information and by granting research contracts to laboratories in member states. In recent years an annual total of about \$800,000 has been devoted to such contracts, two-thirds to developing countries. The IAEA operates its own small laboratory at Seibersdorf near Vienna and plays an important role in the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste and the International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity in Monaco.

In the field of health and safety, the Agency has paid special attention to the drawing-up of codes and practice, regulations and safety standards for use in member states. Its recommended regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials have been adopted in many countries. During 1966, important revisions were made in these regulations, based on the experience already gained.

It is a requirement of the IAEA Statute that none of the assistance it gives shall be used for any military purpose. To this end, the Agency established in 1961 a system of safeguards against the diversion of nuclear materials to military use. These safeguards apply not only to assistance given directly by the Agency but also, by request of individual countries, in certain

cases where the assistance was given bilaterally. In 1966 these safeguards were being applied to 57 reactors in 25 countries.

The regular programme of the IAEA was financed by assessments amounting to \$8.4 million in 1966, of which Canada's share was 2.87 per cent, or \$259,000. The operational programme was financed by voluntary contributions. A total of \$1.3 million was pledged, including Canada's grant of \$62,000.

Year	Assessments	Operational Programme	Total
1966	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1965	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1964	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1963	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1962	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
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1929	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
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1924	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1923	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1922	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1921	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1920	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
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1916	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1915	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
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1909	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1908	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1907	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1906	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1905	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1904	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1903	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1902	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1901	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000
1900	\$8,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$9,700,000

I. Canada's Participation in Atomic Energy Commission's Regular Programme of the United Nations
 Appendix I

2. Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1946-1969

(December 1966)

	ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions						ECOSOC Standing Committees				ECOSOC Special Bodies			Govern- ing Council UNDP	ECLA	
		Statis- tical	Popula- tion	Narcotic Drugs	Social	Status of Women	Human Rights	Com- mittee on NGO's	Com- mittee for Indus- trial Develop- ment	Housing Building and Planning	Special Com- mittee on Co- ordination	DSB	UNICEF Execu- tive Board				
1946	(a)																
1947	x	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)									
1948	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1949	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1950	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1951	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1952	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1953	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1954	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1955	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1956	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1957	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1958	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1959	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1960	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	(a)								
1961	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1962	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	(a)								
1963	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1964	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1965	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1966	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1967	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	(c)								
1968	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
1969	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									

NOTE: Except in those cases where Canada has been elected to a body for a term ending at some specific point after 1966, its membership (x) or non-membership (-) is only shown through 1967.

(a) Established as a UN body.

(b) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-1953); but this procedure was revised by the eleventh session of the UNGA (see *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, Page 60).

(c) Discontinued. Functions transferred to Industrial Development Board as of January 1, 1967.

3. Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations Specialized Agencies, IAEA and GATT, 1945-1969

(December 1966)

Year	Specialized Agencies											GATT Council of Reprs					
	Bretton Woods Institutions				Specialized Agencies								IAEA Board of Governors				
	IMF Exec Board	IBRD Exec Directors	IDA Exec Directors	IFC Board of Directors	FAO Council	ICAO Council (a)	ILO Governing Body (a) (b)	IMCO Council	ITU Admin Council (a)	UNESCO Exec Board (f)	UPU Exec Council (a)			WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Cttee		
1945	x(e)	x(e)	-	-	x(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1951	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1952	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1953	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1954	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1955	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1956	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1957	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1958	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1959	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1960	x	x	x(e)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x(d)
1961	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1962	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1963	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1964	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1965	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1966	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1967	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1968	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Except in those cases where Canada has been elected to an executive body for a term specifically ending at some point after 1966, its membership (x) or non-membership (-) is only shown through 1967.

(a) Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.

(b) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".

(c) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.

(d) Council established in 1960, composed of representatives of any member states wishing to participate.

(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.

(f) Until 1954, members of executive body elected as individuals on personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

4. Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Common System in 1966

	Percentage Assessment or Voluntary Contribution (V)	Contribution (Cdn \$)
(a) United Nations		
i. Regular Budget.....	3.17	3,481,620
ii. Special Accounts		
UNEF.....	V	729,749
UNFICYP ¹	V	3,020,500
UNRWA a) Cash.....	V	500,000
b) Food Aid.....	V	700,000
World Food Programme		
a) Cash.....	V	2,464,934
b) Commodities.....	V	6,775,000
UNHCR.....	V	350,000
UNDP ²	V	9,500,000
UNICEF ³	V	1,100,000
UNITAR.....	V	60,000
UN International School Development Fund.....	V	35,000
Congo Civilian Fund.....	V	500,000
(b) Specialized Agencies & IAEA		
ILO.....	3.36	735,672
FAO.....	4.17	978,478
WHO.....	2.83	1,323,232
UNESCO.....	2.98	752,530
ICAO.....	4.20	272,828
IMCO.....	1.43	14,067
ITU.....	3.23	164,000
WMO.....	2.63	48,000
UPU ⁴	2.68	33,000
IDA.....	V	15,030,000
IBRD (Subscription Increase) ⁵	V	45,405,402
IFC ⁶	—	—
IMF (Quota Increase) ⁷	V	205,405,390
IAEA a) Regular Budget.....	2.86	258,998
b) Operational Budget.....	V	61,204
(c) Related Organizations		
International Committee for the Red Cross.....	V	15,000
United Nations Association in Canada.....	V	17,000

¹Estimated. This figure represents the cost to Canada of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus in 1966 after reimbursement for certain expenses by the United Nations. The figure cited above does not include salaries and similar costs that Canada would have had to pay if the personnel had remained in Canada.

²The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was formed by the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund according to the terms of Resolution 2029(XX) of November 22, 1965.

³This figure includes a special contribution of \$100,000 made on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.

⁴Canada also contributed \$6,567 as its share of the costs of the UPU English Translation Service.

⁵Of this amount, \$4.54 million was actually paid to the IBRD; the remainder is available if required. The Canadian subscription to the IBRD now totals \$856,215,150.

⁶There was no increase in the Canadian quota in the IFC in 1966.

⁷Of this amount, Canada paid \$51,351,347.50 to the IMF in gold. The remainder is held by the IMF in the form of non-interest-bearing notes payable on demand in Canadian dollars. The increase cited above brings Canada's quota in the IMF to approximately \$800 million.

5. Canadian Delegation to the Twenty-First Session of the General Assembly

Chairman:	The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. George Ignatieff, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
Representatives:	Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister Mrs. Edwin Fullerton, Member of Board of Control, London, Ontario
Alternate Representatives:	Professor Ronald St. J. MacDonald, Professor of Law, University of Toronto Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament Mr. M. H. Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Ambassador to Brazil Miss Margaret Meagher, High Commissioner designate to Kenya
Parliamentary Observers:	The Honourable Edgar E. Fournier, Member of the Senate The Honourable Mrs. Florence E. Inman, Member of the Senate The Honourable Alexander H. McDonald, Member of the Senate The Honourable Gunnar S. Thorvaldson, Member of the Senate Mr. G. Blouin, Member of Parliament for Saguenay Dr. L. Brand, Member of Parliament for Saskatoon Mr. A. Brewin, Member of Parliament for Greenwood Mr. R. Coates, Member of Parliament for Cumberland Mr. G. Crossman, Member of Parliament for Kent, N.B. Mr. J. Gilbert, Member of Parliament for Broadview

- Mr. W. Grafftey, Member of Parliament
for Brome-Missisquoi
- Mr. L. Hopkins, Member of Parliament for
Renfrew North
- Mr. H. Johnston, Member of Parliament
for Okanagan-Revelstoke
- Mr. L. Kindt, Member of Parliament for
Macleod
- Mr. P. Langlois, Member of Parliament for
Chicoutimi
- Mr. R. Langlois, Member of Parliament
for Megantic
- Mr. F. Leblanc, Member of Parliament for
Laurier
- Mr. T. Lefebvre, Member of Parliament
for Pontiac-Témiscamingue
- Mr. H. MacEwan, Member of Parliament
for Pictou
- Mrs. G. MacInnis, Member of Parliament
for Vancouver-Kingsway
- Mr. H. McQuaid, Member of Parliament
for Kings
- Mr. W. Nesbitt, Member of Parliament
for Oxford
- Mr. H. Olson, Member of Parliament for
Medicine Hat
- Mr. R. Orange, Member of Parliament for
Northwest Territories
- Mr. M. Prud'homme, Member of Parlia-
ment for Saint-Denis
- Mr. R. Régimbal, Member of Parliament
for Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes
- Mr. E. Schreyer, Member of Parliament
for Springfield
- Mr. R. Stanbury, Member of Parliament
for York-Scarborough
- Mr. I. Wahn, Member of Parliament for
St. Paul's
- Mr. I. Watson, Member of Parliament for
Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie
- Mr. E. Whelan, Member of Parliament for
Essex South

6. Address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 23, 1966, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin.

THE UNITED NATIONS AS A POWER FOR WORLD PEACE

It is my intention this morning to discuss several areas of endeavour which, in the opinion of the delegation of Canada, demand our particular attention if the United Nations is to develop as an influential force for peace in the world. I propose to say something about the Secretary-General and his office, the problems of establishing international peace and security, including peace-keeping. I propose to speak to you about the war in Vietman, about disarmament, about economic and social progress and about the grave problems in southern Africa.

I should like, first of all, to pay tribute to the leadership and example of the Secretary-General. He has done much to inspire our joint endeavours over the past five years. He has said that no man is indispensable in the function which he himself is performing with such distinction. But, notwithstanding the difficulties to which he has called attention, the guidance which he has provided to our work, his sense of responsibility, his qualities of compassion and understanding and, above all, his capacity to speak and to act in the name of mankind, are indispensable to the United Nations. I really fail to see, at this time, how they can be separated from the person of the Secretary-General. His departure would be a heavy blow.

May I say, too, that I strongly endorse the determination of the Secretary-General to maintain and develop his office as a vital reality within the United Nations system. In this, he is following the tradition established by Sir Eric Drummond in the days of the League of Nations and by his own predecessors in the United Nations.

Let me turn now to those tasks which require our collective understanding and goodwill. First, the general subject of peace-keeping. A year has gone by since the General Assembly established a committee to study all aspects of peace-keeping. A year has passed, too, since it was decided that the financial difficulties of the organization should be overcome by voluntary contributions from the whole membership. My Government regrets that, on both these issues, the past 12 months have seen little advance.

Little progress has been made in resolving the financial problems of this organization. It may be that some governments are awaiting the outcome of the study of the Committee of Fourteen. This report is now before us, and I hope that those who have not contributed as yet will do so now.

However, perhaps even more important, in the long run, than the need to meet the financial deficit is the failure of the Committee we set up last year to come to grips with the task of completing its comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations. It is easy to explain away this failure as an after-effect of the crisis which seized the Assembly two sessions ago, but we have had a year to think things over. Surely the time has come to solve this problem.

There are a small number of members which do not share the view of the majority about the nature and value of the contribution the United Nations has made—a contribution which it can continue to make—through its peacekeeping activities. My Government believes that the views of this minority must be respected, even if we do not share their views. We appreciate that we may have to accept the limitations thus imposed, particularly with respect to the positions held by some of the great powers on the principle of collective financial responsibility. But, even

if these limitations are accepted, there remains much to be done. Let me suggest some examples of what the Canadian delegation believes can be done.

First, we think that the time has come to respond to the proposal put forward by the Secretary-General in 1964 that studies should be made on the means of improving preparations for peacekeeping operations.

Secondly, we think that the time has come for the Security Council and its Military Staff Committee to re-examine the possibilities for negotiating agreements with member states for the provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities to be made available to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Thirdly, we think that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken by the Security Council, member states should be encouraged to inform the Secretary-General of the kinds of forces or facilities they would be prepared to provide for duly-authorized peacekeeping operations.

Fourthly, we have already agreed by a large majority in this Assembly that certain principles should govern the sharing of the costs of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It should now be possible to convert these principles to uniformly applied practices.

We believe that measures of the kind that I have just described are in accordance with the Charter, and that they can be carried out without prejudice to the position of any individual member. My Government believes that action to maintain and strengthen the peacekeeping capacity of the United Nations will command the support of the majority of the membership, and we are ready, if that seems appropriate, to put forward specific proposals for consideration by the Assembly.

Experience has shown that the burden of meeting peacekeeping commitments has fallen on a small number of member states and has tended to go on and on. It becomes extremely difficult to terminate such commitments. Indeed, the price of peace-keeping is small compared to the costs of war. I should have thought, therefore, that we would all be ready to pay our share of the cost. The risk of allowing existing operations to become ineffectual, or of failing to establish peacekeeping forces needed in the future, could well be very high. If this is acknowledged, it surely follows that support for, and contributions to, these operations should be more widespread, for the consequences of not supporting them might well turn out to impose heavier demands and graver dangers on the international community as a whole. In any event, I do not believe it is fair to expect that a minority of countries will continue indefinitely to bear the burden if the majority show little disposition to study the problems of peaceful settlement and to help share the costs of peace-keeping.

Related to the subject of peace-keeping is the question of the financial solvency of the United Nations. Canada welcomed the proposal of France at the last session that we investigate the financial and administrative practices of the organization. We were glad to participate in the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts appointed to make this investigation. We regard the report of the Committee of Experts as a document of the highest importance, and we shall press for the implementation of its recommendations, both by the United Nations itself and by all the other members of the United Nations system. We hope, in particular, that the recommendations will lead us to focus our efforts on essentials by the rigorous application of priorities, and to adjust rates of growth of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in accordance with the availability of resources, both human and financial.

In our concern with the problems of peace-keeping, we must not fail to give attention also to the fundamental question of the peaceful settlement of disputes. It was unfortunate that, at a time when the Security Council had before it a long list of disputes, some dating back nearly 20 years, the General Assembly was at the last session unprepared to act on a proposal for a study of the procedures of

peaceful settlement. Surely we have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a careful examination of past procedures and an impartial appraisal of future possibilities.

I listened yesterday with the greatest interest to the statement of Mr. Goldberg. At the last General Assembly, my Government took the position that in the General Assembly we could not avoid a discussion of the war in Vietnam, and I was heartened yesterday not only by what Mr. Goldberg himself had to say about Vietnam but by the initiative he took, in discussing this matter in this forum, in inviting our participation in that discussion and in urging all of us, as members of this organization, collectively and individually, to do what we could to try to bring an end to this conflict.

Our concern with peace-keeping and peaceful settlement seems all the more justified against the background of the conflict in Vietnam. This is, in the judgment of my Government, by far the most dangerous issue now facing the world.

Wherever armed conflict breaks out, it involves commitments of power and prestige and the longer it continues the more difficult it becomes to reverse the course of events, the more difficult it becomes to bring into play the machinery of peaceful negotiation and settlement. In the face of such a conflict, can the international community really stand by and allow matters to develop to the point where all avenues of peaceful recourse are irrevocably closed?

I considered last year, and I consider now, that this organ, this particular institution in the United Nations, as opposed to the Security Council, has the obligation to contribute to peace in Vietnam. I think it is inconceivable that we should proceed with our meeting as if this threat to the safety of mankind did not exist. Even if in present circumstances the Security Council cannot deal effectively with this matter and some other framework may be appropriate, I continue to believe that it is the duty of this body to express its deepest concern over the war in Vietnam. We must urge the path of negotiation on all involved. We must persist in this effort until negotiations are begun.

I know that there are differences between us about the origins of this conflict and how it can be brought to an end. I know how difficult the issues involved in this conflict are. For 12 years Canada has served, with India and Poland, on the International Commission in Vietnam. In that time we have witnessed at first hand the erosion of the cease-fire agreement of 1954. We have known, and we still experience, the frustrations of the observer who is powerless to prevent what is happening before his eyes.

The Secretary-General has been untiring in his search for a settlement of the conflict. In doing so, he has acted in clear and conscientious recognition of the responsibilities which attach to the world community in this difficult and vital problem.

There are those who say that the time for a settlement of this conflict is not ripe. For my part, I cannot accept this judgment. The road to peace in Vietnam will not be easy and it may not be quick, but a start on that road must be made.

There are different ways in which a start might be made. For our part, we are guided by a number of basic considerations. The Canadian Government has repeatedly emphasized its belief that an exclusively military solution is not possible. We believe that only a political settlement which takes into account the legitimate interests and aspirations of all concerned and all involved can restore peace and stability in that country. In the interests of promoting a peaceful settlement, we ourselves have used all the diplomatic channels available to us to see whether there is any contribution we could make towards resolving the problem.

I have mentioned the role of my country as a member of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam. We have attempted to develop our responsibilities into opportunities for constructive action. It still seems to us

that the Commission, on which India, Poland and Canada serve, can provide a means of facilitating contacts between the two sides. We have, also, not excluded the possibility that the Commission might help the parties to scale down hostilities as a means of eventual disengagement.

It is discouraging to us that our efforts, like those of others, have not yielded the results intended. Nonetheless, it continues to be the conviction of the Government of Canada that efforts to promote a peaceful settlement of this war should not, and must not, be abandoned, and, as I said a moment ago, I have carefully noted the statement made yesterday by Ambassador Goldberg and particularly the significant questions which he addressed to the government in Hanoi. Against this background, it is all the more essential that channels for contacts between the two sides be developed and maintained to prepare the way for negotiations whenever they are possible. We also believe that such channels are important in circumstances where the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation is ever present. In my Government's view, it is essential that the attention of the world community should not be diverted from the urgent necessity of a diplomatic solution. For these reasons, we believe that a continuing effort must be made through whatever openings may be available to us, individually or collectively, to explore any possible avenues that may lead to a reversal of the present course of events in Vietnam.

However, it is a fact that the capacity of this organization to play a useful role in the Vietnam conflict will be called into question as long as certain parties involved in that conflict are not members of this organization and are not bound by the terms of the Charter. I am not saying that, if they were members, the United Nations would be able to settle the conflict. I am saying that the organization would have a better chance of doing so if those parties were sitting here today. I know that there are fundamental obstacles—great obstacles. Where two governments claim sovereign and, therefore, exclusive jurisdiction over the same people and territory and, more particularly, where each refuses any rights to the other, then we cannot oblige them to sit down together in these precincts. Nevertheless, I feel bound to say that there is a growing opinion in my country that, if this organization is to realize its potential capacities, all nations, and especially those which, like continental China, represent a significant portion of the world's population, must be represented here.

I noted what Mr. Goldberg had to say on this subject yesterday and I should like to think (and I am expressing my personal view) that he advanced the position of his country considerably in his statement of yesterday.

A solution to this problem of representation has eluded us for a long time. In spite of impelling reasons, I cannot say whether it will be possible for us to resolve this question within the next few weeks, or within the next few months. However, universality must remain our objective.

Peace-keeping and, for that matter, all machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, is essentially responsive to specific situations. Men have long dreamed of a more positive concept, the development of a world-wide peace and security system in which individual nations would abandon possession of the means of waging war. This is all the more necessary in view of military developments over the past two decades, and especially the acquisition of devastating military nuclear power by a few countries.

So it is from this point of view that Canada has approached disarmament negotiations. We share, of course, the common objectives of an agreed system of general and complete disarmament which would give security to all nations and thereby ensure our own. However, in present circumstances, we must pursue partial objectives both for their intrinsic value and as a foundation for future progress. This has been the function of the negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Com-

mittee since the last session of the Assembly. While we are disappointed that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee has had only limited success, we nevertheless consider that it remains the best available forum for the negotiation of arms-control agreements.

There is no cause more urgent than to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. No single measure, however, will provide a solution. A series of measures directed to various facets of the issue will be required.

First, there is widespread agreement that a non-proliferation treaty is imperative. On the central issue of the definition of proliferation, we believe that the formula must prevent nuclear weapons from passing into the control of additional states or groups of countries. This should not be inconsistent with legitimate measures of collective defence. The exhaustive discussion of non-proliferation by the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva has made it quite clear what the obstacles to a final agreement are, and it is to be hoped that the great powers will find it possible to remove these obstacles and to leave the way clear for the agreement which the world so greatly wants and needs.

Secondly, as an essential corollary to a non-proliferation agreement, we think that the nuclear powers and the United Nations should urgently consider ways of extending meaningful guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon states who have foregone the right to acquire nuclear weapons. We think that such states should have assurances for their security against nuclear attack or the threat of it.

Thirdly, it is in our view essential that, if such a treaty is to be effective, and if it is to inspire confidence, some means of verification should be included. We have taken a stand at Geneva for a provision incorporating the mandatory application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent safeguards to all international transfers of nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes.

Fourthly, we must persist in our efforts to devise an acceptable formula for a treaty banning nuclear tests in all environments. To this end, Canada has sought to further the science of teleseismic detection by increasing our capacity to process data from seismic arrays and by supporting increased international exchanges of such data.

Fifthly, we support the efforts being made in Latin America and in Africa to establish nuclear-free zones. We hope it may be possible subsequently for such zones to be established elsewhere in the world where conditions are appropriate.

Sixthly, we believe that progress towards effective measures of arms control requires the participation of all the principal world powers in the discussion of these questions. We think that the non-aligned countries have a special role in trying to persuade the People's Republic of China to participate in such discussions.

Seventhly, we believe that the idea advanced by the Secretary-General in the introduction of his annual report (for a comprehensive study of the consequences of the invention of nuclear weapons) is an interesting suggestion which merits careful consideration.

As a member of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, I am conscious of the frustration and discouragement that go with negotiations which seem to be getting nowhere. The fact is that we have no other choice. We must persist in these efforts, for the elusive prize is the peace we all seek, and failure, we know, could have tragic consequences for us all.

The maintenance of peace and security, of which I have been speaking, may be the first of our purposes under the Charter, but it is probably not the purpose which is uppermost in the minds of most of our peoples. They are concerned, above all, by their aspirations for greater well-being and dignity.

During the past 20 years, an organized assault on the obstacles to economic and social development has steadily gathered momentum under the aegis of this organization. By contrast with 1945 (and Mr. Gromyko, who shares with me, and perhaps with very few others in this forum, direct experience of that period, will recall the time when aid to developing countries was no more than a tentative experiment in international co-operation), in 1965 more than \$10 billion in public and private capital moved to the developing world from the industrialized countries with market economies. A decade ago, the resources administered by this organization, or by the family of United Nations organs, amounted to \$186 million. Today they approach half a billion dollars annually. Measured by the standards of the past, then, the progress which has been made has been formidable. Confronted by the needs of the future, it is demonstrably not enough.

Frankly, I have been appalled at the recent projections of the world food situation. They reveal how drastically world food reserves have fallen in the course of the last five years, and how grave—grave is the word—is the prospect of an overall world food deficit no later than 1985.

For the immediate future, we must maintain the recent upward thrust in the flow of development assistance. In particular, we must devote much greater attention to short-term and long-term measures designed to cope with the problem of growing food shortages. While I recognize that aid is only one ingredient in the drive to accelerate the development process, particularly in the agricultural sector, I cannot help feeling that it will be a vital one.

In my country, we are trying to translate that conviction into action. We have diversified the nature of our assistance and the terms on which it is being given. Last year we supplemented our technical assistance and grant aid with soft loans, extending 50-year credits at no interest, with a nominal service charge and a ten-year grace period. This year we have gone further. The service charge has been abolished, our regulations governing the content of grant aid have been relaxed, and we have introduced a new category of loans, mid-way between hard and soft, which will be granted on a 30-year basis at 3 percent interest to countries whose economic circumstances so warrant.

Total aid resources available from Canada in the current fiscal year will be over \$300 million, having increased, on the average, by \$50 million a year since 1963. Subject to economic and other relevant circumstances, the expansion of the Canadian aid programme will continue. We have set our sights on the aid target of one per cent of national income recommended by the General Assembly. We shall do our utmost to reach it.

In the field of human rights, I am pleased to say that Canada has signed the Convention on Racial Discrimination. We regard this as an important addition to the body of law on human rights, because, for the first time, implementation measures have been incorporated which we believe may form a pattern for future legislation in this field. It is our hope that the adoption of this convention will be followed by the completion of the draft covenants on human rights and by the adoption of the convention on religious intolerance and the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. These additional measures would be a worthy accomplishment for 1968, the International Year for Human Rights.

We have given much thought to our contribution to the programme for the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, and we have decided that the most useful contribution we could make would be to subject our own record, our own practices, to critical examination, drawing on all the resources of the community for this purpose. Complacency is a disease from which we all suffer. So our objective will be to remove the vestiges of discrimination at home (discrimination involving race, creed or

sex) and to strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms by a continuing process of education and by subjecting violations to exposure and public attention. I am confident that we shall be able to carry out a programme of this kind successfully because of the enthusiastic support for the cause of human rights which is displayed by voluntary bodies in my own country.

A principal area of conflict over racial discrimination and the denial of human rights is unquestionably southern Africa. As a signatory to the Charter, we are concerned over the absence of progress towards the acceptance of the principle of self-determination in certain non-self-governing territories in Africa and by the stubborn denial by the South African Government of political and human rights. Non-self-governing peoples should enjoy these basic political, social and economic rights promised to them under the Charter and also by those who have given a sacred trust to help them towards self-government.

Canada is deeply concerned about the situation in Rhodesia. Since the illegal declaration of independence by the Smith régime, members of this organization have acted together with the United Kingdom Government to adopt various measures designed to end the present situation and to make it possible for that territory to move towards independence on the basis of majority rule. The great majority of governments at this table have co-operated in these measures.

Canada has refused to recognize the régime, has severed economic relations with it, has participated in an oil airlift to Zambia and is providing other economic assistance to the people of Zambia in the difficult situation created for them by the Rhodesian problem.

During the past few months, and the past few weeks, the members of the Commonwealth have anxiously and closely followed the developments in Rhodesia. The United Nations, for its part, has taken important, even historic, decisions.

The fact is, however, that the actions taken by the international community have so far failed to end the illegal régime. I am well aware that there are many who feel that, in these circumstances, the best answer is armed force. My Government has deep misgivings, however, about such an answer. Would the use of force achieve the results we desire? If not, might it not hurt those whom it was designed to help? This is the kind of question we must ask ourselves. We believe that we should concentrate on seeing that the measures now in operation are applied with maximum effectiveness and that they are strengthened and supplemented in areas where this is practical, so that constitutional government can be restored and independence on the basis of majority rule attained.

The communiqué of the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting notes a British willingness to co-sponsor in the Security Council a resolution for effective and selective mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia before the end of this year, if the illegal situation has not ended by then, and gives full Commonwealth support for such a Security Council resolution. We think such a resolution would indeed be desirable, since we have noted that, although most governments are supporting fully the measures advocated in Security Council resolutions, there have been some instances where this is not the case. My Government is particularly concerned by the fact that some markets are still open to Rhodesian exports, especially minerals and tobacco.

At the forefront of the problems before this session is the question of South West Africa. Since the recent judgment of the International Court was not concerned with the substantive aspects of this question, it does not in any way invalidate previous advisory opinions on the accountability of South Africa to the international community. My delegation is studying the various aspects of the problem with close attention and will indicate its position on whatever proposals are made as the

debate on South West Africa progresses. An important concern of my delegation will be the possibility of these proposals achieving their stated objectives.

The balance-sheet of our achievements is written each year in this debate. I have tried today (too long I am afraid, however) to show several areas of endeavour which demand particular attention if the United Nations is to develop into a potent force for peace in the world. But I suggest that our collective experience has revealed a number of useful lessons.

In the first place, it is clear that we must not allow great-power differences over certain admittedly very difficult issues to induce a fruitless passivity in the membership. We must continue to search for opportunities for initiatives which are both constructive and realistic.

Secondly, there is an evident need for the Assembly to re-establish the free process of debate and negotiation on draft resolutions. Only in this way can we hope to promote agreements that will attract the meaningful support of member governments when it comes to implementation.

Thirdly, we need to exercise greater respect for the rights of others under the Charter. This involves restraint by the great powers in the use of their privileges; restraint by the smaller powers in the observance of orderly procedures; restraint, above all, in the pursuit of national objectives where these are at variance with the purposes and principles of our constitution.

Finally, on the eve of the hundredth birthday of my country, the Government and people of Canada pledge their loyalty and their support to the conception of the United Nations and to the ideals it symbolizes and seeks to attain for the benefit of mankind.

The Secretary-General, the present incumbent, has the confidence of the Government and people of Canada. No man who has ever held this office, no man who has ever aspired to this office, has been so widely endorsed, as we know from events during the past few weeks. We all recognize, as we did three years ago, as the Security Council recognized three years ago, his great personal qualities. But added to this is the great authority which he has gathered in the last few weeks, an authority that we cannot dismiss, in the interest of this organization or in the interest of peace. This commanding authority could be of the greatest value in this critical time in human affairs.

I agree with what the Secretary-General said the other day about his conception of the role of the office of Secretary-General. This was the view, I well remember, of Sir Eric Drummond in the League of Nations, and of Mr. Avenol, who succeeded him; it was the view of Trygve Lie and of Dag Hammarskjöld; and it is what is implied and implicit in Articles 99 and 100 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Secretary-General—whoever occupies this post—must be one who, by personal quality and by capacity and by respect, has an authority far beyond his own person, and that exists today, clearly and demonstrably, in the person of U Thant.

I have the strong conviction (and I speak this way only because the foreign policy of my country is so embedded in this organization, and because I feel that in the immediate period this organization's future and integrity are involved) that U Thant's personal attributes and his undoubted global moral authority could be a powerful force in helping to win the war in Vietnam, moving us on to universality in this organization and, I think, to sure guarantees for peace in the world.

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Albania.....	X	X	X ¹	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Algeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Barbados.....	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Botswana.....	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Brazil.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Britain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Burma.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burundi.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Cambodia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Cameroun.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Ceylon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Chad.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Chile.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville).....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Congo (Democratic Republic of).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	8
Costa Rica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Cuba.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dahomey.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
El Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Federal Republic of Germany.....	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Mali.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	8
Malta.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X
Mauritania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Mexico.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Monaco.....	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Mongolia.....	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Morocco.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Nepal.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Netherlands.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Nigeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Paraguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Peru.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Poland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Portugal.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Korea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Republic of Vietnam.....	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Romania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Rwanda.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Zambia.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	⁸
Totals.....	122	99	118	113 ²	120 ³	124 ⁴	105	82	96	105	111	129 ⁵	129 ⁶	129 ⁷	64	70 ⁸
	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT

¹Albania notified ILO on August 5, 1965, of its decision to withdraw.

²FAO has 1 associate member: Mauritius.

³UNESCO has 3 associate members: British Eastern Caribbean Group, Mauritius, Qatar.

⁴WHO has 3 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar, Southern Rhodesia.

⁵The 129 members of UPU include the following not listed in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

⁶The 129 members of ITU include the following note listed in the table: group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible, Portuguese overseas provinces, Rhodesia, Spanish provinces in Africa, territories of the United States.

⁷The 129 members of WMO include 117 states and 12 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those listed in the table, the members are: British Caribbean Territories; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Southern Rhodesia; Spanish territories in Guinea; Surinam.

⁸The 70 contracting parties to GATT include Rhodesia, not listed in the table. An additional 14 countries, marked ⁸ in the table, have the following forms of special relation: Acceded provisionally—Argentina, Ireland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic; participating under special arrangements—Cambodia, Poland; applying GATT *de facto* pending final decision as to their future commercial policy—Algeria, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Lesotho, Maldives Islands, Mali, Singapore, Zambia.

2. Dates of Admission of United Nations Members

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946
Australia	"	Iceland	"
Belgium	"	Sweden	"
Bolivia	"	Thailand	"
Brazil	"	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Britain	"	Yemen	"
Byelorussian S.S.R.	"	Burma	April 19, 1948
Canada	"	Israel	May 11, 1949
Chile	"	Indonesia ³	Sept. 28, 1950
China	"	Albania	Dec. 14, 1955
Colombia	"	Austria	"
Costa Rica	"	Bulgaria	"
Cuba	"	Cambodia	"
Czechoslovakia	"	Ceylon	"
Denmark	"	Finland	"
Dominican Republic	"	Hungary	"
Ecuador	"	Ireland	"
El Salvador	"	Italy	"
Ethiopia	"	Jordan	"
France	"	Laos	"
Greece	"	Libya	"
Guatemala	"	Nepal	"
Haiti	"	Portugal	"
Honduras	"	Romania	"
India	"	Spain	"
Iran	"	Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956
Iraq	"	Tunisia	"
Lebanon	"	Sudan	"
Liberia	"	Japan	"
Luxembourg	"	Ghana	March 8, 1957
Mexico	"	Malaysia, Federation of ⁴	Sept. 17, 1957
Netherlands	"	Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958
New Zealand	"	Cameroun	Sept. 20, 1960
Nicaragua	"	Central African Republic	"
Norway	"	Chad	"
Panama	"	Congo (Brazzaville)	"
Paraguay	"	Congo (Leopoldville)	"
Peru	"	Cyprus	"
Philippines	"	Dahomey	"
Poland ¹	"	Gabon	"
Saudi Arabia	"	Ivory Coast	"
Syria ²	"	Madagascar	"
Turkey	"	Niger	"
Ukrainian S.S.R.	"	Somalia	"
Union of South Africa	"	Togo	"
U.S.S.R.	"	Upper Volta	"
United Arab Republic	"	Mali	Sept. 29, 1960
United States of America	"	Senegal	"
Uruguay	"	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Venezuela	"	Sierre Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Yugoslavia	"	Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961
		Mongolia	"

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
United Republic of Tanzania ⁵	Nov. 14, 1961	Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Malta	"
Jamaica	"	Zambia	"
Rwanda	"	The Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965
Trinidad and Tobago	"	Maldivé Islands	"
Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962	Singapore ⁶	"
Uganda	Oct. 24, 1962	Guyana	Sept. 21, 1966
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Botswana	Oct. 17, 1966
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Lesotho	"
		Barbados	Dec. 9, 1966

¹Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was subsequently agreed that it should sign the Charter as an original member.

²Syria was an original member of the United Nations but, on February 21, 1958, joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic, with one seat in the organization. Syria resumed its separate membership on October 13, 1961.

³Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations on September 21, 1965. On September 19, 1966, Indonesia notified the Secretary-General of its decision "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations" and on September 28, 1966, the President of the General Assembly invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

⁴Malaya became Malaysia on September 16, 1963, when Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation.

⁵Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 14, 1961, and Zanzibar was a member from December 16, 1963. Following the ratification on April 26, 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member of the United Nations, later changing its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

⁶Singapore separated from the Federation of Malaysia and became an independent state on August 9, 1965.

3. Security Council—Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1967

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Western European and Other States																						
Australia.....	x																					
Belgium.....	x	x																				
Canada.....			x																			
Denmark.....			x																			
Greece.....							x															
Ireland.....																						
Italy.....																						
Netherlands.....						x																
New Zealand.....										x												
Norway.....																						
Sweden.....																						
Switzerland.....																						
Turkey.....																						
Eastern European																						
Bulgaria.....																						
Czechoslovakia.....																						
Poland.....																						
Romania.....																						
Ukraine.....																						
Yugoslavia.....																						
Afro-Asian																						
Ceylon.....																						
Ethiopia.....																						
Ghana.....																						
India.....																						
Iran.....																						
Iraq.....																						
Ivory Coast.....																						
Japan.....																						
Jordan.....																						
Lebanon.....																						
Liberia.....																						
Malaysia.....																						
Mali.....																						
Morocco.....																						
Nigeria.....																						
Pakistan.....																						
Philippines.....																						

3. Security Council—Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1967 (Continued)

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Syria.....	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia.....	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Uganda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Republic.....	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
Latin American																						
Argentina.....	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x
Brazil.....	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Uruguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: From 1946 until the end of 1965, there were six non-permanent seats on the Security Council, and, under the terms of the oral "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1946, two of these were allotted to the Latin American countries and one each to the West European, Commonwealth, East European and Middle Eastern members. At its eighteenth session in 1963, the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Charter (Resolution 1991) increasing the number of non-permanent seats from six to ten and distributing them amongst four regional groups, with the West European and Other States group receiving two, the East European one, the Afro-Asian five and the Latin American group two. By September 1, 1965, over two-thirds of the member states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, had ratified this amendment and, at the twentieth session, four additional members were elected to the Council for terms beginning on January 1, 1966, with New Zealand and Uganda each serving a one-year term so that, from the twenty-first session on, five non-permanent members will be elected each year. This table has been organized so as to reflect the current division of the members into the four regional groups, although it should be understood, as indicated earlier, that, prior to enlargement, such groups did not formally exist as far as the Security Council was concerned.

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1969

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	
Western European and Other States																									
Australia.....																									
Austria.....																									
Belgium.....																									
Britain.....																									
Canada.....																									
Denmark.....																									
Finland.....																									
France.....																									
Greece.....																									
Italy.....																									
Luxembourg.....																									
Netherlands.....																									
New Zealand.....																									
Norway.....																									
Spain.....																									
Sweden.....																									
Turkey.....																									
United States of America.....																									
Eastern European																									
Bulgaria.....																									
Byelorussian S.S.R.....																									
Czechoslovakia.....																									
Poland.....																									
Romania.....																									
Ukrainian S.S.R.....																									
U.S.S.R.....																									
Yugoslavia.....																									
Afro-Asian																									
Afghanistan.....																									
Algeria.....																									
Cameroon.....																									
China.....																									
Dahomey.....																									
Ethiopia.....																									
Gabon.....																									
India.....																									
Indonesia.....																									
Iran.....																									
Iraq.....																									

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1969 (Continued)

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	
Japan.....																									
Jordan.....																									
Kuwait.....																									
Lebanon.....																									
Libya.....																									
Morocco.....																									
Pakistan.....																									
Philippines.....																									
Senegal.....																									
Sierra Leone.....																									
Sudan.....																									
United Arab Republic.....																									
United Republic of Tanzania.....																									
Latin American																									
Argentina.....																									
Brazil.....																									
Chile.....																									
Colombia.....																									
Costa Rica.....																									
Cuba.....																									
Dominican Republic.....																									
Ecuador.....																									
El Salvador.....																									
Guatemala.....																									
Mexico.....																									
Panama.....																									
Peru.....																									
Uruguay.....																									
Venezuela.....																									

Note: From 1946 until the end of 1965, there were 18 seats on the Economic and Social Council. Although there was never any formal written or verbal agreement on their geographical distribution, in practice certain trends developed which set aside five seats for the permanent members of the Security Council on a continuing basis (although China lost its seat at the end of 1960) and which divided the remainder as follows: one seat in rotation to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and a second to Pakistan and India (as members of the Commonwealth); almost always two seats to the countries of Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia); usually three to Western Europe, but in some years only two; generally one to the Middle East; an average of one seat to the remaining Afro-Asian states; and four to Latin America. In 1963, the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Charter (Resolution 1991) increasing the size of the Council from 18 to 27 members and distributing the nine additional seats amongst four regional groups, with the Western European and Other States group receiving one, the Afro-Asian seven and the Latin American one. None of the additional seats was allotted to the Eastern European group. By September 1, 1965, over two-thirds of the member states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, had ratified this amendment and, at the twentieth session, nine additional members were elected to the Council for terms of office beginning on January 1, 1966. Three of them were elected to three-year terms, three to two-year terms, and three to one-year terms, so that, from the twenty-first session on, nine members are elected for a three-year term at each session. This table has been organized so as to reflect the current division of the members into the four regional groups, although it should be understood, as indicated above, that prior to enlargement, such groups did not formally exist as far as the Economic and Social Council was concerned. It might also be noted that China, while listed with the other Afro-Asian countries, does not participate in the group's activities.

5. Membership of the Trusteeship Council, 1947-1967

	1947	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Administering Members																					
Australia.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Britain.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Permanent Members of the Security Council																					
China.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.S.R.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Elected by the General Assembly																					
Argentina.....	-	-	-	x	x ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic.....	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq.....	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria ⁴	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Republic ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Italy, as the administering authority for Somaliland under Italian administration, was represented at the sessions of the Council between 1955 and 1960, when Somaliland became independent.

¹Belgium ceased to be an administering power with the independence of Ruanda-Urundi in 1962.

²Until 1960, France participated as an administering power, but it now participates as a permanent member of the Security Council.

³Resigned.

⁴Syria was elected to the Council in 1953; before the establishment of the United Arab Republic, Egypt had not been a member.

6. International Court of Justice

<i>Name (1)</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Term Ends</i>
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1973
Vladimir M. Koretzky	Soviet Union	1970
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
José Luis Bustamante Y Rivero	Peru	1970
Phillip C. Jessup	United States	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
André Gros	France	1973
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973
Muhammad Zafrullah Khan	Pakistan	1973
Fouad Ammoun	Lebanon	1976
Cesar Bengzon	Philippines	1976
Sture Petren	Sweden	1976
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1976
Charles D. Onyeama	Nigeria	1976

President of the Court: Judge Sir Perry Spender

Vice-President of the Court: Judge Wellington Koo

Registrar of the Court: Jean Garnier-Coignet

Deputy Registrar: S. R. A. Aquarone

¹ Listed in order of precedence.

7. Secretariat

U Thant—Secretary-General

Under-Secretaries and Officers of Equivalent Rank

Headquarters:

Ilbrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic)

Commissioner for Industrial Development

Later Executive Director of United Nations Industrial
Development Organization

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (United States)

Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs

Gabriel D'Arboussier (Senegal)

Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Philippe de Seynes (France)

Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs

Dr. Victor Hoo (China)

Commissioner for Technical Assistance

Henry R. Labouisse (United States)

Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar (Britain)

Director of Personnel

C. V. Narasimhan (India)

Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs
and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General

Aleksei Efremovich Nesterenko (U.S.S.R.)

Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs

- Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)
Under-Secretary for Conference Services
- David Owen (Britain)
Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board
- Dr. Raul Prebisch (Argentina)
Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- Dr. Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia)
Director, United Nations Training Programme for Foreign
Service Officers from Newly-Independent Countries
- José Rolz-Bennett (Guatemala)
Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs and Officer-in-Charge, Office
of Public Information
- Constantin Stavropoulos (Greece)
Legal Counsel
- Bruce Turner (New Zealand)
Controller
- David Vaughan (United States)
Director of General Services
- Overseas:
- Pier P. Spinelli (Italy)
Director of United Nations Offices in Geneva
- Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe
- U Nyun (Burma)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia
and the Far East
- José Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America
- Robert Gardiner (Ghana)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa

8. Selected Committees and Other Bodies

(1) *Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*

Afghanistan	France	Poland
Algeria	Hungary	Romania
Argentina	India	Sierra Leone
Australia	Iraq	Spain
Austria	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	Thailand
Britain	Mauritania	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United States
El Salvador	Nigeria	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Yugoslavia

(2) *UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation*

Argentina	Canada	Mexico
Australia	Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Belgium	France	U.S.S.R.
Brazil	India	United Arab Republic
Britain	Japan	United States

(3) *UN Scientific Advisory Committee*

Brazil	France	United States
Britain	India	
Canada	U.S.S.R.	

(4) *Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament*¹

Brazil	Ethiopia	Poland
Britain	France	Romania
Bulgaria	India	Sweden
Burma	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria	United States

(5) *Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa*

Canada	Italy	Senegal
Chile	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Ethiopia	Nigeria	United States
Finland	Pakistan	

(6) *Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO)*²

Argentina	Ghana	Rwanda
Austria	Guinea	Somalia
Belgium	India	Spain
Brazil	Indonesia	Sudan
Britain	Iran	Sweden
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Cameroun	Ivory Coast	Thailand
Canada	Japan	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Jordan	Turkey
Columbia	Kuwait	U.S.S.R.
Cuba	Netherlands	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria	United States
Federal Republic of Germany	Pakistan	Uruguay
Finland	Peru	Zambia
France	Philippines	
	Romania	

(7) *Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

Afghanistan	France	New Zealand
Argentina	Federal Republic of Germany	Nigeria
Austria	Ghana	Pakistan
Belgium	Guinea	Philippines
Bolivia	Honduras	Poland
Brazil	Hungary	Romania
Britain	India	Spain
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Sweden
Cameroun	Iran	Switzerland
Canada	Iraq	Turkey
Ceylon	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Japan	United Arab Republic
Congo (Kinshasa)	Lebanon	United Republic of Tanzania
Czechoslovakia	Madagascar	United States
Dahomey	Mexico	Uruguay
Ecuador	Morocco	Yugoslavia
El Salvador	Netherlands	
Ethiopia		

(8) *Committee for Programme and Co-ordination*

Algeria	France	U.S.S.R.
Brazil	Ghana	United Republic of
Britain	India	Tanzania
Cameroun	Pakistan	United States
Canada	Philippines	Venezuela
Ecuador	Romania	

(9) *Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

Argentina	Hungary	Republic of Korea
Brazil	India	Switzerland
Britain	Iran	Turkey
Canada	Jamaica	U.S.S.R.
China	Japan	United Arab Republic
Federal Republic of	Mexico	United States
Germany	Morocco	Yugoslavia
France	Nigeria	
Ghana	Peru	

(10) *Commission for Social Development*

Bulgaria	Iran	Tunisia
Byelorussia	Israel	Uganda
Canada	Mali	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Mauritania	United Arab Republic
China	Morocco	United Republic of
Cuba	Netherlands	Tanzania
Cyprus	Norway	United States
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan	Upper Volta
France	Peru	Uruguay
Greece	Philippines	Venezuela
Honduras	Spain	

(11) *Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)³*

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Poland
Australia	Federal Republic of	Senegal
Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Brazil	France	Switzerland
Britain	India	Thailand
Bulgaria	Israel	Turkey
Canada	Morocco	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Pakistan	United Arab Republic
China	Peru	United States
Ecuador	Philippines	Yugoslavia

(12) *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council*

Algeria	Denmark	Paraguay
Australia	Federal Republic of	Peru
Belgium	Germany	Poland
Brazil	France	Senegal
Britain	India	Sweden
Bulgaria	Iraq	Switzerland
Burma	Italy	Thailand
Cameroun	Jamaica	Tunisia
Canada	Japan	Turkey
Ceylon	Kenya	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Liberia	United States
Congo (Democratic	Netherlands	Venezuela
Republic of)	Norway	Yugoslavia

(13) *Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

Afghanistan
Australia
Britain
Bulgaria
Chile
Ethiopia
Finland
India
Iran

Iraq
Italy
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Mali
Poland
Sierra Leone
Syria
Tunisia

Soviet Union
United Republic of
Tanzania
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

¹This Committee is not a United Nations body.

²Replaces the Committee for Industrial Development abolished by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. UNIDO was established by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly and the Industrial Development Board is its executive body.

³Dr. J. Willard, Deputy Minister of National Welfare, is Chairman of this Board.

Appendix III

United Nations Budgetary Information

1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1966-1967

<i>Section</i>	<i>1967 Appropriations U.S. \$</i>	<i>1966 Revised¹ Appropriations U.S. \$</i>
<i>Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, Commissions and Committees, Special Meetings and Conferences (Part I)</i>		
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies.....	1,241,750	1,029,300
2. Special meetings and conferences.....	1,818,150	1,656,100
<i>Staff Costs and Related Expenses (Part II)</i>		
3. Salaries and wages.....	57,046,500	55,882,300
4. Common staff costs.....	13,572,700	13,024,000
5. Travel of staff.....	2,011,630	2,121,000
6. Payments under Annex I, Paras 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality.....	121,000	125,000
<i>Premises, Equipment, Supplies and Services (Part III)</i>		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....	4,930,700	4,360,000
8. Permanent equipment.....	633,900	525,930
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....	4,000,500	3,925,000
10. General expenses.....	5,122,900	5,081,000
11. Printing.....	1,835,900	1,800,000
<i>Special Expenses (Part IV)</i>		
12. Special expenses.....	9,072,200	8,889,000
<i>Technical Programmes (Part V)</i>		
13. Economic development, social development and public administration.....	6,105,000	6,105,000
14. Human rights advisory services.....	220,000	220,000
15. Narcotic drugs control.....	75,000	75,000
<i>Special Missions and Related Activities (Part VI)</i>		
16. Special missions.....	3,163,000	4,248,200
17. United Nations Field Service.....	1,824,000	1,986,000
<i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Part VII)</i>		
18. Office of the UNHCR.....	3,233,000	3,092,100
<i>International Court of Justice (Part VIII)</i>		
19. International Court of Justice.....	1,149,900	1,074,100

Section	1967 Appropriations U.S. \$	1966 Revised ¹ Appropriations U.S. \$
<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Part IX)</i>		
20. UNCTAD.....	7,407,000	5,861,500
<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Part X)</i>		
21. UNIDO.....	5,729,500	—
Total Appropriation.....	\$130,314,230	\$121,080,530
Less income, other than staff assessment.....	12,245,559 ²	7,955,200
Net Appropriation.....	118,068,671	113,125,330
Of which staff assessment is.....	12,688,736 ³	12,450,000

¹Due to supplementary estimates for the financial year 1966 as approved by the General Assembly on December 16, 1966.

²Made up of \$3,670,558 due to revised estimates for 1965 and 1966, \$8,392,626 from estimated 1967 income, \$164,247 from the contributions of Indonesia for 1965 and 1966, and \$18,128 from the contributions of new member states for 1966.

³Made up of \$13,249,800 in estimated staff assessment income for 1967 less \$561,064 due to revised estimates for 1965 and 1966.

2. Percentage Scale of Assessments for 1966-67 of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations and the Larger Agencies

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America.....	31.91	31.91	31.28	25.00	29.94	31.20	31.87
U.S.S.R.....	14.92	—	—	10.16	14.00	13.30	13.43
Britain.....	7.21	9.48	8.91	9.14	6.76	6.43	6.49
France.....	6.09	8.01	7.17	6.07	5.71	5.43	5.48
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	9.74	6.99	4.44	6.95	6.61	6.67
China.....	4.25	—	.67	2.11	2.50	3.79	3.82
Canada.....	3.17	4.17	4.08	3.36	2.97	2.83	2.85
Japan.....	2.77	3.64	2.82	2.02	2.60	2.47	2.49
Italy.....	2.54	3.34	3.10	2.36	2.38	2.26	2.29
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.97	—	—	1.03	1.85	1.76	1.77
India.....	1.85	2.43	2.09	2.91	1.73	1.65	1.67
Australia.....	1.58	2.08	2.12	1.83	1.48	1.41	1.42
Poland.....	1.45	1.91	1.43	1.25	1.36	1.29	1.31
Sweden.....	1.26	1.66	1.42	1.58	1.18	1.12	1.13
Belgium.....	1.15	1.51	1.41	1.35	1.08	1.02	1.03
Czechoslovakia.....	1.11	—	1.09	.93	1.04	.99	1.00
Netherlands.....	1.11	1.46	2.07	1.13	1.04	.99	1.00
Brazil.....	.95	1.25	1.47	1.32	.89	.85	.86
Argentina.....	.92	1.21	.96	1.36	.86	.82	.83
TOTAL.....	86.21	83.80	79.08	79.35	86.32	86.22	87.41

Appendix IV

Presidents of the Assembly

First regular session, 1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First special session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second regular session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second special session, 1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third regular session, 1948-49	H. V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth regular session, 1949	Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth regular session, 1950-51	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth regular session, 1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh regular session, 1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
Eight regular session, 1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India)
Ninth regular session, 1954	Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Tenth regular session, 1955	José Maza (Chile)
First emergency special session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Second emergency special session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Eleventh regular session, 1956-57	Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Twelfth regular session, 1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Third emergency special session, 1958	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Thirteenth regular session, 1958	Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth regular session, 1959	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fourth emergency special session, 1960	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fifteenth regular session, 1960-61	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third special session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth regular session, 1961-62	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth regular session, 1962	Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth special session, 1963	Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan)
Eighteenth regular session, 1963	Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)
Nineteenth regular session, 1964-65	Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana)
Twentieth regular session, 1965	Amintore Fanfani (Italy)
Twenty-first regular session, 1966	Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan)

Appendix V

Addresses, Documents and Publications

1. Addresses of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and IAEA

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Headquarters: Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, England

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

New York Office: 20 Exchange Place, New York, New York 10005, U.S.A.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Headquarters: International Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 3, Quebec, Canada

International Development Association (IDA)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

New York Office: 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters: 19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters: Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters: 41 Avenue Giuseppe-Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Karntnerring 11-13, Vienna 1, Austria

2. United Nations Documents

Printed publications issued for sale by the United Nations may be obtained in Canada from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, and from Canadian Government bookshops located at Mackenzie and Rideau Streets in Ottawa, 1182 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, 221 Yonge Street in Toronto, 479-499 Portage Avenue (Mall Centre) in Winnipeg, and 657 Granville Street in Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York, and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations material may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

- University of Alberta (English printed and mimeographed material)
- University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed material)
- Canadian Institute of International Affairs (English printed and mimeographed material)
- Dalhousie University (English printed material)
- Laval University (French printed material)
- McGill University (English printed and mimeographed material)
- Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed material)
- University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed material)
- University of New Brunswick (English printed material)
- Library of Parliament (English and French printed and mimeographed material)
- Library of the Legislature of Quebec (French mimeographed material)
- Queen's University (English printed and mimeographed material)
- University of Saskatchewan (English mimeographed material)
- University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed material)
- University of Western Ontario (English printed material)

The United Nations Association in Canada, 4 St. Thomas Street, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available free of charge on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

3. Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations*

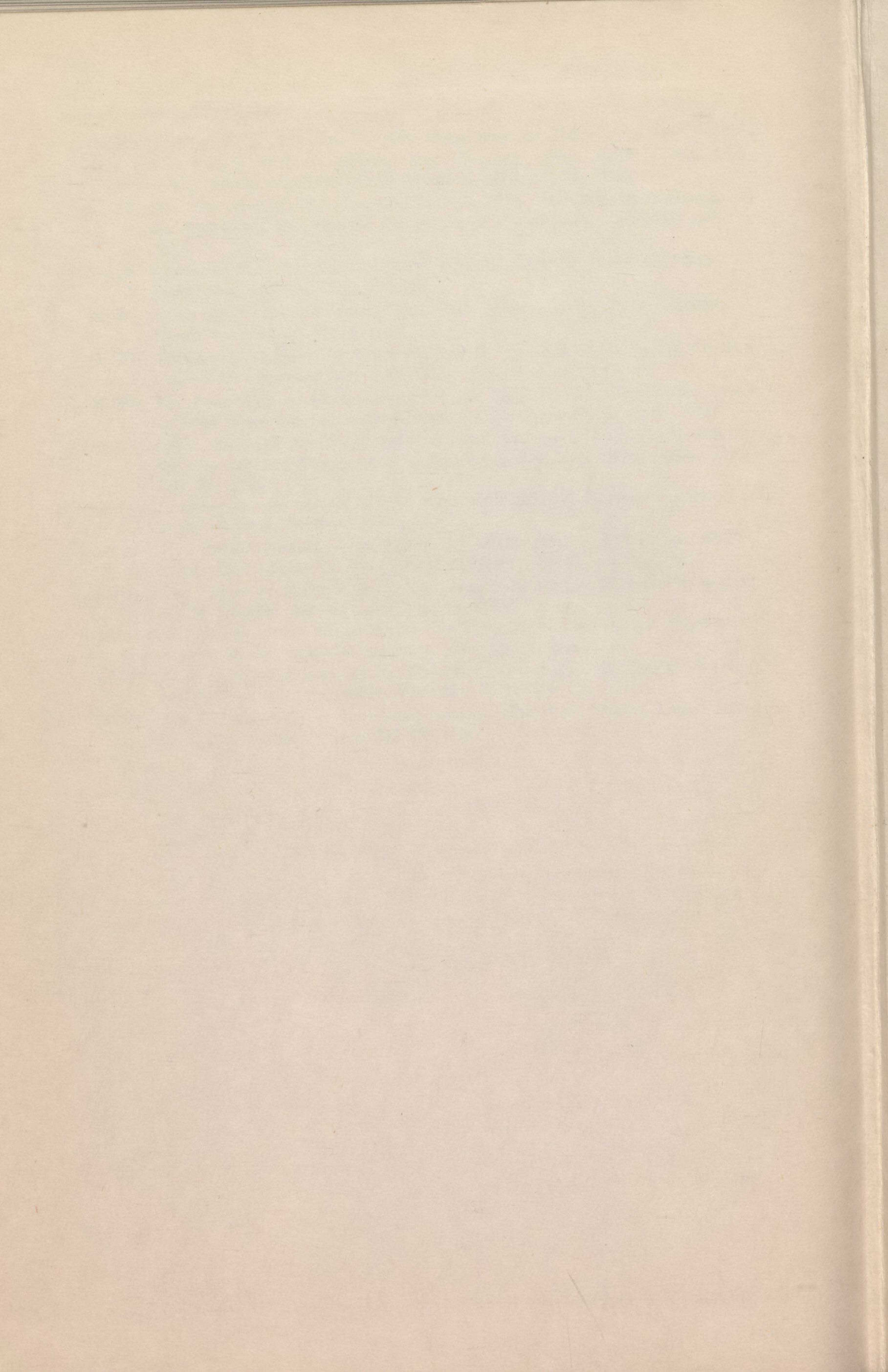
The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated for 75 cents a copy in Canada, the United States and Mexico; other countries 85 cents: 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1952-53 (French only); 1953-54; 1957; 1958; 1959 (French only); 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964. Copies of the 1965 edition are also available for \$1.00. A new publication entitled *We The Peoples—Canada and the United Nations, 1945-1965* has just been issued and is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, for \$1.50.

2. *External Affairs*

Monthly bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; other countries, \$2.50; students in Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; in other countries \$1.50. Special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

3. *Statements and Speeches*

- Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa:
- 66/6 *The United Nations—Survival and Challenge*. Hon. Paul Martin, University Model United Nations, Montreal, February 9, 1966.
- 66/16 *The Use of Sanctions Against Rhodesia*. Hon. Paul Martin, Statement to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on External Affairs, April 4, 1966.
- 66/18 *Initiatives for Peace*. Hon. Paul Martin, Council of World Veterans Federation, Ottawa, May 4, 1966.
- 66/19 *Peace in the Middle East*. Hon. Paul Martin, Addis Israel Synagogue, Hamilton, May 15, 1966.
- 66/28 *Conditions for Peace in Africa and the World*. Hon. Paul Martin, Queen's University, Kingston, June 17, 1966.
- 66/30 *The Prevention of Nuclear Proliferation*. Right Hon. L. B. Pearson, International Assembly on Nuclear Weapons, Scarborough, June 25, 1966.
- 66/33 *Food Problems of the Less-Developed Countries*. Hon. Paul Martin, Meeting of the Development Assistance Committee, Washington, D.C., July 21, 1966.
- 66/39 *Canada and the World, 1967*. Hon. Paul Martin, American Society of Travel Writers, September 24, 1966.
- 66/40 *The United Nations as a Power for World Peace*. Hon. Paul Martin, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, September 23, 1966.
- 66/41 *The Future of South West Africa*. Hon. Paul Martin, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, October 7, 1966.
- 66/42 *A New Spirit in Disarmament*. Lt-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, October 26, 1966.
- 66/47 *Chinese Representation at the United Nations*. Hon. Paul Martin, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, November 23, 1966.
- 66/48 *The Chinese Issue at the United Nations*. Hon. Paul Martin, Junior Board of Trade, Toronto, November 29, 1966.



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