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OTTAWA, CANADA

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## FOREWORD

The purpose of the annual publication "Canada and the United Nations" is to inform the public on the role which Canada plays in the work of the world organizations. The most significant events of the previous year and the major trends in United Nations affairs are examined and Canada's reaction to these problems is outlined.

In the hope of improving the usefulness of the present publication, some presentational changes have been introduced in addition to those which were made in the 1962 edition. The opening general survey recalls the climate in which the organization sought to fulfil its functions during 1963 and attempts to illustrate the scope of the varied activities of the United Nations. The ensuing chapters contain concise factual summaries of proceedings in United Nations organs and committees and in the Specialized Agencies. An effort has been made to avoid duplicating information which is readily available elsewhere. The appendices have been carefully selected in this light, and provide information in a form suitable for ready reference.

Although primarily intended for the information of the general public, it is my hope that the publication may in time become a useful tool for research, a small-size encyclopaedia where the student of international politics can accurately find or check facts and events placed in perspective.

Since 1945, the United Nations has won widespread acceptance among Canadians. Their support of Canada's participation in the organization has been a great help to those entrusted with the direction of Canadian foreign policy. I trust that the present publication will be of some assistance to Canadians in fostering an informed interest not only in the United Nations itself but also in Canada's foreign policy, and that it will help them in assessing events which, after all, can affect their everyday lives.

*Paul Martin*

*Secretary of State  
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA  
March 16, 1964

FORWORD

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Although primarily intended for the information of the general public, it is my hope that the publication may in time become a useful tool for research in world affairs. The volume is intended to be a source of information on current events and on the work of the United Nations. Since 1947, the United Nations has been a great help to the people of Canada. Their support of Canada's participation in the organization has been a great help to the people of Canada. I trust that the present publication will be of some assistance to Canadians in looking for a better world. It is my hope that the United Nations will be of some assistance to Canadians in looking for a better world. It is my hope that the United Nations will be of some assistance to Canadians in looking for a better world. It is my hope that the United Nations will be of some assistance to Canadians in looking for a better world.

*Paul Martin*  
Minister of State  
for External Affairs

OTTAWA  
March 16, 1954



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	— Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	— Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CCIF	— International Telephone Consultative Committee
CCIR	— International Radio Consultative Committee
CCIT	— International Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCITT	— International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
CICT	— Commission on International Commodity Trade
CID	— Committee for Industrial Development
DAC	— Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
ECAFE	— Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECA	— Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	— Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	— Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	— Economic and Social Council
EEC	— European Economic Community
EPTA	— Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance
FAO	— Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	— General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	— International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	— International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	— International Civil Aviation Organization
ICJ	— International Court of Justice
ICSAB	— International Civil Service Advisory Board
ICY	— International Co-operation Year
IDA	— International Development Association
IFC	— International Finance Corporation
ILC	— International Law Commission
ILO	— International Labour Organization
IMCO	— Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	— International Monetary Fund
ITU	— International Telecommunication Union
NGO	— Non-governmental Organization
OECD	— Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONUC	— United Nations Operation in the Congo
OPEX	— Operational and Executive Personnel
OTC	— Organization for Trade Co-operation
PCOB	— Permanent Central Opium Board
TAB	— Technical Assistance Board
TAC	— Technical Assistance Committee
UNCDF	— United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCIP	— United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCSAT	— United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less-Developed Areas

- UNCURK — United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
- UNEF — United Nations Emergency Force
- UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNHCR — United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund
- UNMOGIP — United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
- UNOGIL — United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
- UNREF — United Nations Refugee Fund
- UNRWA — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UNSAC — United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
- UNSCEAR — United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
- UNTSO — United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
- UNYOM — United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
- UPU — Universal Postal Union
- WHO — World Health Organization
- WMO — World Meteorological Organization

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# I

## GENERAL SURVEY

During 1963, most developments at the United Nations reflected the noticeable improvement which occurred in the climate of international relations. A mood of guarded optimism developed with the easing of the cold war. In general, there was far less tension in the air than in late 1962, when fighting raged on the Sino-Indian border and the situations in the Caribbean and in the Congo seemed on the point of violent eruption. By contrast, in the summer of 1963 increasing East-West contacts, especially the limited nuclear test-ban treaty, gave promise of some improvement in relations between the Western powers and the Soviet bloc. The continuing deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and Communist China added yet another dimension to Soviet policies towards the West and the rest of the world.

This is not to suggest that great strides were made toward the solution of international differences. The basic issues seemed as intractable as ever. There was little sign of a disposition to make major concessions—for example on Berlin, on Laos or on disarmament. Events along the *Autobahn* in Germany, off the coast of Cuba and in Indochina showed that these continued to be areas of dangerous friction. The Chinese Communists continued to speak aggressively, as the Sino-Soviet rift widened and the Sino-Indian dispute reached stalemate. Tension in Southeast Asia continued, especially in Vietnam and over Malaysia.

There was room for hope, however, that in their relations the principal powers wished to avoid sharper conflicts, to draw back from the brink of nuclear war and to negotiate a way out of their differences, no matter how long that process might take. There was a growing interest in trade and in cultural exchanges. The propaganda on both sides was in a relatively low key.

This calmer political atmosphere was reflected in United Nations affairs, and principally in the proceedings of the General Assembly. The tone of debate was moderate and attitudes on the whole were constructive. The relaxation in major-power tension seemed to have a calming effect on the behaviour of other power groupings pursuing interests of their own.

Disarmament was the broad heading under which most issues arose between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. The negotiations which continued in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva were

largely a matter of bargaining among three great powers, but the eight non-aligned members of the Committee were able to make a notable contribution by exerting their influence to reduce areas of difference. While the basic agreement needed for bringing about a programme of controlled disarmament will be the result of detailed negotiations between the powers principally affected, those negotiations are bound to be influenced by the views of a large number of other powers which have vital interests at stake.

Broadly speaking, this explains how the United Nations now enters the disarmament picture. Recent debates in the General Assembly on disarmament have been designed primarily to encourage the Eighteen-Nation Committee, and particularly the great powers, to persist in their efforts to find a widening area of agreement. At some stage, the United Nations may be required to take specific action in relation to the disarmament programme, partly because of the requirement for international verification but, more importantly, because it is now generally accepted that, to be successful, disarmament must be accompanied by the development of effective methods for keeping the peace.

Closely related to disarmament has been the question of nuclear-weapons tests. The General Assembly warmly welcomed the test-ban treaty, which prohibits nuclear-weapons tests in outer space, in the atmosphere and under water. Although the treaty was concluded by the three nuclear powers, other states were invited to adhere to it and more than 100 have already done so. The treaty was largely the product of traditional diplomacy, but the United Nations can claim to have made some contribution in the sense that for several years the General Assembly has adopted heavily-supported resolutions calling for a ban on all tests.

The treaty banning tests in the three environments has served to reduce world anxiety not only about the nuclear arms race but also about the hazards of polluting the atmosphere with radioactive fallout. While fallout may continue for some time because of the delayed effects of testing in 1962, it will be gradually eliminated. As a consequence, in 1963 the General Assembly was able to concentrate its attention on the continuing need for research concerning radiation hazards. As well, the improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union showed signs of producing more co-operation in planning for the exploration and use of outer space. It set the stage for the declaratory prohibition on the placing of mass-destruction weapons in outer space which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in October. A modest beginning was made, both in technical co-operation and in the development of outer-space law, in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the proceedings of which had previously stalled because of sharp differences between the United States and the Soviet Union. Some degree of co-ordination has also been reflected in the programmes of the Specialized Agencies engaging in space research.

Racial discrimination was one of the major issues before the United Nations, whether in the Security Council, the General Assembly, or the Specialized Agencies. Related proceedings took place in the Commission on Human Rights. As regards South Africa's policy of *apartheid*, the subject has been under consideration for over ten years. It was inevitable that the large influx of new members from Africa would intensify the demand for United Nations action to bring about a change in South African policy. It is now beyond question that race conflict in South Africa is a matter of international concern meriting attention by the United Nations.

This does not mean that the issue has become a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter. A number of African states have maintained both in the General Assembly and before the Security Council that the situation in South Africa arising out of the South African Government's racial policies does constitute a threat to the peace which should be dealt with through measures such as diplomatic and economic sanctions and expulsion. Under the Charter, sanctions were clearly intended to be imposed only if and when the Security Council had determined that there had been a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. If, in those circumstances, the Council did decide that sanctions should be imposed, the decision would be binding on all members of the organization. However, a recommendation by the General Assembly in the same sense or one by the Council acting under Chapter VI, as it did in November 1963, does not create legal obligations and members remain free to act within their discretion in implementing the recommendation.

Canada's strong opposition to racial discrimination in any form has been clearly expressed by Canadian spokesmen at the United Nations on many occasions. However, like most other Western states, Canada has opposed Assembly resolutions calling on all members to impose sanctions on South Africa on the ground that responsibility for initiating such action belongs under the Charter to the Security Council. Canada has also opposed moves to expel South Africa from the United Nations or from the Specialized Agencies on the grounds that the principle of universality of the United Nations should be maintained and that expulsion would decrease rather than increase the United Nations ability to influence the South African Government.

The African-Asian states have continued their efforts to bring about the independence of the remaining dependent territories. During 1963, three more new states emerged (Kuwait, Kenya and Zanzibar) and took their place among the members of the United Nations. No real progress was made on the complicated colonial issues arising in Angola and Southern Rhodesia, although, with the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the end of the year, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland moved closer to independence. The main discussion of colonial issues took place in the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, set up by the General

Assembly to watch over the implementation of the Colonial Declaration of 1960. African pressure in the United Nations and in the Specialized Agencies has been similar to that exerted against South Africa, although the efforts to condemn or coerce have not been as intensive. The restraint thus exercised is an indication that there appears to be some room for hoping that eventual solutions can be reached to the remaining colonial problems.

Understandably, the former colonies with fresh memories of foreign domination are insistent that colonialism in the traditional form be ended as quickly as possible. They are also suspicious of any new kind of outside interference with their affairs, even activities under the auspices of the United Nations. In another broad area, however, the African-Asians, joined by the Latin Americans, have been pressing vigorously in the United Nations for increased levels of economic and social assistance.

The contribution of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to economic and social betterment is impressive, although it is frequently lost sight of behind headlines on political issues before the Security Council and the General Assembly. In 1963, apart from the technical-assistance programmes financed by the United Nations and related agencies from their own budgets, it is estimated that more than \$130 million was expended by the two most important United Nations technical co-operation programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund, both of which are financed by voluntary contributions. Under EPTA alone, more than 3,300 experts were employed during 1963 and, for the two years 1963-64, 7,000 fellowships have been planned. Limited amounts of equipment are also provided under EPTA to assist in carrying out technical-assistance projects. Expenditures under the Special Fund, which provides pre-investment technical assistance (such as resource surveys and feasibility studies), were estimated at more than \$82 million in 1963. Other important United Nations assistance programmes, which are financed by voluntary contributions and which provided substantial amounts of assistance in 1963, include UNICEF and the UN-FAO World Food Programme.

As a sign of international confidence in these programmes, the level of contributions has been steadily rising. For example, at the Pledging Conference for 1964, held in New York in October 1963, \$51 million was pledged to EPTA, more than meeting the target set by the General Assembly for this programme. At the same Conference, \$81.4 million was pledged to the United Nations Special Fund and, while this falls short of the \$100-million target, it represents a substantial increase over preceding years. Canada made a major increase in its contribution to the Special Fund, virtually doubling its pledge to \$5 million for 1964.

In some areas, United Nations multilateral assistance has acted as a catalyst to national self-help. In the Congo, it may have been the mainstay

of economic survival. In most less-developed countries, it has been an indispensable element in development programmes, and the United Nations approach to the problems of want and of raising living standards has clearly been dynamic and vital. Since 1961, these activities have been pursued within the context of the United Nations Decade of Development. During the Decade, the intensified international discussion of the many problems in both the aid and trade fields has led to a greater awareness of the wide differences between the scientific and technical progress in the advanced countries and the urgent needs in the developing countries. It has focussed attention on the need to bridge the gap between rich and poor nations through concentrated international effort.

Although foreign aid is an essential element in the economic development of the developing countries, the main emphasis in 1963 was on their trading problems and, more specifically, on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This international gathering, which is to be held in Geneva from March 23 to June 15, 1964, will be a major event in the Decade of Development. It will be the largest trade conference since the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held in Geneva in 1946, which laid the basis for GATT. It is being convened as the result of increasing pressure from the developing nations to obtain from the developed countries recognition of their special trade problems and of their vital need for stable and expanded markets for their products. Without these markets, the developing countries could not obtain the foreign exchange necessary to carry through their development programmes and achieve a satisfactory rate of economic growth. It is hoped, therefore, that the conference will complement the efforts of the GATT Contracting Parties at the forthcoming tariff and trade negotiations to reduce tariffs and other barriers to world trade.

In the long run, the economic, social, and humanitarian work of the United Nations may make a more lasting contribution to the cause of peace than many of the successful operations in the political field. Quite obviously, economic and social improvement in the less-developed countries is closely connected with political stability. In other words, in seeking to eradicate the basic causes of conflict, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are contributing solidly to the development of lasting stability in international relations.

The prime task is to help the developing countries to help themselves in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development. The drawing-up of sound development plans and programmes is an essential element in this process, and the United Nations is actively engaged in assisting developing countries in this field. It is also essential that national and international assistance efforts be well co-ordinated. Unrestricted competition among international agencies for projects, and unreasonable demands

from the less-developed countries for a disproportionate share of international assistance, are factors which work against the best use of the limited resources, national and international, available for the various programmes. This is why the contributing countries have been seeking to encourage intensive and immediate effort by all participating nations and agencies to achieve maximum co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral programmes of assistance. In the Western view, co-ordination may be just as important in the Development Decade as raising levels of economic and social assistance.

During 1963, the United Nations continued to demonstrate in a variety of practical ways that it could contribute to the maintenance of peace and security, even within the limitations imposed by the cold war and other factors. The military-observer teams in Kashmir and Palestine maintained their constant vigil along cease-fire lines to prevent the sparks of incident from igniting new fires of armed conflict. The United Nations Emergency Force performed its essential peace-keeping role along the frontier of Gaza and Sinai. The combined military and civilian presence in the Congo continued its complicated task of restoring order and security. The United Nations Temporary Executive Authority smoothly discharged its responsibilities in relation to the change of administration in West New Guinea and United Nations plebiscite observers assisted in arrangements for bringing Malaysia into being.

Halfway through the summer, the United Nations assumed new responsibilities in Yemen when, in response to a request from the main parties concerned with the situation there, the United Nations provided a small observation force, of which Canada supplied the air component. Both sides had indicated that they wished to disengage from a situation of growing conflict and had entered into an agreement to do so. The United Nations was asked to assist with an observation group, which has served to prevent further deterioration in the internal situation and in the relations between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. The operation, which was supposed to last two months, was successively extended into 1964, when the mandate of the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) was altered to meet new requirements. The outcome will depend on the attitude of the governments concerned.

During 1963, the situation in the Congo showed some improvement. This enabled the Secretary-General to reduce substantially the number of United Nations troops in that country. Although it had been hoped that the military side of the United Nations operation could be wound up by the end of 1963, the General Assembly decided, in response to a request from the Congolese Government and in view of the general uncertainty in the country, to continue the military operation during the first half of 1964.

In 1963, there was no direct confrontation between great powers to compare with the Cuban crisis in the autumn of 1962. Instead, international relations steadily improved, and this facilitated the United Nations peace-keeping role (the Soviet Union did not block the Yemen operation, for example), even though the fundamental issues remained unresolved. The principal source of continuing great-power disagreement in the United Nations was the failure to evolve satisfactory arrangements for financing the keeping of peace.

In no area of United Nations responsibility is the need for a concerted effort more starkly apparent than in the arrangements for financing major peace-keeping operations. Both UNEF and ONUC have been broadly supported by political decisions of the General Assembly, and the Congo force was actually set up as a result of a Security Council resolution. These political decisions have not been fully sustained during the Assembly's consideration of financing arrangements. A number of states have refused outright to pay their financial assessments, even though they have the capacity to pay. A large number of the less-developed countries, some of which may not have the capacity to pay, have sought to have their financial assessments sharply reduced. Even when substantial reductions have been granted, some members have been very slow in paying their assessments. All this has created a sizeable problem of arrears and faced the organization with financial and political difficulties.

The financial issues were the subject of detailed consideration in the Working Group of Twenty-one on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures and subsequently at the fourth special session of the Assembly, held in May and June 1963. While the General Assembly succeeded in devising *ad hoc* arrangements for financing the peace-keeping operations, these were not accepted by all members and did not deal with the problem of arrears. The basic issues have yet to be faced squarely. This may occur in 1964, when the Soviet-bloc countries and some others, if they have done nothing to liquidate their arrears, may be faced with the loss of vote in the General Assembly under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter.

The rapid enlargement of the membership has created heavy pressure for changes in the composition of the principal organs of the United Nations, including the Secretariat. The main effort has been to provide seats in various bodies and posts in the Secretariat for geographical areas which, for one reason or another, were under-represented. Under the leadership of the Secretary-General, some progress has been made in balancing the composition of the Secretariat. Comparable arrangements are being made in the Specialized Agencies.

The problem as regards the two main Councils is more complicated. It is abundantly clear that both the Security Council and the Economic and

Social Council should be enlarged if the necessary vacancies are to be created to permit balanced and equitable representation from the various geographical areas. The debate at the eighteenth session on this subject demonstrated that the vast majority of members shared this view and did not accept the Soviet Union's contention that enlargement must await the solution to the problem of China's representation. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority in favour of the enlargement of both Councils. It remains to be seen whether the proposed amendments will be ratified in accordance with the Charter.

Other important problems include the question of China's representation, the continuing problems of admission of new members, the need to reform Assembly methods and procedures and, ultimately, the question of Charter review. Perhaps the basic political requirement is to bring about some new accord in the relations among the various power groupings so that the competitive manoeuvring for prestige and influence will be minimized and the United Nations system of international co-operation will be strengthened in a significant way. The main weakness may derive from great-power rivalry, but the contests between have and have-not countries, between new states and their former colonial masters, and between regional groupings pressing competing demands are also factors which weaken the will and ability of the United Nations to act effectively. They tend, moreover, to divide the organization along racial lines, with all the emotional stress which such division implies.

While most member states believe the United Nations should play a substantial role in world affairs, some are more preoccupied with propaganda and domestic considerations than with the essential need to strengthen the organization and improve its methods. This attitude need not be judged too harshly, since the United Nations has become the focal point for world public opinion on a wide range of international subjects. However, if the organization is to maintain a steady course in world affairs and the necessary degree of public support, it should be effective and significant. It should not be asked to perform tasks, or to assume responsibilities, which are beyond its capacity, but it should be used to the extent of its capability in the current state of international relations. Whether it can or will respond to the valid demands of these turbulent times will depend on whether member states are prepared to accept the assistance and to use the facilities which the United Nations can effectively offer. It will also depend on whether those facilities are maintained at peak capacity within the letter and spirit of the Charter.

The United Nations today cannot be expected to be perfect when it has to operate in an imperfect world. The removal of these imperfections is largely a matter of modifying the attitudes of member states, particularly the attitudes of those which possess real attributes of power. This kind of change is likely to be brought about not by drastic reform



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

## II

### THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The composition of the Security Council for the year 1963 was as follows:

*Permanent members:* Britain, China, France, the U.S.S.R.,  
the United States.

*Non-Permanent members:* Brazil, Ghana, Morocco, Norway,  
the Philippines, Venezuela.

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

#### *Senegal-Portugal*

In April the Secretary Council considered a Senegalese complaint that aircraft from the neighbouring territory of Portuguese Guinea had violated Senegal's airspace and bombed a small frontier village. These and other allegations were denied by Portugal during the Council's debate on the issue. On April 24 the Council adopted unanimously a resolution [S/5292] deploring any incursion by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory and asking Portugal, in accordance with its declared intentions, "to take whatever action may be necessary to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity". The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to keep the development of the situation under review.

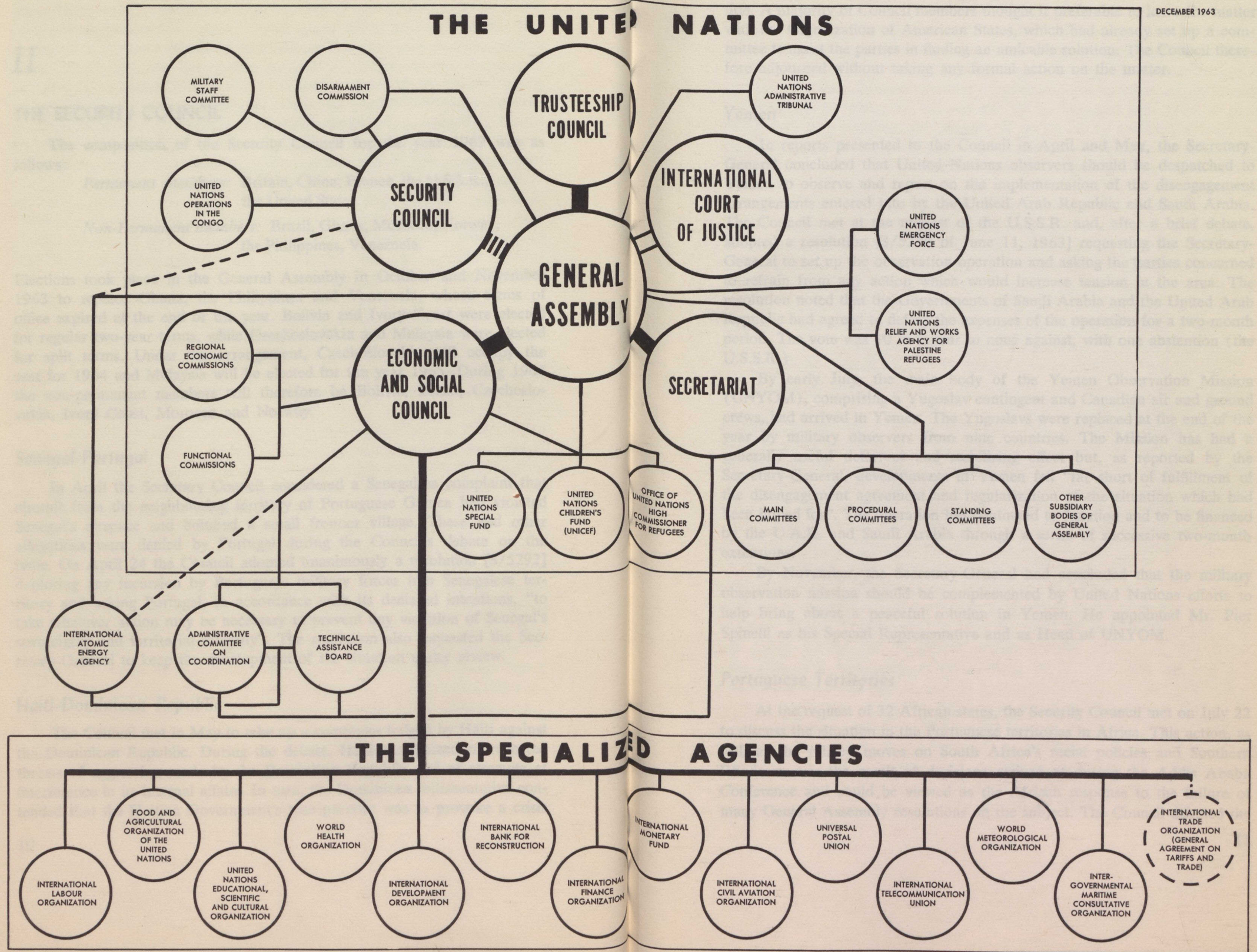
#### *Haiti-Dominican Republic*

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

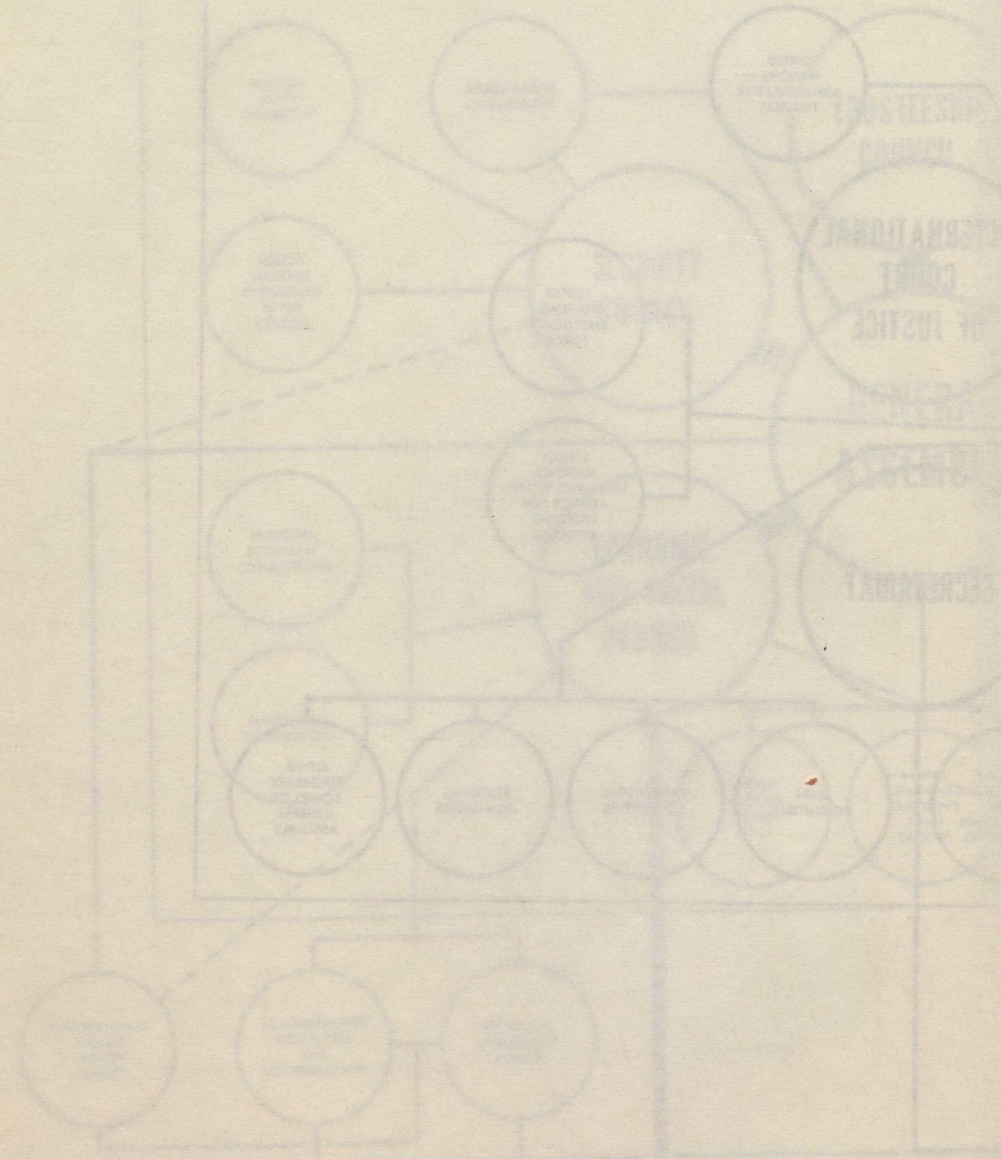


# THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

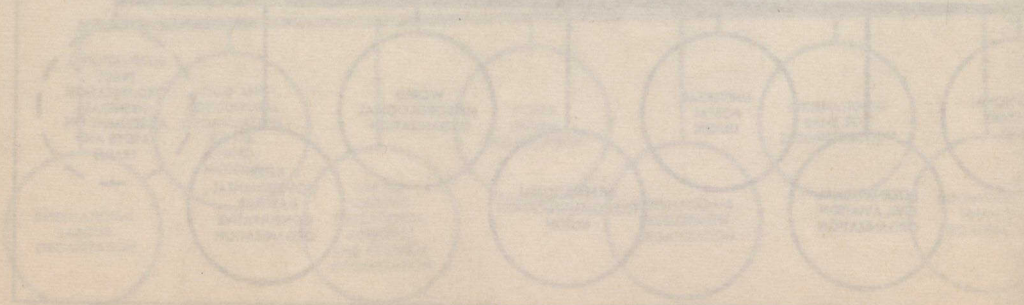
DECEMBER 1963



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AGRICULTURE



so as to divert the attention of its people from their chaotic domestic situation. A majority of Council members thought it preferable to leave the matter with the Organization of American States, which had already set up a committee to assist the parties in finding an amicable solution. The Council therefore adjourned without taking any formal action on the matter.

## *Yemen*

In reports presented to the Council in April and May, the Secretary-General concluded that United Nations observers should be despatched to Yemen to observe and report on the implementation of the disengagement arrangements entered into by the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia. The Council met at the request of the U.S.S.R. and, after a brief debate, adopted a resolution [S/5330 of June 11, 1963] requesting the Secretary-General to set up the observation operation and asking the parties concerned to refrain from any action which would increase tension in the area. The resolution noted that the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic had agreed to defray the expenses of the operation for a two-month period. The vote was 10 in favour to none against, with one abstention (the U.S.S.R.)

By early July, the main body of the Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), comprising a Yugoslav contingent and Canadian air and ground crews, had arrived in Yemen. The Yugoslavs were replaced at the end of the year by military observers from nine countries. The Mission has had a generally useful deterrent and stabilizing effect but, as reported by the Secretary-General, developments in Yemen fell "far short of fulfillment of the disengagement agreement and regularization of the situation which had been hoped for". The operation has continued to function and to be financed by the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia through a series of successive two-month extensions.

By November, the Secretary-General had concluded that the military observation mission should be complemented by United Nations efforts to help bring about a peaceful solution in Yemen. He appointed Mr. Pier Spinelli as his Special Representative and as Head of UNYOM.

## *Portuguese Territories*

At the request of 32 African states, the Security Council met on July 22 to discuss the situation in the Portuguese territories in Africa. This action, as well as the related moves on South Africa's racial policies and Southern Rhodesia, was the result of decisions arrived at during the Addis Ababa Conference and could be viewed as the African response to the failure of many General Assembly resolutions on the subject. The Council debated the

case against Portugal on two occasions—at a series of meetings in July and again in December—and adopted two resolutions.

The first resolution [S/5380], adopted on July 31 by a vote of eight in favour to none against, with three abstentions (Britain, France and the United States), calls upon Portugal to recognize the right of the peoples of the territories under its administration to self-determination and independence and to enter into negotiations for the transfer of power to freely-elected political institutions to be set up in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. It also requests all states to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for use by Portugal in maintaining its rule over these territories.

During the debate the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Tunisia, and Sierra Leone, and the Finance Minister of Madagascar, spoke on behalf of the African states. They pressed for the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and for the suspension of Portugal from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership. However, in the resolution which was adopted, a reference to the situation in the Portuguese territories as constituting “a threat to international peace”, was amended to read “seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa”. This amendment had the effect of bringing the resolution under Chapter VI of the Charter, concerning the pacific settlement of disputes. The call for an arms embargo became, therefore, a recommendation by the Council.

Subsequently, informal talks took place at United Nations headquarters between the Foreign Minister of Portugal and representatives of the African states. These conversations foundered over the meaning to be given to the conception of “self-determination”. In the meantime, the question of Portuguese territories had been debated at length in the Assembly, which, on December 3, asked the Security Council to take up the question again.

The second Security Council debate on Portuguese territories began on December 6. It followed submission of a report by the Secretary-General which had been requested in the July 31 resolution. On this occasion little difficulty was encountered in reaching agreement on the terms of a carefully worded resolution. The resolution [S/5481 of December 11, 1963] expressed regret that talks held between representatives of the African states and Portugal had not achieved the desired results, deprecated Portugal's non-compliance with the Council resolution of July 31 and called upon all states to comply with the provision in this earlier resolution requesting them to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to Portugal which could be used for the repression of the peoples in its overseas territories. It was adopted by ten votes in favour, none against, with one abstention (France). Britain and the United States had reservations about certain paragraphs but were in general agreement with the substance of the resolution

and its main objective—a peaceful solution of the situation in the Portuguese territories through the application of the principle of self-determination. They therefore voted for its adoption and urged Portugal to co-operate in achieving the broad provisions of the resolution. The Portuguese Foreign Minister made it clear that his Government regarded the resolution as unacceptable.

## South Africa

During 1963 the question of race conflict in South Africa, resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, was discussed twice by the Council and also by the General Assembly. On August 7 the Council called on South Africa to abandon its racial-separation policies and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned, or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed *apartheid*. It solemnly called upon all states to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. The vote on the resolution [S/5386] was nine in favour to none against, with two abstentions (Britain and France). A paragraph in the draft resolution calling for a boycott of all South African goods and for a ban on the export to South Africa of strategic material of direct military value was deleted when it failed to gain the necessary seven affirmative votes.

In December the Council took up the South African question again, after circulation of a report by the Secretary-General which had been requested in its resolution of August 7. As it had done previously, South Africa refused to participate in the debate.

The Council concluded its discussion by adopting unanimously a resolution [S/5471 of December 4, 1963] containing several new features. In addition to appealing to all states to comply with the August resolution, it asked all governments to end the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to study ways of resolving the situation in South Africa through the peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the country. Britain and France, which had abstained in the vote on the August resolution, voted for the new resolution on the understanding that its recommendations fell under Chapter VI, were directed to a special situation and did not partake of the character of sanctions or other mandatory action envisaged under Article 41. The United States representative expressed similar views. While undertaking to comply with the resolution and to ban the sale of arms to South Africa which could be used to enforce the policy of *apartheid*, Britain and France reserved the right to continue to supply arms and equipment for the external defence of South Africa.



## **Southern Rhodesia**

On September 13 the Security Council failed to adopt, because of the negative vote cast by Britain, a draft resolution on Southern Rhodesia which would have invited Britain not to transfer any powers to Southern Rhodesia until a fully representative government had been established in the territory. The vote was eight in favour to one against (Britain) with two abstentions (France and the United States). After the vote, the British representative said that Britain would never have been driven to use the veto except in the most compelling circumstances. Britain could not accept the contention that there was a threat to international peace and security in Southern Rhodesia, and denied the competence of the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. While the question of independence remained open, the British Government had made it clear that Southern Rhodesia must first make proposals for amending its constitution so as to broaden the basis of representation in the legislature. During the debate a number of members, including Norway and the United States, urged Britain to use its special influence towards the rapid broadening of the franchise and the elimination of racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia.

## **Syria-Israel**

In August a flare-up occurred on the border between Israel and Syria. This led to complaints and requests by both parties for a Security Council meeting. The Council, after hearing differing views on the border incidents and a report by UNTSO, voted on a draft resolution tabled by Britain and the United States. The resolution condemned the murder of two Israeli farmers near the shores of Lake Tiberias on August 19, 1963, and implied that UN investigations proved that the murderers entered Israel from Syria. The vote on the resolution was eight in favour to two against (Morocco and the U.S.S.R.) with one abstention (Venezuela). The Soviet veto was designed to block Council action after a number of amendments introduced by Morocco had been rejected.

# III

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all member states of the United Nations. It meets in regular session once a year, usually in the autumn, at the New York headquarters of the organization. It may also meet in special or emergency sessions, when needed and according to established procedures.

During 1963, the General Assembly held its fourth special session from May 14 to June 27 for the specific purpose of examining the financing of peace-keeping operations. From September 19 to December 17 it held its eighteenth regular session.

At its very first session, the General Assembly recognized that it would be impossible to deal with its heavily-charged agenda in plenary meetings only. The seven main committees which have evolved are committees of the whole, on which all member states have the right to be represented. They are:

*First Committee* (political and security questions)

*Special Political Committee* (shares the work of the First Committee)

*Second Committee* (economic and financial questions)

*Third Committee* (social, humanitarian, and cultural questions)

*Fourth Committee* (colonial questions)

*Fifth Committee* (administrative and budgetary questions)

*Sixth Committee* (legal questions).

Recommendations made by these committees are forwarded to plenary meetings of the General Assembly for final approval before the end of the session. A few questions of exceptional moment or importance to the members are dealt with exclusively in plenary.\*

The General (or Steering) Committee, composed of the Assembly President, the Vice-Presidents, and the committee chairmen, meets regularly during a session to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work. Its terms of reference include the making of recommendations to the Assembly with regard to each item proposed concerning its inclusion in the agenda, the priority it should be accorded, and to which committee it should be directed. Decisions on these recommendations are, of course, made by the General Assembly in plenary meetings.

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\*The mechanics of a session of the General Assembly are described in the October 1963 issue of "External Affairs."

At its eighteenth regular session, the General Assembly considered 86 items. A short report on the results of its examination of most of these items will be found in the following pages. As well, the section on the work of the Fifth Committee contains a report on the proceedings of the fourth special session.

## **Plenary**

### **Chinese Representation**

A substantive debate on the question of the representation of China was held again at the eighteenth session but little progress was achieved. A draft resolution, co-sponsored by Albania and Cambodia, calling for the removal of Nationalist China representatives from all United Nations organs and their replacement by representatives of the Government in Peking was defeated by a vote of 41 in favour, 57 against (Canada), with 12 abstentions.

### **Human Rights in South Vietnam**

Throughout the summer of 1963, violence and internal strife reigned in South Vietnam, where the Buddhist minority complained of religious discrimination by the government in power. At the request of a number of member states, the Assembly decided, early in October, to discuss the alleged violation of human rights in that country. The invitation tendered by the Vietnamese Government to send a fact-finding mission to its territory was accepted and a team consisting of the representatives of Afghanistan, Brazil, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Morocco and Nepal, was appointed. Upon receipt of the mission's report in December, the Assembly decided that, in view of the overthrow on November 1 of the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, further discussion of the matter would not be useful.

### **West New Guinea (West Irian)**

The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the terms of the 1962 Agreement concerning West New Guinea. The report stated that the transfer of executive authority from the Netherlands to the United Nations in the first instance, and subsequently to Indonesia, had been achieved peacefully and without incident and that the United Nations stood ready to assist Indonesia in implementing the remaining parts of the Agreement, relating to the "act of free choice" by the inhabitants of the territory. The report also noted that the Secretary-General had established a fund of the United Nations for the development of West Irian.

## International Co-operation Year (ICY)

The Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year, established in 1962, presented a detailed report on its findings. Acting on this advice, the Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution [1907 (XVIII)] designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year and establishing a committee to draw up and co-ordinate plans for ICY and to organize and prepare for suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations. All member states, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to formulate plans and programmes to promote the purposes of the Year. Canada, which was a member of the Preparatory Committee, was appointed on the new committee.

### Working Methods of the Assembly

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly recommended a series of measures designed to streamline and facilitate the handling of complex and important questions by the Assembly. These recommendations were approved by unanimous resolution [1898 (XVIII)] and will be put into effect in future sessions. The testing of electrical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall and in one or two committee rooms was also approved and the results of the experiment will be assessed at the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

### Colonial Questions

During 1963 the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples examined the progress achieved in some 26 territories and made a number of recommendations to the General Assembly. Those concerning Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the territories under Portuguese administration were examined, in the first instance, by the Fourth Committee. The other sections of the Special Committee's report were taken up directly in plenary and resulted in the adoption of seven resolutions, concerning the territories of Aden, Malta, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and British Guiana.

In its final resolution on this subject [1956 (XVIII)], the Assembly requested the Special Committee to pursue its work in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Colonial Declaration to all territories which had not yet attained independence, and "deeply regretted" the refusal of certain administering powers to co-operate with the Committee and their continued disregard of the resolution of the General

Assembly. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 95 in favour (Canada), none against, with six abstentions.

#### Admission of New Members

In 1963 the Assembly, acting upon recommendations by the Security Council, admitted Kenya, Kuwait, and Zanzibar to membership. Canada co-sponsored the application of Kenya and Zanzibar. The number of member states now stands at 113.

#### First (Political) Committee

At the eighteenth session, seven items were allocated, for preliminary discussion, to the First Committee. Of these, four related directly to disarmament and the cessation of nuclear-weapons tests, one to the question of Korea, and another to the peaceful uses of outer space. The last one, concerning relations among European states, was not debated.

#### The Question of General and Complete Disarmament—Report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

Early in the eighteenth session, the foreign ministers of the United States and of the Soviet Union reached agreement on a resolution to ban the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space. The agreement was discussed under this item and a draft resolution co-sponsored by all 17 participating members of the Geneva Disarmament Conference was adopted by acclamation. The resolution [1884 (XVIII)] welcomed the announcement by the U.S.S.R. and the United States of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and called on all states to refrain from initiating or participating in such activities.

The disarmament debate was resumed after the Committee had dealt with the item on nuclear tests. In the belief that the time was propitious for making progress on other measures, the eight non-aligned members of the Geneva Conference drafted a resolution of a procedural character calling on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference to resume its negotiations on disarmament and to give urgent attention to the study of collateral measures on which early agreement seemed promising. This was acceptable to the West, but prolonged discussions were necessary in order to find wording that would secure Soviet support. The resolution, as amended [1908 (XVIII)], urges the Eighteen-Nation Committee to try to broaden the areas of basic agreement on disarmament issues and also asks the Committee to seek agreement on steps which could reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament. The Canadian Delegation played its customarily active role in these proceedings.

## Nuclear Tests

The conclusion of the limited test-ban treaty early in the year had a significant effect on the nuclear-tests debate, and the discussions were much less controversial than in previous sessions. The non-aligned members of the Geneva Conference had prepared a draft resolution which welcomed the partial test ban and urged continued negotiations towards a comprehensive ban ending tests in all environments. This draft posed problems both for the U.S.S.R. and the Western allies, and eventually a compromise text was agreed upon by the United States and the Soviet Union. To get round the verification problem, the draft asked the Eighteen-Nation Committee to "continue its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the partial test-ban treaty".

Ultimately, the non-aligned members agreed to join in sponsoring the U.S.-U.S.S.R. text after certain alterations had been made in the draft. Just before voting, however, Ghana and Cyprus proposed an amendment specifying that the negotiations for a comprehensive test ban should be pursued "as a matter of urgency". This amendment carried, though most members, desirous not to upset the delicate compromise represented by the agreed text, abstained. The revised resolution [1910 (XVIII)] was adopted by 104 in favour (Canada), one against (Albania), with three abstentions.

## Conference on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons

The debate on the desirability of convening a conference for the purpose of signing on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons was largely a repetition of arguments advanced at previous sessions. A resolution [1909 (XVIII)] requesting the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference to study urgently this question was adopted by a vote of 64 in favour, 18 against (Canada), with 25 abstentions. Although the resolution was ostensibly procedural in nature, it tended to give continued credence to the view held by many African-Asian countries that the danger of nuclear weapons would be eliminated, or at least substantially reduced, by the adoption of an international convention prohibiting their use. Many countries, including Canada, hold the contrary view that the only effective way to prevent the use of nuclear weapons is by disposing of them completely through an agreed-on system of disarmament.

## Denuclearization of Latin America

Resolution 1911 (XVIII), calling for the preparation of studies and for consultations among the Latin American states on the possibilities of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Latin America, was adopted by a vote of 91 in favour (Canada), none against, with 15 abstentions.

## Outer Space

During the eighteenth session, the Soviet Union and the United States reached agreement on a draft declaration of legal principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space. The United Nations Outer Space Committee then considered this draft and a number of reservations were expressed, particularly regarding the omission of any principle restricting the use of outer space to peaceful purposes only. Nevertheless, most members of the Committee, including Canada, recognized that the text represented the maximum area of agreement possible at the time and submitted it to the Assembly, where it was adopted unanimously [1962 (XVIII)]. The Assembly also adopted unanimously a resolution [1963 (XVIII)] which outlines goals for progress on the legal and technical side of outer space and calls on the Outer Space Committee to prepare draft conventions on (a) liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and (b) assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles.

## Question of Korea

Although the debate on the Korean question was less polemical than in previous years, the basic issues remained unchanged. The South Korean representatives were invited to participate in the debate, but the North Korean Government was not, because of its refusal to recognize the competence of the United Nations to consider the Korean question. Resolution 1964 (XVIII), calling upon North Korea to accept the United Nations objectives of a unified, independent and democratic Korea, was adopted by a vote of 65 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 24 abstentions.

## Relations among European States having Different Social and Political Systems

In 1960 the Roumanian Delegation had proposed the inscription of an item suggesting the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe as a concrete proposal for "improving good-neighbourly relations" among European states having different social and political systems. The request had later been withdrawn but it was reintroduced at the eighteenth session and adopted. However, in order to avoid a bitter discussion of the German problem, which would have conflicted with the general moderation then prevailing in the debates of the First Committee, Roumania agreed not to press for a debate on this question. Consideration of this item was, therefore, deferred until the nineteenth session.

## Special Political Committee

As explained previously, political items not dealt with exclusively in plenary meetings are assigned either to the First Committee or to the Special Political Committee.

### The Question of Apartheid

As a result of decisions taken at the Addis Ababa conference in May 1963, pressure on the Government of South Africa to bring about a change in its *apartheid* policies was intensified by the African states in meetings of the Specialized Agencies, notably at the ILO conference in June 1963, in the Security Council and at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. The Special Political Committee discussed *apartheid* during October, but it was apparently the view of the African delegations that substantive action on the matter should be left to the Security Council. The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs intervened in the debate on October 18.

As a matter of urgency, early in the session, the Committee considered a resolution which requested the Government of South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial then in progress and to grant forthwith unconditional release to all political prisoners, and further requested all member states to make all necessary efforts to induce the Government of South Africa to put the provisions of the resolution into effect immediately. This resolution [1881 (XVIII)] was adopted almost unanimously by the Assembly, with only South Africa voting against.

Consideration of the question was resumed towards the end of the session and resulted in the adoption of a two-part resolution [1978 XVIII]. Its first part, adopted by a vote of 100 in favour, two against, with one abstention, appealed to all states to take appropriate measures and intensify their efforts to dissuade the Government of South Africa from pursuing its policy of *apartheid* and to implement the Security Council resolution of December 4 concerning the export of arms to South Africa, and continued the existence of the special committee on *apartheid*. The second part of the resolution, adopted by 99 votes in favour, two against, with no abstention, requested the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*. Canada voted in favour of both parts of the resolution.

### Effects of Atomic Radiation

In recent years the General Assembly has paid increasing attention to the harmful effects of atomic radiation. The main source of this radiation



has been and remains nuclear testing. Although the conclusion of the test-ban treaty in 1963 curtailed this source considerably, the lasting effects of previous explosions and the radiations of tests not covered by the treaty constitute a serious cause for concern. Deeply concerned by radioactive fallout, Canada has over the years made great efforts to stimulate international attention on its harmful effects and on the need to record the incidence and concentration of radioactivity in the atmosphere and to acquire a deeper knowledge of its effects and of the measures to be taken in order to minimize them. At the eighteenth session, the Canadian Delegation promoted a resolution asking the United Nations Scientific Committee on Atomic Radiation, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, to continue studies on the effects of atomic radiation on man and his environment, and urging the World Meteorological Organization to proceed with the implementation of its scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity. This resolution [1896 (XVIII)] was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

#### Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees

Three draft resolutions concerning the Palestinian refugees were placed before the Committee, but only one reached the voting stage. A draft resolution sponsored by three Asian states would have directed the Palestine Conciliation Commission to make further efforts regarding measures for the protection of property, property rights, and interests of the refugees. Another draft resolution, sponsored by 18 delegations, would have called for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states with a view to finding an agreed solution on the question of Arab refugees. The resolution presented by the United States of America called on the Palestinian Conciliation Commission to continue its efforts in connection with the problem. Canada voted in favour of this resolution [1912 (XVIII)], which was adopted by 82 votes in favour, one against, with 14 abstentions.

This resolution also expressed the sincere appreciation of the General Assembly to Dr. John H. Davis for his dedicated service to the welfare of the Palestinian refugees during the previous five years. Dr. Davis' resignation as Commissioner-General of UNRWA took effect on January 1, 1964, when he was succeeded by Mr. Laurence V. Michelmore.

#### Equitable Representation on United Nations Organs

In order to provide better representation for the member states which had joined the United Nations in recent years, the General Committee of the Assembly was enlarged to 25 members by the addition of four vice-presidencies. To provide for equitable rotation of the Assembly offices of President, Vice-Presidents, and committee chairmen among the geographical

groupings, a pattern was drawn up for future elections. At the insistence of a majority of members, including some Commonwealth countries, the proviso, suggested by Australia, Canada and New Zealand, that at least one of the elected officers would be from the Commonwealth was not included in the resolution [1990 (XVIII)], which was adopted unanimously.

After protracted negotiations, enlargement of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council was decided upon by Resolution 1991 (XVIII). The Security Council would be enlarged by four non-permanent members and the majority needed for decisions would be increased from seven to nine. The ten non-permanent seats would be allocated to the various geographical groupings according to a set pattern. The Economic and Social Council would see its membership increased from 18 to 27. Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations are necessary to render these proposals effective; in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter, they shall come into force when they have been ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. The U.S.S.R. announced during the debate on this question that it would not ratify these amendments; shortly after the end of the eighteenth session, the Soviets announced their intention to engage in further consultations on this subject.

## IV

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*Continued*)

#### *Second (Economic) Committee*

The Second Committee is the apex of the institutional structure through which the members of the United Nations reflect their joint interest in a wide variety of problems relating to economic, financial and commercial questions. Each year the Committee considers reports emanating from the Economic and Social Council and the various bodies and agencies related to it. At the eighteenth session two factors dominated the proceedings: the imminence of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for the spring of 1964, and the easing of cold war tensions.

#### Trade

Throughout the session and, in particular, during the general debate on the world economic situation, great emphasis was placed on the importance of increased trade earnings for developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development. The importance attached by the developing countries to improved trading conditions was brought home by a 75-nation draft resolution which invited states participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to give serious consideration to the Joint Declaration of Developing Countries on Trade Questions. The Declaration itself, originally presented to the Preparatory Committee for the Trade Conference and annexed to the Assembly resolution, called for a new "dynamic international trade policy" to replace "the existing principles and patterns of world trade still mainly favouring the advanced parts of the world". The objectives of the developing countries at the forthcoming Conference were concisely stated: "The volume of trade of the developing countries should be increased, its composition diversified, the prices of their exports stabilized at fair and remunerative levels and the international transfers of capital made more favourable to those countries so as to enable them to obtain, through trade, more of the means needed for their economic development." The resolution [1897 (XVIII)], welcoming the Declaration rather than endorsing its specific provisions, was adopted unanimously because the Assembly recognized that it was touching upon the issues which would go to the very heart of the 1964 Conference, the largest ever to be held on trade questions.

## Illiteracy

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), more than 700 million adults are illiterate in the world of today; this number, which constitutes 40 per cent of the world's population, is expected to increase by 20 to 25 million annually. Consequently, UNESCO has formulated proposals for the conduct of a massive world-wide campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy. This campaign would cost approximately \$1.9 billion over the course of the next ten years, 80 per cent of which would come from the resources of the developing countries. In its resolution adopted unanimously [1937 (XVIII)], the General Assembly called for detailed scrutiny of these proposals and invited all concerned to assist in their implementation. A corollary resolution [1933 (XVIII)] suggested that food-assistance programmes, including the UN-FAO World Food Programme, might provide valuable support by supplying food in connection with literacy projects. In a unanimous appeal [1943 (XVIII)], the Assembly also suggested that a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education be launched in 1965 for the remainder of the Development Decade. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1964 on the possibilities and the methods of stimulating such a campaign, bearing in mind the importance of closer contact between peoples in the developed and the developing countries and the unique contribution which citizens organized for direct action could make to the United Nations Development Decade.

## Technical Assistance and Economic Development

On the question of industrial development, the Assembly agreed that existing arrangements within the United Nations system were not adequate, either organizationally or financially, to deal with the needs of developing countries for immediate assistance in this high-priority area. While there was little support for a proposal to create a new Specialized Agency analogous to the FAO or the ILO, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1940 (XVIII)] calling on the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development to make detailed recommendations on the form which a more satisfactory organization might take.

Two other important steps were taken to strengthen United Nations machinery for detailed consideration of the problems of economic development. The first [Resolution 1934 (XVIII)], co-sponsored by Canada, was the establishment in 1964 of the United Nations Training and Research Institute to be financed by private and public voluntary contributions. Its primary objective will be the training of key personnel, in fields in which the United Nations is particularly interested, for service in international organizations as well as national administrations. In addition, the Institute will be expected to carry out detailed research in fields of immediate significance to

the United Nations: public-administration techniques, economic development, and the conduct of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

The second step was the unanimous adoption of a resolution [1938 (XVIII)] requesting the Economic and Social Council to give prompt and serious consideration to establishing a standing committee, or any other appropriate machinery, "to keep under constant and systematic review, against the background of total capital resources, the inflow of international assistance and development capital to the developing countries as well as the outflow of capital from those countries". While the emphasis in the proposed committee will undoubtedly be on the flow of aid and private capital into the developing countries, the resolution makes it clear that the committee will be authorized to look into related questions such as domestic capital formation and capital flights, which are also of immediate relevance to the complex problem of accelerating economic development.

Arising out of the successful 1963 Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-Developed Areas was a resolution [1944 (XVIII)] calling on the Secretary-General's new Advisory Committee in this field to examine the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic development. The emphasis of the programme is to be upon the problems of the developing countries and will take specific account of present limitations on material resources and trained personnel, as well as future possibilities of filling both these gaps.

Other important decisions taken at the eighteenth session include:

*Resolution 1936 (XVIII)*, approved by 81 votes in favour, none against, with nine abstentions (including Canada), requesting the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of turning the United Nations Special Fund (now limited to pre-investment work) into a capital development fund;

*Resolution 1932 (XVIII)* on the means of promoting agrarian reform; and

*Resolution 1941 (XVIII)* on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, coupled with the strengthening of the Regional Economic Commissions.

### *Third (Social) Committee*

Agenda items which raise questions of a predominantly social, cultural or human rights character are, as a rule, assigned for primary consideration to the Third Committee. As a result, the Committee plays a central role in examining the reports of and providing guidance to the Economic and Social Council, the Specialized Agencies, and other subsidiary bodies in social and related activities. In addition, the Committee, assisted by some of the

Functional Commissions of ECOSOC, is called upon to draft international instruments, which are then submitted for review by the member states.

At the eighteenth session, the Third Committee had an agenda of 12 items. Because of the difficulties inherent in some of them, only six were considered.

### Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination has become one of the major issues before the United Nations, and the work of the Third Committee has been influenced to a great degree by this factor. At the eighteenth session, two problems related to racial discrimination were debated at length by the Committee.

The Commission on Human Rights had submitted to the Assembly for approval a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Some delegations, including Canada, argued for the adoption of the draft as it stood, since it represented a compromise achieved in the Commission after thorough examination. Other delegations, however, believed the text too restricted in scope and not sufficiently strong in its wording. In particular, a number of delegations expressed the hope that the declaration would clearly define the place of racial discrimination in the present-day world, indicate its close link with colonialism, emphasize the danger it presented to world peace and co-operation between nations, and define more clearly the role and obligation of states and of the United Nations in the struggle against racial discrimination. After weeks of discussions, a compromise text was arrived at, with the exception of the third paragraph of Article 9, concerned with the ways and means of repressing propaganda of racial discrimination. Some delegations, including that of Canada, believed that the implications of the text under study would restrict freedom of opinion and freedom of association, and in a final attempt to obtain a re-draft of this article, abstained in the vote on the declaration in Committee. A slight amendment was made before the Declaration was considered in plenary session and the relevant resolution [1904 (XVIII)] was adopted unanimously. Although much of the language used in the Declaration was undesirable, and although the amendment which had been brought in at the last moment had not substantially changed Article 9, Canada voted in favour of the Declaration to indicate support for its purposes.

The second problem concerned the holding of a meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in 1964. The Secretary-General had appealed to the Functional Commissions of ECOSOC to cancel their meetings during 1964, partly to help the organization in its financial crisis, and partly because of the lack of conference facilities owing to the remodeling of the New York headquarters and to the holding of the trade conference in Geneva. Heeding these views, ECOSOC had adopted a resolution cancelling the meetings of all the Functional Commissions. However, since a majority of members were anxious to see a convention on the elimination of racial dis-

crimination drawn up and had so decided by Resolution 1906 (XVIII), a resolution [1922 (XVIII)] requesting the Commission to meet in 1964 was adopted by a vote of 78 in favour, 12 against (Canada), with seven abstentions. Canada voted against this resolution in the belief that the considered views of the Secretary-General should be upheld and that concern for the financial difficulties which the organization was experiencing overrode the arguments in favour of holding a meeting of the Commission.

### International Covenants on Human Rights

These instruments have been on the agenda of the Third Committee since 1954. At the eighteenth session, Articles 2 and 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted and a new article on the rights of the child was included. A provision on the right to freedom from hunger was also added to combined Articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The proposal made by the Soviet Union at the seventeenth session for including an article on the right of asylum was withdrawn.

The Committee also held a general debate on the implementing articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, in order to give to the new member states sufficient time for considering these articles, detailed discussion was postponed until the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

### Report of the Economic and Social Council

Consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council led to the adoption of the following resolutions, all adopted without opposition:

*Resolution 1915 (XVIII)* emphasizes community action as a means of achieving progress in economic and social development.

*Resolution 1916 (XVIII)* requests studies of specific social development projects which could be carried out during the remainder of the Decade of Development.

*Resolution 1917 (XVIII)* makes a number of recommendations on the subject of housing programmes.

*Resolution 1918 (XVIII)* requests a study on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty.

*Resolution 1919 (XVIII)* commends UNICEF for its work in the previous year.

*Resolution 1920 (XVIII)* calls for co-ordinated efforts to provide for the participation of women in national, social, and economic development.

*Resolution 1921 (XVIII)* requests the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.

*Resolution 1923 (XVIII)* calls upon ECOSOC, in the elections to membership in the Commission on Human Rights, to bear in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, the necessity of having Africa equitably represented.

#### **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

The Committee commended the High Commissioner for Refugees for his efforts and enlarged from 25 to 30 states the membership of the Executive Committee which provides guidance to the Office.

At a plenary meeting the Assembly endorsed unanimously the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the term of office of the present High Commissioner, Mr. Félix Schnyder of Switzerland, until December 31, 1965.

At the pledging conference called annually to receive voluntary contributions from member states, Canada promised \$290,000 to the programmes of the Office for 1964.

#### **International Year for Human Rights**

Noting that the year 1968 would be the twentieth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Assembly designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. The unanimous resolution [1961 (XVIII)] requested the Commission on Human Rights to prepare suggestions for measures and activities to be undertaken for this anniversary and invited all member states to intensify their efforts in the field of human rights during the intervening period.

#### **Measures Designed to Promote among Youth the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect, and Understanding between Peoples**

The tabling in Committee of a draft declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples drew expressions of concern on the part of a number of delegations about the desirability of a declaration on the subject. After a general debate, and because of the lack of time, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1965 (XVIII)] requesting all concerned to submit comments on the proposal and giving priority to the examination of the draft declaration at the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

#### **Fourth (Colonial) Committee**

The Fourth Committee, which is concerned with colonial and trusteeship questions, deals with three basic types of territories: (a) the trust territories, which are supervised by the United Nations through the Trusteeship Council; (b) non-self-governing territories, on which information is trans-



mitted to the United Nations under Article 73(e) of the Charter; and (c) the mandated territory of South West Africa, in respect of which the United Nations has inherited those supervisory responsibilities assigned originally to the League of Nations. The general responsibilities of the United Nations for non-self-governing territories are set out in Chapter XI of the Charter, while Chapters XII and XIII concern the trusteeship territories.

It is now the practice of the General Assembly to address detailed recommendations to the administering powers on political developments in colonial territories for which they are responsible. To a very large extent, the creation of representative institutions and advancement towards self-government and independence has become the main preoccupation of most delegations. Consideration of social, economic and educational conditions in colonial territories has been relegated to the background.

During 1963, in their determination to wipe out the last pockets of colonialism in Africa, the African delegations sought positive action through the Security Council for the problems of Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese territories in Africa and South Africa's racial policies. Parallel action was pursued in the General Assembly in plenary, in the Special Political Committee and in the Fourth Committee.

#### Southern Rhodesia

The debate on Southern Rhodesia took place shortly after the Security Council had considered the problem and Britain had vetoed the resolution which had been tabled. The same arguments which had been advanced in the Council were put forward again. The delegations from Africa and Asia contended that Britain still had constitutional power to intervene in Southern Rhodesia, suspend the constitution and convene a new constitutional conference attended by representatives of all political parties in the territory. Britain continued to maintain that Southern Rhodesia was not a non-self-governing territory and to reject United Nations competence on this question. The British representative argued that the situation in the territory was neither explosive nor a threat to international peace, and that there was no evidence to support the African contention that the Southern Rhodesian armed forces would be used to attack the African population.

In October a resolution dealing with the transfer of powers to Southern Rhodesia, substantially the same as that vetoed by Britain in the Security Council, was adopted by a vote of 90 in favour, two against, with 14 abstentions (Canada). Britain did not participate in the vote on the resolution [1883 (XVIII)] because of its legal stand concerning the Assembly's competence.

Later, the African-Asian states introduced a longer and more comprehensive draft resolution, which described the situation in Southern Rhodesia as a threat to international peace, and called upon Britain not to grant

independence to Southern Rhodesia until majority rule, based on universal adult suffrage, had been established in the territory. Britain was again invited to convene a broadly-based constitutional conference to work out a new constitution for Southern Rhodesia. This resolution [1889 (XVIII)] was adopted by a vote of 73 in favour, two against, with 19 abstentions (Canada).

The Canadian statement in the debate recognized that a minority of 200,000 could not hope for long to prevent the African majority of 3.5 million people from participating fully in the political, economic, and social life of Southern Rhodesia. Canada sympathized with the political aspirations of the African population and hoped that all groups concerned in Southern Rhodesia could find a basis for agreement on an orderly programme of constitutional development. As a member of the Commonwealth, Canada was concerned that the final solution should be in keeping with the principles of freedom and democracy on which the Commonwealth was based. At that stage, however, the best prospect for making progress was through informal and private methods of consultation. Resolutions presented to the General Assembly should be judged in the light of whether or not their adoption would facilitate this process. It was with these considerations in mind that Canada abstained in the vote on the two resolutions dealing with Southern Rhodesia.

#### South West Africa

The debate on South West Africa was marked by bitter African attacks on the Western great powers for their alleged economic and military support of South African policies in South West Africa and concluded with the adoption of four resolutions. The first stated that the situation in the territory constituted a threat to international peace and condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations. It went on to assert that any attempt by South Africa to annex the territory would constitute an act of aggression and urged all states to refrain from supplying arms, military equipment, petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa. The great majority of Western countries were anxious to vote for the resolution, but their appeals for elimination of the use of Chapter VII language and the embargo provisions went unheeded. The resolution [1899 (XVIII)] was finally adopted by 84 votes in favour, six against, with 17 abstentions (Canada). While agreeing with the basic aims of the resolution, the Canadian Delegation considered that it would be wrong for the Assembly to attempt to usurp the Security Council's responsibility for the imposition of sanctions in the specific circumstances envisaged in Chapter VII. In the Canadian view, such action by the United Nations, acting through the Security Council, should await the outcome of the International Court proceedings.

Under this resolution, the Secretary-General was asked to seek South Africa's reply to the request that a United Nations presence be established in South West Africa, including a resident technical-assistance representative. South Africa's refusal brought about a second resolution [1979

(XVIII)], which again condemned South Africa's attitude and requested the Security Council to consider the situation in South West Africa. The vote was 89 in favour (Canada), two against, with three abstentions.

Two other resolutions [1900 and 1901 (XVIII)], concerning petitions on South West Africa and special educational and training programmes for inhabitants of the territory, were adopted unanimously.

### Portuguese Territories

Following the events concerning the Portuguese territories related in Chapter II, the African-Asian group tabled in the Fourth Committee a draft resolution asking the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to give effect to its own decisions. Many Western delegations considered that the language employed in the resolution was loose and ambiguous and might be construed as envisaging enforcement measures, the adoption of which, they contended, was a matter for the Security Council itself to decide under the Charter. However, the resolution [1913 (XVIII)] was adopted by 91 votes in favour, two against, with 11 abstentions (Canada).

The Committee also approved, over Portugal's objections and by a vote of 102 in favour (Canada), two against, with one abstention, a resolution [1973 (XVIII)] continuing a special training programme for African inhabitants of the Portuguese colonies in Africa or refugees from these territories.

### Oman

At previous sessions of the Assembly, the question of Oman had been discussed in the Special Political Committee. At the eighteenth session, upon the request of the Arab states, the question was treated as a colonial one and assigned to the Fourth Committee. The usual arguments reported in previous issues of this publication were advanced and the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (M. de Ribbing, Ambassador of Sweden to Spain) was noted. A compromise proposal establishing an *ad hoc* committee of five member states to be appointed by the President of the Assembly to examine the question was incorporated in a resolution [1948 (XVIII)], which was approved by 96 votes in favour (Canada), one against, with four abstentions.

### Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee adopted unanimously the report of the Trusteeship Council, whose deliberations are reported in Chapter VII.

In recent years the Special Committee of Twenty-Four has taken over most of the work previously assigned to *ad hoc* committees, such as the committees on South West Africa and Portuguese territories. At the eighteenth session, a resolution [1970 (XVIII)], dissolving the Committee on Informa-

tion and transferring its responsibilities to the Committee of Twenty-Four, was adopted by 84 votes in favour (Canada), none against, with 26 abstentions.

The resolutions arising out of the report of the Committee of Twenty-Four were considered directly in plenary and are reported in Chapter III. An additional resolution [1972 (XVIII)] was adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, urging Britain to take effective measures to secure (a) the immediate release of nationalist leaders and trade unionists detained in Aden and (b) an end to all acts of deportation involving residents in the territory. These arrests followed an attempt to assassinate leading ministers of Aden and South Arabia who were on their way to London for constitutional talks. The persons arrested were members of a political party which advocates violence to further their intention of bringing Aden under Yemeni rule. The vote on this controversial resolution was 53 in favour, 23 against (Canada), with 31 abstentions.

# V

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Concluded)

### Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee

During 1963, the Fifth Committee, under its general responsibility, considered the financial implications of a number of Assembly decisions, arranged for the provision of adequate funds for the organization's operations in 1964, and reviewed the various financial reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. In addition, the Committee considered reports on administrative and personnel questions.

#### Financing Peace-keeping Operations

The Fifth Committee was the only Committee to meet during the fourth special session of the General Assembly. The major purpose in calling a special session was to have the Assembly consider the report of the Working Group of 21\*, which had met during the spring in an attempt to develop special methods of financing large-scale peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. The report identified the various approaches to the question of a special method of financing and indicated the views of many members, including Canada, on certain principles on which the financing of future peace-keeping operations could be based.

In addition, since the Secretary-General's authority to expend funds for UNEF and ONUC was to expire at the end of June, the Assembly was faced with the task of extending this authority and providing the Secretary-General with the necessary funds, without the advantage of having an agreed financing formula. In order to finance UNEF and ONUC in the following months, agreement on some method of apportioning the costs of these two operations was necessary. This, in turn, raised the problem of whether to adopt another *ad hoc* financing formula or to attempt developing long-term financing arrangements, a task in which the Working Group had not been successful.

Many of the small and medium powers, including Canada, favoured the adoption of a special scale of assessments, whereas some of the great powers either preferred *ad hoc* financing methods or refused to the General

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\*Membership of the Working Group of 21 is given in Appendix V-10.

Assembly any political or financial responsibility for United Nations peace-keeping operations. Much of the session was devoted to restatements of positions on these questions.

According to Article 19 of the Charter, a member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. Before the opening of the session, it appeared that the Assembly would be faced with a test case on this question. The Secretary-General informed the President of the Assembly by letter that one member state (Haiti) was in arrears in the payment of its financial contribution within the terms of Article 19. Some time after the opening of the session, the President replied that, if a formal vote had been taken and if the Haitian Delegation had been present, he would have made an announcement indicating that Haiti had lost its voting rights under Article 19. Haiti subsequently made a payment sufficient to enable it to vote.

Once the session opened it became evident that a majority of the developing countries would not be satisfied with the adoption of another *ad hoc* formula to provide funds for UNEF and ONUC in the last six months of 1963. Instead, they wished to see the Assembly take a further step towards the development of a special scale by adopting a set of general principles to guide the financing of future peace keeping. This desire was shared by Canada and a number of other small and middle powers, but differences of opinion arose as to what principles should be included in any such statement. The Soviet countries maintained their traditional opposition to any proposal which did not directly involve the Security Council in peace-keeping activities.

During the session, extensive informal discussions were held between representatives of the developed and developing countries and agreement was reached on a set of four draft resolutions. The Canadian Delegation participated actively in these discussions and co-sponsored each of these four resolutions [1874-77 (S-IV)]. Three other draft resolutions were also introduced during the session by the developing countries, the first [1878 (S-IV)] being co-sponsored by Canada.

After prolonged debate, the Assembly adopted the following resolutions:

- (a) *Resolution 1874 (S-IV)* sets out five general principles for use as guidelines in sharing, by assessed or voluntary contributions, the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. These principles had been discussed in the Working Group and had received the support of most of the members there. The first of these principles stated that the financing of costs of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all members of the United Nations, and the second concerned the

differences in the relative capacity to pay of the economically more-developed and the economically less-developed countries. The other three principles dealt with the desirability of encouraging voluntary contributions, with the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace, and with the possibility, where circumstances warranted, of the Assembly giving special consideration to the situation of members that were victims of or otherwise involved in events leading up to peace-keeping activities. This resolution was adopted by 90 votes in favour (Canada), 11 against, with three abstentions.

- (b) The second resolution [1875 (S-IV)] authorized the Secretary-General to spend up to \$1.58 million a month for the continuing costs of UNEF until December 31, 1963. Of the total \$9.5 million required during this period, \$2.5 million was to be assessed on the basis of the scale of assessments used for the regular budget. The balance (\$7 million) was also to be assessed under the regular scale, except that the economically less-developed countries were to be assessed at 45 per cent of their normal rates. The shortfall thus created was to be met by voluntary contributions. This resolution was adopted by 80 votes in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 15 abstentions.
- (c) *Resolution 1876 (S-IV)* applied a similar formula to the financing of ONUC for the second half of 1963. The total amount to be appropriated was \$33 million, of which \$3 million was to be assessed at the regular budget rates. The Assembly adopted this resolution by a vote of 80 in favour (Canada), 12 against, with 15 abstentions.
- (d) The fourth resolution [1877 (S-IV)] appealed to all member states, without regard to other factors, to liquidate any outstanding UNEF or ONUC arrears and requested the Secretary-General to consult with member states in arrears to work out arrangements within the letter and the spirit of the Charter for their prompt payment. This text carried by 79 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with 17 abstentions.
- (e) *Resolution 1878 (S-IV)*, extending the period of sale of United Nations bonds to December 31, 1963, was adopted by 93 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with four abstentions.
- (f) According to *Resolution 1879 (S-IV)*, adopted by 91 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with two abstentions, the Secretary-General was requested to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a United Nations Peace Fund financed from voluntary contributions.

- (g) The last resolution [1880 (S-IV)] called for the continuation of the Working Group of 21, which was requested to recommend a special method for sharing equitably the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It also requested the Working Group to consider other sources of financing, to explore ways and means of bringing about the widest possible agreement on the question of financing peace-keeping operations, and to report to the nineteenth session of the Assembly. Adoption of this resolution was secured by 95 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with two abstentions.

At the eighteenth session, the major task of the Fifth Committee in the peace-keeping field was to provide funds for UNEF and ONUC in 1964. The request of the Congolese Government for the continuation of ONUC during the first six months of 1964 was supported by a number of African states, which submitted a project to that effect. The financing formula proposed, similar to the one used at the fourth special session, appropriated \$15 million, \$3 million of which would be assessed under the regular budget scale and the balance at the regular rate, except that the less-developed countries would have their rates calculated at 45 per cent. The Soviet bloc objected to the proposal and several Latin American countries considered the financial burden being imposed on the developing countries as too heavy. Finally, the text was revised to indicate that the cost estimates for the first six months of 1964 were to be the "final" ones and the resolution [1885 (XVIII)] was adopted by a vote of 76 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 20 abstentions. Canada supported this resolution in the belief that the continuation of ONUC, even on a diminishing scale in 1964, would help to maintain stability in the Congo until its national government was in a better position to maintain law and order.

The other financial question related to peace keeping was the continuation of UNEF in 1964. In the belief that the Emergency Force continued to play an effective role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East, a number of countries, including Canada, were prepared to maintain the Force in existence. However, a number of other delegations were becoming increasingly concerned about the high costs of UNEF and its "permanent" nature and suggested a study by the Secretary-General to determine whether UNEF costs could be reduced. Canada supported the idea of such a review, but did not believe that the size and composition of the Force should be altered drastically if any such changes would upset the delicate political balance in the area.

The study was carried out in November and, as a result, the Secretary-General presented revised estimates of \$18,122,000, which were \$832,000 lower than his original ones. In his report the Secretary-General maintained



that the Force was an essential ingredient in the maintenance of peace and quiet along the Armistice Demarcation Line. He also suggested that further economies were possible, without altering the composition of the Force and without large-scale reductions in its size, but that they could only be obtained as a result of negotiations with the participating governments.

Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden submitted a draft resolution which would provide funds for the Force in 1964, using the same formula as that adopted at the fourth special session. This draft resolution met with the expected Soviet objection that the costs of UNEF should be borne by the parties responsible and that, in any case, the Security Council was the only legal organ with responsibility in the peace-keeping field. Several Latin American countries considered the formula inequitable, even though the costs of peace keeping in 1964 were to be substantially lower than in 1963. These countries favoured the adoption of a financing formula which would reduce, in both absolute and relative terms, the financial contribution of the developing countries. As a result of informal consultations, the four co-sponsors agreed to revise their text to enable it to obtain the widest possible degree of support. The revised text appropriated \$17,750,000, of which, after the first \$2 million had been assessed at the regular budget rate, the developing countries would be assessed 42.5 per cent of their normal rates on the balance. The resolution [1983 (XVIII)] was adopted by 77 votes in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 20 abstentions.

The Assembly referred the question of the desirability and feasibility of establishing a Peace Fund and the question of administrative and budgetary procedures relating to peace keeping to the Working Group of 21 for further study. The period of sale of United Nations bonds was extended for a second time [Resolution 1989 (XVIII)], so that bonds might be sold in whole or in part up to December 31, 1964.

#### Administrative and Personnel Questions

Many delegations, including Canada, considered that the Secretary-General had done a commendable job in reducing inequities in the geographical distribution of staff and believed that he should be requested to continue his efforts using the guidelines contained in Resolution 1852 (XVII). Some delegations were concerned about the increasing percentage (29.7 per cent) of staff on fixed-term contracts, while others believed it would be useful to draw to the attention of the Secretary-General the remaining imbalances, particularly at the senior levels. This was done in a resolution [1928 (XVIII)] adopted by 86 votes in favour (Canada), none against, with 11 abstentions. In a separate resolution [1929 (XVIII)], a number of rules and regulations concerning United Nations personnel were amended.

## Provision of Funds

For the first time in over ten years, the Secretary-General found that he did not require additional funds to meet expenditures in the current year. While much of the net reduction in the 1963 budget estimates was due to fortuitous circumstances (such as the postponement of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development until 1964), the Secretary-General had also been successful in his policy of "controlled expansion". In addition, closer adherence to proper financial and budgetary procedures had resulted in more comprehensive estimates of 1963 expenditures. The Assembly accepted the ACABQ's recommendations for a further reduction of expenditures in 1963 and approved a revised gross budget of \$92,876,550 with an income of \$15,190,500.\*

The Secretary-General originally submitted estimates for a gross budget in 1964 of \$96,611,350, with income of \$14,764,200. He indicated in his report that, owing to the precarious financial position of the organization, he intended to work under a policy of containment and consolidation in 1964. Consequently, the only sections of the budget for which increases were requested were those containing essential expenditures for such items as improvements and maintenance of buildings and equipment and interest and amortization charges on United Nations bonds.

During the session, the Assembly received detailed estimates on a number of items originally forecast *pro-memoria* and added several new items. These additional estimates ultimately resulted in the adoption of a gross budget of \$101,327,600 for 1964 with income of \$15,186,800 [Resolution 1984 (XVIII)]. For the first time, the regular budget of the United Nations has exceeded \$100 million. This increase of about \$8.4 million during a period of "containment" is explained by the fact that several proposed expenditures concern long-term improvements, a particularly heavy conference programme in 1964, and the bond-servicing charges. There was little opposition to the enlarged budget except from the Soviet bloc, which disagreed with the inclusion of a number of items in the regular budget. The Soviet countries have continued to refuse to pay their share of the costs of some of these expenditures.

The Assembly also decided, over Soviet opposition, to maintain the Working Capital Fund at a level of \$40 million in 1964 [Resolution 1986 (XVIII)]. In order to give the Secretary-General greater flexibility in the expenditure of funds for technical assistance, the Assembly approved a resolution [1988 (XVIII)] authorizing the Secretary-General to transfer up to five per cent of the funds in any one section within Part V of the budget. The usual resolution [1985 (XVIII)] relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses was adopted by a vote of 100 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with no abstentions.

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\*The details of the budget estimates for 1963 and 1964 appear in Appendix VII-1.

### Other Questions

Consideration of the other more important agenda items led to the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolution 1927 (XVIII)* determines the rates of assessment of the seven states admitted to membership at the seventeenth regular session and at the fourth special session and the revised rates for Czechoslovakia and Hungary for the period 1962-4.

*Resolution 1982 (XVIII)* provides \$35,000 to the International School Fund for liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the school year 1963-4 and an additional \$20,000 for the purpose of forwarding plans for the permanent accommodation of the School.

*Resolution 1987 (XVIII)* postpones until the nineteenth session a thorough review of the pattern of conferences and requests ECOSOC to advance the dates of its meetings and to undertake a study of the optimum frequency for the sessions of its subsidiary bodies.

### Sixth (Legal) Committee

A number of important questions with considerable legal content were considered by committees other than the Sixth Committee because of their predominantly political implications, and are treated in other sections of this publication. This section is therefore devoted only to the discussion of legal matters in the Sixth Committee at the eighteenth session and includes a short report on the work of the International Law Commission.

#### Friendly Relations

Again in 1963, the most important item on the agenda of the Committee was the one entitled "Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations." The Committee devoted more than half its meetings to the study of the four principles contained in Resolution 1815 (XVIII), adopted in 1952. These principles, enunciated in the Charter, are respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states, the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means, non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a state, and the sovereign equality of states.

The comments received from various governments, including Canada, and the brisk debate during the session, evinced many shades of opinion and some fundamental differences of views concerning the manner in which and the extent to which these Charter principles have been affected in the practice of states and of the United Nations over the last 18 years. There was, as a consequence, sharp disagreement over the need to reformulate all or any of these principles and ideological considerations threatened continually to disrupt the debate. Eventually a resolution [1966 (XVIII)] was unanimously

adopted, setting up a special committee for the purpose of preparing recommendations as to what form the further treatment of each principle should take. Discussion of this item will be continued at the next session of the Assembly.

During the debate, the Canadian Delegation stressed the undesirability of injecting highly political considerations into an already difficult legal debate and assisted in bringing about the compromise resolution. Canada also co-sponsored, in connection with the topic of peaceful settlement of disputes, a resolution calling for a study of methods of international fact finding. This resolution [1967 (XVIII)] was adopted by 65 votes in favour (Canada), 15 against, with 27 abstentions.

### Dissemination of International Law

In the light of written comments submitted by several countries and international organizations, the Assembly discussed practical ways to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. The Canadian contribution to this discussion had been developed at a seminar convened in the summer of 1963 by the National Commission for UNESCO and attended by a number of professors of international law and officials of the Canadian Government. The resolution [1968 (XVIII)] which resulted from the debate establishes a Special Committee to pursue the matter and requests help and advice from the Technical Assistance Committee and UNESCO.

### International Law Commission

At its fifteenth session, held in Geneva from May 6 to July 12, 1963, the International Law Commission devoted its main effort to the drafting of the second part of a Law of Treaties ("Invalidity and Termination of Treaties"). The Commission also reviewed the progress made by the special rapporteurs on the topics "Relations between States and International Organizations" and "Special Diplomatic Missions", and appointed rapporteurs for the study of "State Responsibility" and "Succession of States".

In reviewing the Report of the Commission, the Sixth Committee paid special attention to certain questions of great theoretical and practical interest arising from the second instalment of the draft Law of Treaties. Thus, the Commission had reached the conclusion that there were in contemporary international law certain rules of *jus cogens*, i.e. certain fundamental rules of international public order from which states were not permitted to contract out and which might affect the validity of a treaty (for instance, a treaty contemplating an illicit use of force contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter). Another article of the draft law gave an affirmative answer to the disputed question whether the validity of a treaty was affected by a fundamental change of circumstances. Such points provoked a lively debate

in the Committee, bearing out the suggestion made by Canada that, once the draft had been completed and commented upon by governments, a full discussion of the whole text should be held by the Sixth Committee.

A resolution [1902 (XVIII)], co-sponsored by Canada, approving the report and the programme of work of the Commission, was adopted unanimously.

#### League of Nations Treaties

The International Law Commission had previously been requested by the General Assembly to recommend a procedure whereby new states could accede to a number of League of Nations treaties of general interest which were not otherwise open for their participation, e.g. a convention of April 12, 1930, on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. Acting upon the Commission's recommendation, the Assembly decided to instruct the Secretary-General to communicate with states parties to the treaties concerned and with new states and to invite the latter to accede to the treaties. At issue was the question of the states with which the Secretary-General should communicate. In the end, the resolution [1903 (XVIII)] adopted by a vote of 79 in favour (Canada), none against, with 22 abstentions, embodied the so-called Vienna formula whereby participation in these pre-war treaties would be open to states members of the United Nations or any Specialized Agency, and to any non-member state to which an invitation was addressed by the General Assembly.

## VI

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies are the principal groups through which the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. The Council is composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly who serve for staggered terms of three years, a third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. At the eighteenth session of the Assembly, Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq and Luxembourg were elected on the Council.\*

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

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

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\*The other members are listed in Appendix II-3.

†The Functional Commissions are discussed later on in this chapter, UNICEF in Chapter X, UNRWA in Chapter III, and the UNHCR in Chapter IV.

## 1963 Meetings of the Economic and Social Council

In 1963, the Economic and Social Council held its thirty-fifth meeting at United Nations headquarters in New York from April 2 to 18 and its thirty-sixth session in Geneva from July 2 to August 2. A resumed thirty-sixth session was held in New York from December 12 to 19. Canada, which is not at present a member of the Council, sent observers to these meetings.

At its thirty-fifth session, in its concern for the improvement of the world economic and social conditions, the Council launched new initiatives concerning world trade, economic co-operation, capital punishment, population control, and human rights. Measures to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations economic and social activities were adopted. The Council also authorized a continuing study of a proposed declaration on international economic co-operation, suggested a review by member governments of their legislation on capital punishment, recommended measures for more efficient organization of economic, social and human rights activities, and called for a world-wide celebration in December 1963 of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Finally, reports from the World Bank and its affiliates, from the Population Commission, and from UNICEF were examined.

At its thirty-sixth session the Council set the date for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (March 23 to June 15, 1964) and approved the provisional agenda of the Conference. The Council established a committee to study the application of science and technology in the developing countries, approved the United Nations Training and Research Centre, and invited member states to provide relief to the earthquake victims in Yugoslavia.

The Council decided to exclude Portugal from the Economic Commission for Africa and to suspend South Africa from the work of that body. It increased the Governing Council of the Special Fund and urged enlargement of its own membership to provide more equitable representation for Africa. A further study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament was urged and plans for a ten-year campaign against illiteracy were transmitted to the General Assembly.

In action based on reports from some of its Functional Commissions, the Council advocated measures to improve the status of women, submitted to the Assembly a Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and recommended the adoption of its Draft Recommendation on Marriage.

At its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council confirmed the members of four Functional Commissions and elected new members to the Technical Assistance Committee, the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refu-

gees, the Special Committee on Co-ordination, the Council of the Committee on Non-governmental Organizations and the *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare.

### **The Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council**

Six of the seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC held meetings in 1963. The Statistical Commission, which meets every two years, did not hold a meeting in 1963. During 1963, Canada was a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights, the Social Commission, and the Statistical Commission.

#### **Social Commission**

At its fifteenth session, which was held in New York from April 24 to May 10, the Social Commission reviewed the latest report on the World Social Situation, considered reports on housing problems, on the progress made in land reform, and on community development. It reviewed the activities of the United Nations in the social field during 1962-63 and examined a proposed programme of works for the biennium 1963-65.

The Commission adopted ten resolutions concerning social-development work in the regional Economic Commissions, the world social situation, planning for balanced economic and social development, the social consequences of disarmament, land reform, community development and social welfare within the programme of the United Nations Development Decade, and housing problems.

The value of the report on the World Social Situation was emphasized. Comments from delegates ranged from complete support of the approach and style of the report to suggestions that such a study should offer definite recommendations and not contain only analytical data. Appreciation was also expressed for the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, which was scheduled to open in Geneva in January 1964.

#### **Commission on the Status of Women**

The Commission on the Status of Women held its seventeenth session in New York from March 11 to 29. The Commission noted with satisfaction the steady advancement made by women in the political, economic, and educational spheres. It was pointed out that much remained to be done and that emphasis should now be placed on the implementation and effective use of the rights granted to women.

The Commission revised its Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriage, to bring it more in line with the Convention on Marriage adopted in 1962 by the General Assembly. It discussed United Nations assistance for the advancement



of women in developing countries and access of women to education. Finally, a request was made to the Secretary-General for a summary statement of resources available to member states through the United Nations Development Decade.

### Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights, meeting in Geneva from March 11 to April 5, devoted most of its session to the drafting of a Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and submitted it to the General Assembly through the ECOSOC.

The Commission approved plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, discussed the possible inclusion of an article on the Rights of the Child in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and recommended that the ECOSOC approve plans for holding two regional seminars on human rights as an experimental addition to the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights.

The Commission recommended studies of specific rights or groups of rights. The first concerns the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile; the second concerns discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country; and the third concerns equality in the administration of justice. The Commission also submitted to the ECOSOC a first report and recommendations on the encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### Population Commission

The twelfth session of the Population Commission was held at United Nations headquarters in New York from February 4 to 15. Two main resolutions were endorsed by the Commission. The first requests the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to make available resources for implementing demographic work programmes recommended by the Commission in the coming years. It also calls for a number of specific projects of research, information, advice, and training in population questions, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General and the member states, particularly the developing nations. The second resolution recommends that the second World Population Conference be held in 1965 and proposes measures for financing the Conference. On many other important issues the Commission took no positive substantive action, simply recording the opinions of its members for the information and guidance of the Economic and Social Council.

### Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Commission on International Commodity Trade held its eleventh session in New York from April 29 to May 10. The current situation in

international trade was discussed and particular attention was given to primary commodities. The Commission also discussed compensatory financing and measures which would promote stable prices of basic commodities in world markets.

#### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Narcotics Commission met in Geneva from April 29 to May 17. It emphasized the sociological aspects of drug addiction, noted the urgent need for research in this question, and expressed the hope that the member states and the Specialized Agencies would encourage such studies.

After considering a report which attempted to determine the extent of drug addiction in the world, the Commission urged member states to adopt concrete measures to restrict the use of narcotics to medicinal purposes. The Commission also reviewed a report covering illicit traffic in narcotic drugs during the past year, especially in the Far East, where no part of the area could be considered as free from trafficking operations. The Commission agreed that only concerted efforts by central authorities throughout the world could counter the threat directed at the international community by the illicit traffic in drugs.

#### Regional Economic Commissions

There are four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations—for Latin America (ECLA), for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), for Africa (ECA), and for Europe (ECE). These provide machinery for economic co-operation among member countries. Canada is a member of ECLA, and participated at ECLA's tenth session, which met at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from May 6 to 18. A major item on the agenda was ECLA's participation in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Dr. Raul Prebisch, who has been appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, participated at this ECLA session for the last time as its Executive Secretary. He has been succeeded by Dr. Antonio Mayobre, a former Finance Minister of Venezuela.

Canada was represented by observers at the 1963 sessions of ECAFE, ECA, and ECE. The ECAFE session, which took place in Manila from March 5 to 18, adopted, *inter alia*, a resolution calling for the strengthening and acceleration of Asian economic co-operation. The Commission also agreed to the requests of Australia and New Zealand to be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE, as well as to Western Samoa's application for full membership.

The fifth session of ECA was held in Leopoldville from February 18 to March 2. It approved a resolution asking the member governments to take the necessary final steps towards the early establishment of an African

Development Bank. A resolution was also approved requesting the Executive Secretary of the ECA to institute studies on the question of creating an African Common Market, as well as on the establishment of a payments union among African countries.

At the eighteenth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, held from April 18 to May 4, some of the more important subjects discussed were the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the implementation of the declaration on the conversion to peaceful uses of resources released by disarmament, trade in foodstuffs, and a study of the tendencies and prospects of the ECE market for chemical products. Canada participated in a number of committee meetings and study groups organized by the ECE which provided opportunities for exchanges and views on trade and economic problems.

## VII

### THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Charter created an international trusteeship system for the administration of colonial territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual trusteeship agreements. Originally there were 11 trust territories. Today only three remain: New Guinea, Nauru, and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands. Australia is the administering authority for New Guinea; Nauru is jointly administered by Australia, Britain and New Zealand, while the United States administers the vast trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

As its work diminishes so does the size of the Trusteeship Council, since the membership is evenly divided between administering members on the one hand and non-administering members on the other. In 1963 the administering members were Australia, Britain, New Zealand, and the United States. The non-administering members of the Council were China, France, Liberia and the U.S.S.R.

#### *New Guinea*

At its thirtieth session, held from May 29 to June 26, the Trusteeship Council reviewed the steps which Australia had taken to advance political development in New Guinea, in particular the administering authority's plans to establish by April 1964 a House of Assembly elected by adult suffrage on a common roll, with full powers of legislation for Papua-New Guinea. The Council's recommendations on New Guinea stressed the need for special training to prepare New Guineans for posts in the public service and for an expansion of the secondary-school facilities. After welcoming Australian plans to set up a representative legislature in the territory, the Council urged Australia to continue to develop "realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the territory in all aspects of its political life".

#### *Nauru*

In the case of Nauru, much of the discussion in the Council centered round the efforts of the Australian Government and the Nauru Local Government Council to find a new home for the Nauruan people. The phosphate

deposits on this small Pacific island territory are expected to be exhausted within 40 years and resettlement of the Nauruan people is therefore a pressing problem. The Nauru Local Government Council has expressed the wish that the 2,500 Nauruan people should become an independent nation, wherever they may be resettled. The most likely site for resettlement would probably be on an island off the Australian coast. The Australian Government would find it difficult to transfer sovereignty over an integral part of Australia to the Nauruans, but is prepared to offer a considerable degree of autonomy so that the Nauruans can maintain their own affairs. The Trusteeship Council urged continued consultations between the administering authority and the Nauruan leaders aimed at a harmonious solution to the resettlement problem. It also invited Australia to work out plans for full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive administration of the territory.

### **Pacific Islands**

The Pacific Islands trust territory is a "strategic trust territory for which the Security Council is ultimately responsible. The United States continues to furnish information on political, economic, social and educational developments in the territory and, after being discussed in the Trusteeship Council, these form the subject of a report to the Security Council. At its thirtieth session the Trusteeship Council decided to send a visiting mission to the Pacific Islands trust territory during 1964.

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, consideration of the Report of the Trusteeship Council gave rise to no difficulty and the usual resolution was adopted, calling on the administering authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations made by the Trusteeship Council.

## VIII

### THE SECRETARIAT

The administrative functions of the United Nations have been entrusted to the Secretariat, with a Secretary-General at the helm. According to Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He, in turn, hires the necessary personnel for the proper discharge of his duties.

Under the Charter, the Secretary-General's functions are (a) to act as the chief administrative officers of the organization and to appoint the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly, (b) to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, and (c) to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Consequently, the Secretary-General is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given to 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 problems and proposals which he considers require a decision. In addition, because of the status and importance of his position, the Secretary-General may on occasion use his good offices without bringing the question before the appropriate organ. 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. Similarly, he may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly for the implementation of their recommendations.

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. In November 1962, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for a five-year term, beginning November 3, 1961.\*

The Secretary-General is assisted by a staff of approximately 4,300 international civil servants. Article 101(3) of the Charter states that "the

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\* See list of Secretaries-General in Appendix II-5.

paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". To this end, every person joining the Secretariat must take 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 staff of the Secretariat is divided into three categories: under-secretaries, professional, and general service. In 1963 there were 19 under-secretaries and, within this same category, 38 directors, and 93 principal officer positions. Persons for professional-staff positions, which numbered about 1,835 in 1963, are, like the under-secretary category, recruited on an international basis under the terms of the Charter, the staff rules and regulations and the relevant Assembly resolutions. The third category, general service, consisted of approximately 2,300 positions in 1963. General-service personnel are normally recruited locally, either at United Nations headquarters in New York or at the field office in which they will serve. Each member state is assigned a "desirable range" of posts for the approximately 1,400 posts which are subject to geographical distribution. In 1963 Canada's "desirable range" was 31-42 posts and 32 Canadians were actually employed in this category.

The organization of the Secretariat is illustrated in the chart included in this chapter. During the major part of 1963, the incumbents of senior posts in the Secretariat were:

Executive Office of the Secretary-General: Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet, C. V. Narasimhan (India);  
Office of Legal Affairs, Constantin Stavropoulos (Greece);  
Office of the Controller, Bruce Turner (New Zealand);  
Office of Personnel, Sir Alexander McFarquhar (Britain);  
two Under-Secretaries for Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.) and Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia);  
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, Vladimir P. Suslov (U.S.S.R.);  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Philippe de Seynes (France);  
Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, G. K. J. Amachree (Nigeria);  
Office of Public Information, Hernane Tavares de Sa (Brazil);





UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

The Controller  
Internal Audit Service  
Administrative Management Service  
Budget Division  
Accounts Division  
Treasury  
Secretariat of the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Legal Counsel  
Office of the Legal Counsel  
General Legal Division  
Codification Division  
Secretariat of the Administrative Tribunal

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

The Director of Personnel  
Office of the Director  
Departmental Services  
Recruitment Services  
Health Service

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Chef de Cabinet and Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs  
Protocol and Liaison Section

OFFICES OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Under-Secretaries  
Secretariat of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Military Adviser to the Secretary-General

Division of Human Rights  
Division of Narcotic Drugs\*

SPECIAL MISSIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS 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 POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

The Under-Secretary  
Political Affairs Division  
Council and Committee Services Division  
Disarmament Affairs Group

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Under-Secretary  
Division of Trusteeship  
Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

The Under-Secretary  
Library  
Conference and General Services  
Administrative and Financial Services  
Information Service

Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body  
Office of Social Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Under-Secretary  
The Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
The Commissioner for Industrial Development  
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations  
Statistical Office  
Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies  
Centre for Industrial Development Resources and Transport Branch  
Fiscal and Financial Branch  
Bureau of Social Affairs  
Division for Public Administration  
Economic and Social Council Secretariat

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

The Under-Secretary  
Language and Meetings Service  
Publishing Service  
Stenographic Service  
(English, French, Russian and Spanish sections)  
Library

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Under-Secretary  
Social Information Unit  
Press and Public Services Division  
Dissemination and Visual Services  
International Relations  
Inquiries and Offices

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

The Director of General Services  
Purchase and Transportation Service  
Building Management Service  
Field Operations Service  
Communications, Archives and Records Service  
Commercial Management Service

- REGIONAL CENTRES AND OFFICES
- |              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| ACCRA        | MEXICO CITY    | ROME         |
| ADDIS ABABA  | MONROVIA       | SAN SALVADOR |
| ASUNCION     | MOSCOW         | SANTIAGO     |
| ATHENS       | NEW DELHI      | SYDNEY       |
| BAGHDAD      | PARIS          | TANANARIVE   |
| BANGKOK      | PORT MORESBY   | TEHERAN      |
| BEIRUT       | PORT OF SPAIN  | TOKYO        |
| BELGRADE     | PRAGUE         | TUNIS        |
| BOGOTA       | RABAT          | USUMBURA     |
| BUENOS AIRES | RANGOON        | WASHINGTON   |
| CAIRO        | RIO DE JANEIRO |              |

\*Forms part of the UN Office at Geneva.



Office of Conference Services, Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia);  
Office of General Services, David Vaughan (U.S.A.);  
European Office of the United Nations, P. P. Spinelli (Italy);  
Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Victor Hoo (China);  
Commissioner for Industrial Development, Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-  
Rahman (United Arab Republic);  
Economic Commission for Africa, Robert Gardiner (Ghana);  
Economic Commission for Latin America, José Antonio Mayobre  
(Venezuela);  
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, U Nyun (Burma);  
Economic Commission for Europe, Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia).

In addition, the Secretary-General was assisted by the executive heads of the various special programmes:

Paul G. Hoffman (U.S.A.), Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund;

Roberto Heurtematte (Panama), Associate Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund;

David Owen (Britain), Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board;

Maurice Pate (U.S.A.), Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

Raul Prebisch (Argentina), Secretary-General for United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

John H. Davis (U.S.A.), Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);

Félix Schnyder (Switzerland), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Sizeable United Nations offices are maintained in Geneva (the European Office) and in Beirut (UNRWA). The four Regional Economic Commissions are located in Geneva (ECE), Addis Ababa (ECA), Santiago (ECLA), and Bangkok (ECAFE). In addition, the United Nations maintained in 1963 information offices and centres in over 42 countries. Resident representatives are also located in a large number of countries.

# IX

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was the principal judicial organ of the League of Nations. Parties to its Statute, which is appended to the Charter, include all members of the United Nations and three other national entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino, and Switzerland. Parties are not obliged to refer to the Court their legal disputes with other states unless they have submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration filed pursuant to Article 36 of the Statute or have agreed to do so for particular classes of disputes in treaties or other international agreements. Thirty-eight countries, including Canada, have filed declarations of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, with or without reservations.

### *Elections*

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of 15 independent judges elected for nine-year terms. Five judges are elected every three years. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although they are to be elected "regardless of their nationality," the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented.

Elections were held at the eighteenth session to provide for five vacancies occurring in February 1964.

The following were elected.

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (Britain);

André Gros (France);

Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico);

Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan);

Isaac Forster (Senegal).

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice had been previously elected to the Court in 1960 to serve the balance of the term of the late Sir Hersch Lauterpacht. Justice John E. Read, who retired in February 1958 after serving for 12 years, is the only Canadian who has served on the Court. No Canadian has been a candidate since Justice Read's retirement.

Mr. Forster will be the first judge from sub-Saharan Africa. To him and to Muhammed Zafrulla Khan, Latin America lost two of the four seats which Latin American jurists had held since the inception of the International Court of Justice.\*

## Cases

During 1963 the Court had under consideration the following cases:

*Case concerning the Northern Cameroons*  
(Preliminary Objections): *Cameroun v. United Kingdom*

In May 1961, the Federal Republic of Cameroun instituted proceedings against Britain, alleging that it had interpreted incorrectly certain measures provided for by General Assembly Resolution 1473 (XIV) concerning a plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, a territory then under British administration. As a result of plebiscites held on February 11 and 12, 1961, and supervised by the United Nations, the Northern Cameroons chose to become a part of the Federation of Nigeria, while the Southern Cameroons joined the Republic of Cameroun. The British Government raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the case. On December 2, 1963, the Court found by ten votes to five that it did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

*South West Africa cases:*  
*Ethiopia v. South Africa: Liberia v. South Africa* (Merits)

In November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia, in separate applications brought before the Court, instituted proceedings against South Africa in relation to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and the performance of its duties as mandatory for that area. A year later, South Africa contested the Court's jurisdiction in the cases and, in December 1962, the Court decided by a vote of eight to seven that it did have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the merits of the dispute. Within the extended time-limit of January 10, 1964, granted by decision of the Court in September 1963, the Government of South Africa has filed its counter-memorial.

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\* Appendix II-4 gives the present membership of the Court.



## SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IAEA AND UNICEF

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The Specialized Agencies have been among the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all, as envisaged by the Charter.

There are 13 such Agencies now in existence. They are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of ECOSOC. The International Atomic Energy Association is yet another autonomous international organization. It seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and to that end co-operates closely with the other members of the United Nations family.

The activities of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are also dealt with in this chapter. Originally created by the General Assembly in 1946 to assist children of war-devastated countries and to raise the general level of child health, the Fund now works closely with Specialized Agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, in the field of permanent child health and welfare services.

### *Food and Agriculture Organization*

In 1963 the world agricultural production increased by over 2 per cent, that is, slightly more than the increase in world population. Consequently, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) experienced a steady growth of its activities. It continued to expand its work on behalf of the United Nations Special Fund and, at the end of 1963, had been appointed as the executing agency for 128 projects, involving expenditures of over \$100 million and the employment of 1,100 experts.

The organization also increased its assistance in such varied fields as combating outbreaks of animal diseases, wildlife management and conservation, locust control, use of pesticides in agriculture, and the application of radio-isotopes and ionizing radiations to agricultural research and food processing.

The twelfth session of the FAO Conference was held in Rome from November 16 to December 5. Six countries were admitted to membership, which now numbers 106, and three new associate members were accepted. Dr. B. R. Sen of India, Director-General of FAO since 1956, was re-elected for another four-year term of office and elections were held for vacancies on the Council. The Canadian delegation to the Conference was led by the Honourable John R. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry. A member of the delegation, Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Deputy Minister of Forestry, was elected chairman of the technical committee on forestry questions.

The theme of the session was "Economic Development and Agriculture", and it was the consensus that FAO should again draw attention to the role of the agricultural sector in general economic development so that its possibilities and needs could be more fully taken into account in national development programmes. Consequently, the Conference adopted a resolution calling on the developing countries to "intensify their efforts to speed up their agricultural growth rates, especially the production of basic nutritious foods for their domestic markets, with due consideration also to export opportunities", and urging the developed countries, when shaping their economic and trade policies, "to give full consideration to the impact of their foreign trade on the progress of the developing regions of the world". The Director-General was instructed to provide assistance in the conduct of studies on food consumption and nutritional patterns, and in promoting the development and efficiency of national agricultural industries.

The Conference approved a further expansion of FAO's work in a variety of fields connected with agricultural development, improved nutrition and other activities, and adopted a budget totalling \$38,838,300 (U.S.) for the 1964-65 biennium, an increase of 24.5 per cent over the previous two-year period. The operation of the World Food Programme was reviewed, a further appeal for contributions was made, and the Inter-governmental Committee for the Programme was enlarged to 24 members.

The membership of the Republic of South Africa was called into question when Ghana introduced a draft constitutional amendment providing for the exclusion from FAO membership of any "member or associate which has persistently violated the principles contained in the preamble of the constitution". This amendment failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority but was followed by another resolution directing that South Africa should, until further notice, no longer be invited to participate in FAO conferences or other activities of the African region and should not be included in another

geographical grouping of FAO. Following the adoption of this resolution, the South African Government withdrew from the Organization.

## **International Atomic Energy Agency**

Five new members joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1963, thus bringing the total membership to 84. Budget estimates for the year amount to \$9,562,000 (U.S.), of which some \$2 million were to come from voluntary contributions. Canada's contributions totalled approximately \$253,000, of which \$57,800 were voluntary. Of the funds thus available to the Agency, \$2,462,000 were allocated to technical assistance and training. The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance contributed an additional \$1,116,000 toward these ends.

The General Conference of IAEA held its seventh session from September 24 to October 1, a few weeks after the conclusion of the Moscow partial test-ban treaty. In answer to the invitation of ECOSOC to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the study of the use of resources which would be released by disarmament, the Conference requested its Director-General to give his fullest co-operation to the project.

The General Conference also approved a long-term plan to provide general guidance for the direction and scope of the Agency's activities in the years to come and to define the role the Agency should assume in furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This programme is to begin in 1965 and will be reviewed periodically to keep it in line with scientific discoveries and technological developments.

Finally, seven vacancies on the Board of Governors were filled. Canada has been a member of the Board since it was established in 1957.

## **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

The year 1963 saw the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD—usually referred to as “the Bank”) achieve new records, including its membership, which rose from 81 to 101. On January 1, 1963, the Bank acquired a new president—Mr. George D. Woods, formerly chairman of the First Boston Corporation—, who succeeded Mr. Eugene R. Black.

No new money issues were sold by the Bank during 1963. The only bonds distributed represented a refunding operation. A \$100-million issue of two-year 4 percent bonds, due September 1965, were placed at par with central banks and other governmental institutions in 29 countries. At the end of the year, the Bank's outstanding funded debt was \$2,510 million (U.S.). Sales to investors of portions of the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$323 million (U.S.), of which sales worth \$3 million (U.S.) were to private Canadian interests. Loan repayments amounted to \$256 million



(U.S.), and net income reached \$89 million (U.S.), a new peak. Before July 1, 1963, all net income and commissions were credited to reserves which aggregated \$829 million (U.S.) at the end of June. Net income earned after this date has been credited to surplus, which totalled \$46.5 million (U.S.) at the end of 1963.

During 1963, the Bank made 38 loans in 26 countries totalling \$788 million (U.S.), compared to \$646 million (U.S.) in 1962 and \$717 million (U.S.) in 1961. The Western Hemisphere, with loans of \$304 million (U.S.), received the largest amount of any region during the year. Financing in Asia and the Middle East rose sharply, to \$264 million (U.S.) in 1963 from \$78 million (U.S.) the previous year, and in Europe to \$201 million (U.S.) from \$62 million (U.S.) in 1962. The year also witnessed a change in the direction of Bank lending by purpose. Bank lending for electric-power development decreased from \$485 million (U.S.) in 1962 to \$308 million (U.S.) in 1963, while transportation loans rose from \$107 million (U.S.) in 1962 to \$304 million (U.S.) in 1963. From the inception of its operations until 1963, the Bank made 371 loans in 70 countries aggregating \$7.4 billion (U.S.), of which \$5.7 billion (U.S.) have been disbursed.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank continued in 1963 to provide important technical-assistance facilities to its developing members. The Development Advisory Service provided advice on economic and financial matters to 12 countries and the programme of project feasibility and sector studies, designed to assist and speed the preparation and financing of development projects in member countries, was broadened. Studies were undertaken or continued in 12 countries in 1963. In addition to its ninth regular course, the Economic Development Institute held three special courses for interested officials and the general training course for junior officials from member countries was continued. Finally, the Bank once again sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to Colombia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Sudan.

### *International Civil Aviation Organization*

In 1963 the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued its studies of the technical and operational problems which the introduction of supersonic passenger aircraft is likely to create. The organization also conducted a survey of the wide range of applications for which aircraft might be used in industry, including agriculture, forestry, mining, and topographical mapping and exploration. In co-operation with other international organizations, studies on air freight in Latin America and in Africa were undertaken.

In the field of facilitation (the simplification of border facilities and paper work on a uniform basis throughout the world), a major conference

was held in Mexico from March 19 to April 6. On the basis of the recommendations made by this conference, the ICAO Council approved a number of amendments to current facilitation practices.

The Organization continued to provide technical advice to developing states through funds made available by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and carried further its work in developing and administering, as executive agent for the Special Fund, civil-aviation training centres throughout the world.

The major achievement in the field of international air law was the holding of a Diplomatic Conference in Tokyo, which completed and opened for signature on September 14 the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. The purpose of this Convention is to provide an orderly system of assumption of jurisdiction by the countries concerned when a crime or an act against the safety of an aircraft is committed on board a civilian aircraft in flight.

In 1963 ICAO opened a new regional office in Dakar, Senegal, thus bringing to six the number of such offices. With the admission of Algeria, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, its membership rose to 101.

### *International Development Association*

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the Bank, gained 19 new members during 1963, bringing its membership to 90 countries. Its subscriptions reached a total of \$984 million, and its available funds about \$780 million, of which \$565 million have been committed to development credits.

During 1963, IDA extended 14 development credits, totalling \$201 million (U.S.), in eight countries, mostly in Asia. Two African countries borrowed \$18.1 million (U.S.), Turkey received credits of \$21.7 million (U.S.) and Paraguay received \$3.6 million (U.S.). Repayment of these loans is to start at the end of 10 years and, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for 10 years and 3 per cent per annum for the next 30 years. A service charge of .75 per cent per annum, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding, is charged to meet administrative costs.

By the end of 1963, IDA had signed credit agreements amounting to the equivalent of \$577 million (U.S.). In view of the mounting requirements for IDA-type credits and the dwindling resources of the Association, the Board of Governors approved additional contributions from Part I countries equivalent to \$750 million (U.S.). This proposal is now being acted on by the member governments of the Association. If this resolution is approved by the member governments, Canada's additional contribution would amount to \$41.7 million (U.S.).

## *International Finance Corporation*

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), another affiliate of the Bank, brought its membership to 75 countries during 1963. IFC made 12 new investment commitments totalling \$14.3 million (U.S.) (including stand-by commitments amounting to \$2.4 million U.S.) for projects in ten member countries. Of these, about \$7,510,000 comprised assistance in the establishment and financing of industrial development finance companies, a field in which IFC continued to expand its activities. As at December 31, 1963, the Corporation had authorized or completed 68 investments in 26 countries aggregating \$94.2 million (U.S.). Cumulative net income to the end of 1962 amounted to \$18.4 million (U.S.). The estimated net income for 1963 was \$3.3 million.

## *International Labour Organization*

The activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued to expand during 1963, its membership increased to 108, and its net budget rose from \$11,115,438 in 1962 to \$14,006,834 in 1963.

ILO held a number of meetings throughout 1963, and Canada attended 12 of them: the forty-seventh session of the General Conference, the Preparatory Technical Conference on Employment Policy, four sessions of the Governing Body, the Industrial Committee sessions on textiles, iron and steel trades, and food and drink industries, an international symposium on medical inspection of labour, and meetings of experts on conditions of work of teachers and public servants.\*

The forty-seventh International Labour Conference approved a budget of \$16,081,496 (of which Canada's assessment is 3.37 per cent) for the year 1964, increased the membership of the Governing Body from 40 to 48 seats, and held its triennial elections to fill these seats. Canada is one of the ten member states of chief industrial importance which have permanent government seats on the Governing Body.

The Conference took preliminary action on two technical items with a view to final discussion next year: the matter of hygiene in commerce and offices, and the question of benefits in case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Consideration was given to the Director-General's proposals for future development of the programme and structure of ILO. Three international instruments concerning labour problems were also adopted: a Convention and a supporting Recommendation on the sale, hire and use of inadequately guarded machinery and a Recommendation on termination of employment. As a result, the International Labour Code now contains 119 Conventions and 119 Recommendations.

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\*Further details of particular meetings can be found in the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly by the Department of Labour.

Both at the Conference and in the Governing Body, grave concern was expressed at South Africa's *apartheid* policies and a committee of 12 members was appointed to examine the whole question as it relates to ILO.

Other preoccupations of the Governing Body during 1963 included a review of the organizational structure of the International Labour Office, a proposal to establish an international advanced-training centre at Turin (Italy), the scope and direction of ILO programmes in the fields of agrarian reform and employment policy, the proposed establishment of an inter-American vocational-training research and documentation centre, a commission of inquiry into charges of forced labour brought by Portugal against Liberia, improved machinery to handle complaints about discrimination in the field of employment and occupation, and the amendment of Article 35 of the ILO Constitution concerning application of ILO Conventions in non-metropolitan territories.

In 1963 ILO spent over \$15 million on technical assistance and carried out 850 expert missions. Under the regular budget, \$1,278,000 were provided for projects in the fields of labour and social assistance, workers' education, management and rural development. Funds allocated to ILO under EPTA totalled \$5.5 million, mostly for long-term projects in Africa and Latin America in manpower organization and training, co-operation and handicraft industries, labour conditions and administration, productivity and management development, and social security. By the end of 1963, 42 Special Fund projects had been assigned to the ILO, with a total allocation of approximately \$36 million, to be spent over periods ranging from three to five years. Also, at the beginning of 1963, ILO held in trust \$720,024 against the provision of expert services requested at their own cost by Argentina, Venezuela, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

### *Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization*

In 1963 the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) selected its new Secretary-General (Mr. Jean Georges Roullier of France), admitted five new members bringing the membership to 57, and held its third biennial assembly. The IMCO Council also held two regular sessions, the Maritime Safety Committee held two and other subsidiary bodies held a number of meetings.

IMCO's Assembly, held in London from October 16 to 25, approved a work programme for the future and adopted a budget of \$1,459,370 for 1964-65. Twenty-four resolutions dealing with many aspects of sea transport were adopted and a number of decisions were taken concerning studies which IMCO is carrying out.

In addition, the Assembly decided to convene two international conferences. The first will be held in London in the spring of 1965 and will deal

with the facilitation of travel and transport by sea. The other will also be held in London a year later in an attempt to bring up to date the 1930 Convention on Load Lines.

### *International Monetary Fund*

In 1963 the International Monetary Fund (IMF, better known as "the Fund") saw a marked increase in its membership and in the demands on its facilities for consultation, research, and technical assistance. Its Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors, Per Jacobsson, was replaced, upon his untimely death in May, by Pierre-Paul Schweitzer of France.

Twenty states, mostly from Africa, joined the membership, which reached 102. The Fund adopted a new "compensatory financing" policy, primarily for use in commodity export fluctuations, and its staff began work on a study of international liquidity.

Fifteen members of the Fund drew the equivalent of \$333 million (U.S.) during 1963, while 19 members made repayments totalling \$299 million (U.S.). Canada made a repayment of \$80 million (U.S.) during the course of the year. This repayment reduced Canada's obligation to the Fund resulting from the 1962 drawing in the amount of \$300 million (U.S.). The total amount of outstanding drawings stood at \$1.7 billion (U.S.) on December 31, 1963. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations in 1947 have totalled \$7.1 billion (U.S.).

The Fund concluded a stand-by arrangement of \$500 million (U.S.) with the United States in July 1963. During the year, the Fund also renewed a \$1-billion stand-by arrangement with Britain. Stand-by arrangements were introduced in 1952 as a means to give members advance assurance of access to a stated amount of Fund resources over a period of not more than 12 months. Since the beginning of its operations, the Fund has entered into stand-by arrangements totalling \$7.4 billion (U.S.). Some of the stand-by arrangements lapsed without being fully used. Undrawn balances of current stand-by arrangements on December 31, 1963, amounted to \$1.7 billion (U.S.).

The Fund's "General Arrangement to Borrow" became effective in 1962. Under these arrangements, ten major industrial countries have agreed to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified amounts if needed to forestall or cope with an impairment to the international monetary system. Formal adherences have been announced by the Governments of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States, the Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany), the Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden), and Belgium. Their commitments amount to \$6.0 billion, of which \$200 million (U.S.) are Canada's commitment.

## **International Telecommunication Union**

The membership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) increased from 117 to 122 during 1963 and the number of associate members decreased to two. A steady growth in technical co-operation activities was experienced. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, 51 expert missions pursued their various assignments. Ninety-eight new fellowships were awarded and 58 earlier ones dealt with. Three new Special Fund programmes, in Thailand, Indonesia, and Venezuela, were approved, bringing the total number of projects for which ITU has been designated as the executive agency to ten.

The eighteenth session of the Administrative Council completed arrangements and agenda for the convening of two Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conferences (EARC). One will be held in Geneva in 1964 and will attempt to revise the section of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, relating to the allotment of frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service. The other, on space radio communications, was held in Geneva from October 7 to November 9. The selection of frequency bands for the various space-communication requirements was accomplished without too much difficulty. The frequency allocation table in the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, was amended, technical data added, and the rules for notification and recording of frequencies for space, earth-space, and the radio-astronomy services were agreed on. The Final Acts of the Conference were signed by the delegations of 66 members, including Canada, and one associate member of the Union, and the revisions will enter into force on January 1, 1965.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) held its tenth plenary assembly in Geneva from January 16 to February 15, at which 64 administrations, 25 recognized private operating agencies, ten international organizations, 16 scientific or industrial organizations, and three Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, as well as the permanent organs of the ITU, were represented. This participation showed a considerable increase in the work of the CCIR over previous plenary assemblies. The number of texts adopted reached nearly 300, and in addition, over 100 subjects were presented for future study. A considerable part of the discussions was devoted to the technical criteria for space-communication systems on the assumption that such systems would have to share frequency bands with existing terrestrial systems, and also the technical suitability of different portions of the frequency spectrum for different space-communication purposes.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is responsible for recommendations to the ITU on technical, operating and tariff questions related to telegraphy and telephony. To this end, the

various study groups of the CCITT held interim meetings in preparation for its third plenary assembly in 1964.

### ***United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization***

Steps aimed at launching a world campaign for universal literacy and the successful conclusion of a campaign to ensure the preservation of the Nubian monuments were among the 1963 achievements of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Implementation of the first stages of the programme approved at the 1962 biennial conference was carried out and the International Institute of Educational Planning was set up in Paris. The Institute will cater to the educational needs of the developing countries and draw from the allocations of funds made by the Special Fund (\$20 million) and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (\$12 million). UNESCO's two-year regular budget amounts to \$39 million.

A host of other projects were pursued or instituted, either in connection with the regular programmes or with the technical-assistance side. Among those of special interest to Canada was the Festival and Seminar on Films on Art held in Ottawa in May. The Director-General of UNESCO paid two visits to Canada during the year. In March he was the leading speaker at the Third National Conference of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, the theme of which was "Canada and the United Nations Development Decade". His second visit in June was to attend the ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Scientific Research in UNESCO's programme. This Committee met in Canada for the first time, as the result of an invitation extended by the National Research Council.

In the exchange-of-persons service, Canada welcomed a number of foreign visitors travelling on UNESCO fellowships, and several Canadians received UNESCO grants to study special projects in the Organization's fields of endeavour.

### ***United Nations Children's Fund***

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board, of which Canada is a member, meets twice a year, in June and December. At each meeting, programmes are approved for the following six months. In addition, at its meeting in June, the Executive Board discusses policy questions in detail. During 1963 the Executive Board met at United Nations headquarters in New York on June 20 and 21 under the chairmanship of Dr. Miguel Bustamante of Mexico. A December meeting was not held, since it had been decided to hold a major policy meeting in Bangkok in January 1964.

In June, the Executive Board allocated \$13 million in new commitments for 105 projects to meet the needs of children and youth in 55 countries. Of the \$13,215,151 in aid commitments, \$3,282,600 were allocated to Africa, \$496,200 to East Asia and Pakistan, \$1,061,000 to South Central Asia, \$1,802,000 to the Americas and smaller amounts to the Eastern Mediterranean and to Europe. The largest single projects which were approved were \$1,681,000 for health and sanitation in Pakistan, \$624,000 for vocational training in India, \$500,000 for education in China, and \$510,000 for education in Burma.

The approval of the new projects brings the total number of UNICEF-assisted projects to 516 and the total number of countries being assisted to 115. The cost of UNICEF support to these projects and administrative and operative expenses is nearly \$40 million a year.

### ***Universal Postal Union***

The XV Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), which was to be held in New Delhi in March 1963, had to be postponed at India's request. This second postponement of the XV Congress, originally planned for Rio de Janeiro in 1962, finally led to a crisis in the finances of the Union. Rising costs and expanding services required revenues in excess of the ceiling fixed by the XIV (Ottawa) Congress in 1957. The Executive and Liaison Committee consulted the member countries and was given emergency powers to take care of the situation until the next Congress, scheduled for Vienna in May 1964.

The regular meeting of the Executive and Liaison Committee was held at Berne in June 1963 and dealt with a number of current problems, including various proposals to be considered at the Vienna Congress, such as transit charges, and also the revision of the working conditions of the staff of the International Bureau. Canada continued to serve as Vice-president on this Committee and was represented at the annual meeting by a postal delegation headed by the Deputy Postmaster-General.

### ***World Health Organization***

The 120 member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) held their sixteenth annual Assembly in Geneva from May 7 to 24. The Director-General of the Organization, Dr. M. G. Candau, presented his report for 1962, in which he paid particular attention to the effect of health on the social and economic advances in the developing countries. Admitting some progress, he pointed out that there were still some 380 million human beings exposed to malaria, more than 10 million sufferers from leprosy, over 4.5 million sufferers from yaws, possibly 400 million victims of trachoma, and so many human beings suffering from intestinal



infections and tuberculosis that no attempt could be made at estimating their number. He also reported on the 817 health projects carried out by WHO in 143 countries during 1962.

The Assembly approved a budget of \$34,065,100 for 1964, thus providing for continuation of WHO's world services, such as the administration of international quarantine measures, the collection of health statistics, and the standardization of drugs. The budget will also support 165 medical-research projects, meetings of 23 expert committees, and 617 assistance projects in 140 countries and territories. These projects are concerned principally with the development of health services, the control of communicable diseases and the training of health personnel.

In addition to considering the programme for 1964, the Assembly asked its members to take action in several branches of public health. It requested health authorities to study the influence of television on the mental health of children and young people and asked countries where smallpox was still present to intensify control and eradication measures. In order to avoid another thalidomide disaster, the Assembly urged its members to give close study to the problem, assess new pharmaceutical products, and communicate immediately to WHO any decision prohibiting or limiting the use of a new drug. Such information would then be forwarded to the other member states.

A lengthy discussion also took place in the Assembly on the policy of *apartheid* pursued in South Africa and its effects on the health of the people. The Assembly invited the Government of South Africa "to take appropriate measures so that all the populations of South Africa shall benefit by the health services of that country".

## World Meteorological Organization

The fourth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was held in Geneva in 1963 and took a number of decisions concerning the advancement of the science of the atmosphere and its application, the programme of the Organization, as well as the contribution of WMO to economic development.

WMO's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) has doubled in the past four years. Participation in this programme is continuing and, during 1963-64, assistance will be provided to approximately 63 countries in connection with various meteorological projects. The total WMO programme for 1963-64, though not meeting all known demands in the field of meteorology, is about 60 percent greater than that of 1961-62. This substantial increase over the previous biennium is largely due to the increasing realization of recipient governments of the importance of meteorological projects for economic development and of the need for inclusion of such projects in their requests for technical assistance.

Seven large meteorological projects have so far been approved by the Special Fund for execution by WMO. The assistance rendered consists in the provision of a considerable amount of equipment and material, as well as the services of international experts and the award of a number of fellowships for training of nationals abroad.

In connection with the International Co-operation Year, the 125 members of WMO decided on a special effort in the fields of meteorology in Africa and tropical meteorology. They also established an Advisory Committee, composed of 12 experts in scientific and operational matters in the field of atmospheric sciences, to advise the Executive Committee on major operational problems and all scientific aspects of the objectives set forth in Assembly Resolutions 1721 (XVI) and 1802 (XVII). These call on WMO to prepare a world plan for the full use of meteorological data from artificial earth satellites for improving man's knowledge of the atmospheric sciences and the application of that knowledge for practical purposes, such as improved weather forecasting.

## Appendix I

### United Nations and Related Agencies

#### I. Membership of the United Nations and Other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1963

##### United Nations Members

	<i>Date of Admission</i>	
Argentina.....	October	24, 1945
Australia.....	"	" "
Belgium.....	"	" "
Britain.....	"	" "
Bolivia.....	"	" "
Brazil.....	"	" "
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	"	" "
Canada.....	"	" "
Chile.....	"	" "
China.....	"	" "
Colombia.....	"	" "
Costa Rica.....	"	" "
Cuba.....	"	" "
Czechoslovakia.....	"	" "
Denmark.....	"	" "
Dominican Republic.....	"	" "
Ecuador.....	"	" "
El Salvador.....	"	" "
Ethiopia.....	"	" "
France.....	"	" "
Greece.....	"	" "
Guatemala.....	"	" "
Haiti.....	"	" "
Honduras.....	"	" "
India.....	"	" "
Iran.....	"	" "
Iraq.....	"	" "
Lebanon.....	"	" "
Liberia.....	"	" "
Luxembourg.....	"	" "
Mexico.....	"	" "
Netherlands.....	"	" "
New Zealand.....	"	" "
Nicaragua.....	"	" "
Norway.....	"	" "
Panama.....	"	" "
Paraguay.....	"	" "
Peru.....	"	" "
Philippines.....	"	" "
Poland <sup>1</sup> .....	"	" "

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

	<i>Date of Admission</i>	
Saudi Arabia.....	October	24, 1945
Syria <sup>2</sup> .....	"	" "
Turkey.....	"	" "
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	"	" "
Union of South Africa.....	"	" "
U.S.S.R.....	"	" "
United Arab Republic.....	"	" "
United States of America.....	"	" "
Uruguay.....	"	" "
Venezuela.....	"	" "
Yugoslavia.....	"	" "
Afghanistan.....	November 19,	1946
Iceland.....	"	" "
Sweden.....	"	" "
Thailand.....	"	" "
Pakistan.....	September 30,	1947
Yemen.....	"	" "
Burma.....	March	19, 1948
Israel.....	May	11, 1949
Indonesia.....	September	28, 1950
Albania.....	December	14, 1955
Austria.....	"	" "
Bulgaria.....	"	" "
Cambodia.....	"	" "
Ceylon.....	"	" "
Finland.....	"	" "
Hungary.....	"	" "
Ireland.....	"	" "
Italy.....	"	" "
Jordan.....	"	" "
Laos.....	"	" "
Libya.....	"	" "
Nepal.....	"	" "
Portugal.....	"	" "
Roumania.....	"	" "
Spain.....	"	" "
Morocco.....	November 12,	1956
Tunisia.....	"	" "
Sudan.....	"	" "
Japan.....	December 18,	1956
Ghana.....	March	8, 1957
Malaysia, Federation of <sup>3</sup> .....	September	17, 1957
Guinea.....	December	12, 1958
Cameroun.....	September	20, 1960
Central African Republic.....	"	" "
Chad.....	"	" "
Congo (Brazzaville).....	"	" "
Congo (Leopoldville).....	"	" "
Cyprus.....	"	" "
Dahomey.....	"	" "
Gabon.....	"	" "
Ivory Coast.....	"	" "

<sup>2</sup>Syria 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.

<sup>3</sup>Malaya became Malaysia on September 16, 1963, when Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation.

	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Madagascar.....	September 20, 1960
Niger.....	" " "
Somalia.....	" " "
Togo.....	" " "
Upper Volta.....	" " "
Mali.....	September 29, 1960
Senegal.....	" " "
Nigeria.....	October 7, 1960
Sierra Leone.....	September 27, 1961
Mauritania.....	October 27, 1961
Mongolia.....	" " "
Tanganyika.....	November 14, 1961
Burundi.....	September 18, 1962
Jamaica.....	" " "
Rwanda.....	" " "
Trinidad and Tobago.....	" " "
Algeria.....	October 8, 1962
Uganda.....	October 25, 1962
Kuwait.....	May 14, 1963
Kenya.....	December 16, 1963
Zanzibar.....	" " "



2. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	UNICEF BOARD	GATT PARTIES
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Albania.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Algeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Australia.....	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
Belgium.....	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	-	X
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
Burundi.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Cambodia.....	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Cameroon.....	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
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	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	X	X	X
Colombia.....	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	X	-	-
Congo (Leopoldville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

\*Full names will be found in the list of abbreviations. Although GATT is not a UN agency, it is included because of its working relationship with the United Nations and various agencies. The UNICEF column refers to the 30-nation Executive Board. Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, footnotes at the end of the table give *additional members* not found in the tabular listing, *associate members* in addition to those marked with an "A" in the tabular list, and information on *pending applications*.

2. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	UNICEF BOARD	GATT PARTIES
Costa Rica.....	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
Cyprus.....	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	-	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	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	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	X	-
El Salvador.....	X	X	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	X	X	X
Federation of Malaysia.....	X	-	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	X
France.....	X	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	X	X
German Federal Republic.....	-	X	X	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	X
Greece.....	X	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	-
Haiti.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holy See.....	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Honduras.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Hungary.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Iceland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
India.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Iraq.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Ireland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Israel.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X





2. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	UNICEF BOARD	GATT PARTIES
Rwanda.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
San Marino.....	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somalia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tanganyika.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad and Tobago.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine.....	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
United Arab Republic.....	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
Upper Volta.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam, Republic of.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Samoa.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemen.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



## Appendix II

### Principal Organs of the United Nations

#### I. Assembly Presidents, 1946-63

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)
Eighth 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 Waitayakon (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	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third Special Session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth Regular Session, 1961	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth Regular Session, 1962	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth Special Session, 1963	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Eighteenth Regular Session, 1963	Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)

2. Membership of the Security Council, Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1964

	Commonwealth	Latin America		W. Europe	E. Europe	Mid. East	
		I	II				
1946	Australia	Brazil	Mexico	Netherlands	Poland	Egypt	1946
1947	Australia	Brazil	Colombia	Belgium	Poland	Syria	1947
1948	Canada	Argentina	Colombia	Belgium	Ukraine	Syria	1948
1949	Canada	Argentina	Cuba	Norway	Ukraine	Egypt	1949
1950	India	Ecuador	Cuba	Norway	Yugoslavia	Egypt	1950
1951	India	Ecuador	Brazil	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Turkey	1951
1952	Pakistan	Chile	Brazil	Netherlands	Greece	Turkey	1952
1953	Pakistan	Chile	Colombia	Denmark	Greece	Lebanon	1953
1954	New Zealand	Brazil	Colombia	Denmark	Turkey	Lebanon	1954
1955	New Zealand	Brazil	Peru	Belgium	Turkey	Iran	1955
1956	Australia	Cuba	Peru	Belgium	Yugoslavia	Iran	1956
1957	Australia	Cuba	Colombia	Sweden	Philippines	Iraq	1957
1958	Canada	Panama	Colombia	Sweden	Japan	Iraq	1958
1959	Canada	Panama	Argentina	Italy	Japan	Tunisia	1959
1960	Ceylon	Ecuador	Argentina	Italy	Poland	Tunisia	1960
1961	Ceylon	Ecuador	Chile	Liberia	Turkey	U.A.R.	1961
1962	Ghana	Venezuela	Chile	Ireland	Roumania	U.A.R.	1962
1963	Ghana	Venezuela	Brazil	Norway	Philippines	Morocco	1963
1964	Czechoslovakia	Bolivia	Brazil	Norway	Ivory Coast	Morocco	1964

3. Membership of the Economic and Social Council, 1946-1966

	1946	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66
<b>COMMONWEALTH</b>																					
Australia.....	-	-	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
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India.....	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
Pakistan.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>																					
Bulgaria.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	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
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>																					
Austria.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X
Finland.....	-	-	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X
Norway.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>AFRICA-ASIA</b>																					
Afghanistan.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Algeria.....	-	-	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan.....	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



#### 4. International Court of Justice

The present judges of the Court, with the year of expiry of their term of office, are:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year of Expiry</i>
R. J. Alfaro	Panama	1964
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
J. Basdevant	France	1964
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
R. Cordova	Mexico	1964
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1964
Phillip C. Jessup	United States	1970
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Vladimir M. Koretsky	U.S.S.R.	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
L. M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	1964
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
Bohdan Winiarski (President)	Poland	1967

Elections were held during the eighteenth session of the General Assembly to replace the five members whose terms were to expire on February 5, 1964. The results of the elections may be found in the chapter on the International Court of Justice.

#### 5. List of Secretaries-General

Trygve Lie .....	February 1, 1946—April 9, 1953
Dag Hammarskjöld .....	April 10, 1953—September 18, 1961
U Thant .....	Acting Secretary-General, November 3, 1961—November 30, 1962
	Elected Secretary-General on November 30, 1962, until November 3, 1966.



# Appendix III

## Canadian Participation in the United Nations

### I. Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees, and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-66

(January 1964)

	Security Council	ICJ (a)	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies							UN Standing Committee		
			UNEF Advisory Cttee (b)	Congo Advisory Cttee (b)	UNSCEAR (b)	Outer Space (b)	UNSAC (b)	UNHCR Exec Cttee	Negotiating Cttee Extra-Budgetary Funds	ILC (a)	Contributions (a)	
1945	(c)	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-
1946	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
1951	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
1952	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	x	x(c)	-	-	x(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-
1960	-	-	x	-	-	x	(e)	-	-	-	x	-
1961	-	-	x	x(c)	-	x	x(c)	-	-	-	x	-
1962	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-
1963	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-
1964	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-
1965	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Members of executive bodies elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

(b) Members appointed for an indefinite period.

(c) Established as a UN body.

(d) United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee discontinued on December 31, 1957, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee set up to replace it.

(e) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an *ad hoc* Committee established in 1958; Canada was a member of the *ad hoc* Committee.

(f) Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected for a five-year term, 1962-66.

(t) Terminated.

2. Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-66

(January 1964)

ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions							ECOSOC Standing Committees		ECOSOC Special Bodies			ECLA (d)
	Statistical	Population	International Commodity Trade	Narcotic Drugs (c)*	Social *	Status of Women *	Human Rights *	TAC *	Cttee on NGOs	DSB	UNICEF Exec Board (g)	Governing Council Special Fund*	
1945	-	(e)	-	-	(e)	-	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	x	x	-	x(e)	x	-	(e)	-	-	(e)	x(e)	-	-
1947	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1948	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1949	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1950	x	-	-	x	x(b)	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-
1951	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-
1952	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1953	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1954	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1955	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1956	x	x(a)	-	x	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1958	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1959	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1960	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1961	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1965	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1966	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Terms of office expire on December 31.

(a) Since 1955, term of office is four years instead of three for the Population, Statistical, and Social Commissions.

(b) Four-year term 1947-50, and three-year term 1951-53.

(c) For an indefinite period.

(C) Canadian membership.

(d) No executive body.

(e) Established as a UN body.

(f) Established.

(g) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53); but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNGA (see "Canada and the United Nations, 1956-57", Page 60.)

3. Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations Specialized Agencies, GATT, IAEA, and ICEM, 1945-66

(January 1964)

	Specialized Agencies											GATT Council of Reprs	IAEA Board of Governors				
	FAO Council	IBRD Executive Directors	ICAO Council	IDA Executive Directors	IFC Board of Directors	ILO Governing Body (a)	IMCO Council	IMF Exec Board	ITU Admin Council	UNESCO Exec Board	UPU Exec Liaison Ctee			WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Ctee		
1945	x(C)(e)																
1946	x	x(C)(e)				x(C)(e)											
1947	x	x	x(C)(e)			x											
1948	x	x	x			x											
1949	x	x	x			x											
1950	x	x	x			x											
1951	x	x	x			x											
1952	x	x	x			x											
1953	x	x	x			x											
1954	x	x	x			x											
1955	x	x	x			x											
1956	x	x	x			x											
1957	x	x	x			x											
1958	x	x	x			x											
1959	x	x	x			x											
1960	x	x	x			x											
1961	x	x	x			x											
1962	x	x	x			x											
1963	x	x	x			x											
1964	x	x	x			x											
1965	x	x	x			x											
1966	x	x	x			x											

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

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

(c) Date of Canadian membership in the organization.

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

(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.

(f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.

(g) Established.

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

\* Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.

## Appendix IV

### Canadian Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly During 1963

#### 1. Fourth Special Session

(May 14 to June 27, 1963)

**Representative:** Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

**Alternate Representatives:** Mr. William Barton, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations  
Mr. J. O. Parry, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations

#### 2. Eighteenth Session

(September 17 to December 17, 1963)

**Chairman:** The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs

**Vice-Chairman:** Dr. John B. Stewart, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

**Representatives:** The Honourable Milton F. Gregg, Member of the Privy Council of Canada  
Mrs. Margaret Konantz, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg South  
Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

**Alternate Representatives:** The Honourable Senator T. D'Arcy Leonard, Member of the Senate of Canada  
Mr. Léo Cadieux, Member of Parliament for Terrebonne  
Mr. George Nixon, Member of Parliament for Algoma West  
Mr. James E. Brown, Member of Parliament for Brantford  
Mr. Kalmén Kaplansky, Director, International Affairs Department, Canadian Labour Congress  
Mr. Jean Chapdelaine, Ambassador of Canada to Brazil

**Special Adviser:** Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament

**Observers:** Mr. B. S. Mackasey, Member of Parliament for Verdun  
Mr. H. Lessard, Member of Parliament for St. Henri  
Mr. R. Basford, Member of Parliament for Vancouver-Burrard

Mr. B. Pilon, Member of Parliament for Chambly-Rouville

The Honourable Senator Paul Yuzyk, Member of the Senate of Canada

The Honourable Senator Olive L. Irvine, Member of the Senate of Canada

The Honourable Hugh John Flemming, Member of Parliament for Victoria-Carleton

Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Member of Parliament for Oxford

Mr. R. Simpson, Member of Parliament for Churchill, Manitoba

Mr. D. R. Gundlock, Member of Parliament for Lethbridge

Mr. Barry Mather, Member of Parliament for New Westminster

Mr. R. W. Prittie, Member of Parliament for Burnaby-Richmond

Mr. G. Girouard, Member of Parliament for Labelle

Mr. H. A. Olson, Member of Parliament for Medicine Hat

Mr. G. Grégoire, Member of Parliament for Lapointe

## Appendix V

### Membership of Selected Committees and Other Bodies

1. Special Committee of Twenty-four on the  
Implementation of the General Assembly's 1960  
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to  
Colonial Countries and Peoples

Members of the original Committee of Seventeen created by General  
Assembly Resolution 1654 (XVI) of November 27, 1961:

Australia	Syria
Britain	Tanganyika
Cambodia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	U.S.S.R.
India	United States
Italy	Uruguay
Madagascar	Venezuela
Mali	Yugoslavia
Poland	

*Additional Members:*

Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Ivory Coast
Denmark	Sierra Leone
Iran	

2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the  
Effects of Atomic Radiation

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

3. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Albania	Iran
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Lebanon
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Mongolia
Britain	Morocco
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Roumania
Chad	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
France	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	United Arab Republic
India	United States

#### 4. Special Fund Governing Council

Argentina	Mexico
Brazil	Nepal
Britain	Netherlands
Canada	Norway
Denmark	Philippines
Federal Republic of Germany	Poland
France	Senegal
Ghana	Sweden
India	Tunisia
Indonesia	U.S.S.R.
Italy	United States
Japan	Uruguay

#### 5. Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Argentina	Jordan
Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Madagascar
Brazil	Malaysia, Federation of
Britain	New Zealand
Canada	Nigeria
Colombia	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Poland
El Salvador	Senegal
Ethiopia	Tunisia
France	U.S.S.R.
India	United Arab Republic
Indonesia	United States
Italy	Uruguay
Japan	Yugoslavia

#### 6. Committee on United Nations FAO—World Food Programme

Argentina	Jamaica
Australia	Morocco
Brazil	Netherlands
Britain	New Zealand
Canada	Nigeria
Colombia	Pakistan
Denmark	Philippines
France	Thailand
Germany, Federal Republic of	United Arab Republic
Ghana	United States
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

#### 7. Preparatory Committee for International Co-operation Year

Argentina	Finland
Canada	India
Central African Republic	Ireland
Ceylon	Liberia
Cyprus	Mexico
Czechoslovakia	United Arab Republic

### 8. International Law Commission

Abdul Hakim Tabibi	(Afghanistan)
Alfred Verdross	(Austria)
Gilberto Amado	(Brazil)
Sir Humphrey Waldock	(Britain)
Victor Kanga	(Cameroun)
Marcel Cadieux	(Canada)
Chieh Liu	(China)
Obed Pessou	(Dahomey)
Angel Modesto Paredes	(Ecuador)
Erik Castren	(Finland)
André Gros	(France)
Radhabinod Pal	(India)
Mustapha Kamil Yasseen	(Iraq)
Shabtai Rosenne	(Israel)
Roberto Ago	(Italy)
Senjin Tsuruoka	(Japan)
Luis Padilla Nervo	(Mexico)
Tesilimi Olawole Elias	(Nigeria)
Manfred Lachs	(Poland)
Antonia de Luna Garcia	(Spain)
Abdullah El-Erian	(United Arab Republic)
Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga	(Uruguay)
Grigory I. Tunkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Herbert W. Briggs	(United States)
Milan Bartos	(Yugoslavia)

### 9. Eighteen-Member Disarmament Committee\*

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

### 10. Composition of the Working Group of Twenty-one on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations

Argentina	China***	Netherlands
Australia	France***	Nigeria***
Brazil***	India***	Pakistan
Britain***	Italy***	Sweden***
Bulgaria***	Japan***	U.S.S.R.***
Cameroun	Mexico***	United Arab Republic***
Canada***	Mongolia	United States of America***

\* This Committee is not a United Nations body.

\*\* France is not participating.

\*\*\* Members of the Working Group of Fifteen established in 1960.



11. Composition of the Advisory Committee  
on Administrative and Budgetary  
Questions

Served until December 31, 1963:

Thanassis Aghnides (Greece)  
Alexi F. Sokirkin (U.S.S.R.)  
Raul Quinjano (Argentina)  
Albert F. Bender (U.S.A.)

To serve until December 31, 1964:

Mohamed Abdel Magid Ahmed  
(Sudan)  
Alfonso Grez (Chile)  
E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)  
Dragos Serbanescu (Roumania)

To serve until December 31, 1966:

André Ganem (France)  
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)  
Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria)  
James Gibson (Britain)

To serve until December 31, 1966:

Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands)  
Albert F. Bender (United States)  
Raul A. Quinjano (Argentina)  
V. F. Ulanchev (U.S.S.R.)

Part III General Administration		
7. Buildings and equipment	1,438,978	4,272,000
8. Personnel	328,200	750,000
9. Maintenance, operation and interest on equipment	1,610,000	3,780,000
10. General expenses	4,302,000	4,150,000
11. Printing	1,424,000	1,427,000
Part IV Special Expenses		
12. Special expenses	1,707,000	4,798,000
Part V Technical Assistance		
13. Technical assistance	1,230,000	2,095,000
14. Special activities	2,100,000	1,105,000
15. Human rights activities	140,000	180,000
16. Public administration	1,830,000	1,945,000
17. Narcotics abuse control	75,000	75,000
Part VI Special Studies and related activities		
18. Special studies	1,400,000	2,431,000
19. UN Trust Funds	1,700,000	1,431,000
Part VII Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
20. Office of the UNHCR	1,200,000	1,200,000
Part VIII International Court of Justice		
21. International Court of Justice	100,000	100,000
Total appropriations	10,170,000	21,286,000
Less: Income, other than staff assessments	2,000,000	4,250,000
Net appropriations	8,170,000	17,036,000
Of which: Staff assessments	1,400,000	2,531,000

Source: United Nations Budget and Finance for the Financial Year 1966 Document A/66/5

## Appendix VI

### United Nations Seminars Held in Canada during 1963 at which the Department of External Affairs was Represented

- Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, March 23
- University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, May 8
- University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., May 10-11
- University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, June 23-28
- University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, June 25-28
- United Nations Association of Quebec City, Courville, Quebec, July 5-10
- United Nations Association of Alberta, Banff, Alberta, August 12-17
- MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., August 26-30
- Annual meeting of Charlottetown Branch of United Nations Association, October 12

## Appendix VII

### Budgetary Information

#### 1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1963 and 1964

Section	1964 \$	1963 (revised) \$
<i>Part I Sessions, Special Meetings and Conferences</i>		
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies.....	1,207,950	1,185,300
2. Special meetings and conferences.....	4,012,100	2,942,400
<i>Part II Staff Costs and Related Expenses</i>		
3. Salaries and Wages.....	45,233,980	43,627,000
4. Common staff costs.....	10,363,500	10,159,000
5. Travel of Staff.....	1,989,900	2,024,200
6. Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality.....	105,000	100,000
<i>Part III Buildings, Equipment and Common Services</i>		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....	7,458,970	4,272,000
8. Permanent equipment.....	528,200	520,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....	3,610,000	3,709,300
10. General expenses.....	4,052,000	4,150,000
11. Printing.....	1,424,000	1,456,850
<i>Part IV Special Expenses</i>		
12. Special expenses.....	7,767,800	4,798,100
<i>Part V Technical Programmes</i>		
13. Economic development.....	2,250,000	2,095,000
14. Social activities.....	2,105,000	2,105,000
15. Human rights activities.....	140,000	180,000
16. Public administration.....	1,830,000	1,945,000
17. Narcotic drugs control.....	75,000	75,000
<i>Part VI Special Missions and Related Activities</i>		
18. Special missions.....	2,400,000	2,631,400
19. UN Field Service.....	1,525,700	1,403,000
<i>Part VII Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>		
20. Office of the UNHCR.....	2,293,500	2,583,700
<i>Part VIII International Court of Justice</i>		
21. International Court of Justice.....	955,000	914,300
<i>Total appropriation</i> .....	101,327,600	92,876,550
Less Income, other than staff assessment.....	5,698,400	6,259,500
<i>Net appropriation</i> .....	95,629,200	86,617,050
Of which Staff assessment is.....	9,488,400	8,931,000

SOURCE: United Nations Budget estimates for the Financial Year 1964, Document A/5681.

**2. Percentage Scale of Assessments of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations, Certain Specialized Agencies and the IAEA for 1964**

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America.....	32.02	32.02	31.80	25.00	30.56	31.29	31.93
U.S.S.R.....	14.97	x	x	10.00	14.29	13.58	13.82
Britain.....	7.58	10.15	9.84	9.36	7.24	6.88	7.00
France.....	5.94	7.95	7.03	6.08	5.67	5.39	5.48
Federal Republic of Germany.....	x	7.63	5.77	4.34	5.44	5.17	5.26
China.....	4.57	x	0.67	2.04	2.50	4.14	4.22
Canada.....	3.12	4.18	4.52	3.37	2.98	2.83	2.88
Japan.....	2.27	3.04	2.34	2.00	2.17	2.06	2.09
Italy.....	2.24	3.00	2.57	2.36	2.14	2.03	2.07
India.....	2.03	2.72	2.27	2.96	1.94	1.84	1.87
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.98	x	x	1.00	1.89	1.80	1.83
Australia.....	1.66	2.22	2.39	1.84	1.58	1.50	1.53
Sweden.....	1.30	1.74	1.64	1.63	1.24	1.18	1.20
Poland.....	1.28	1.71	1.18	1.24	1.22	1.16	1.18
Belgium.....	1.20	1.61	1.58	1.36	1.14	1.09	1.11
Czechoslovakia.....	1.04	x	1.00	0.92	1.12	1.06	1.08
Brazil.....	1.03	1.38	1.63	1.34	0.98	0.93	0.95
Argentina.....	1.01	1.35	1.21	1.38	0.96	0.92	0.93
Netherlands.....	1.01	1.35	2.34	1.14	0.96	0.92	0.93
Total.....	86.25	82.05	79.78	79.36	86.02	85.85	87.36

SOURCE: Report of the Advisory Committee (ACABQ) on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Document A/5599.

x Non-members.

## Appendix VIII

### List of Addresses for the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

#### *Specialized Agencies*

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

New York Office: Federal Reserve Bank Building,  
33 Liberty Street, Room 518,  
New York 5, N.Y.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

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

International Development Association (IDA)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland  
New York Office: 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Headquarters: Chancery House, Chancery Land, London, WC 2, England

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters: 19th and H Streets, NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne 15, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters: Ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Kaerntnerring 11, Vienna 1, Austria

## Appendix IX

### United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada from the following agents: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto. Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, 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 documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

- University of Alberta (English printed documents)
- University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents)
- McGill University (English printed documents)
- Laval University (French printed documents)
- Dalhousie University (English printed documents)
- University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents)
- University of New Brunswick (English printed documents)
- Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, 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.

## Appendix X

### 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; 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1958 (English only); 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962.

#### 2. *External Affairs*

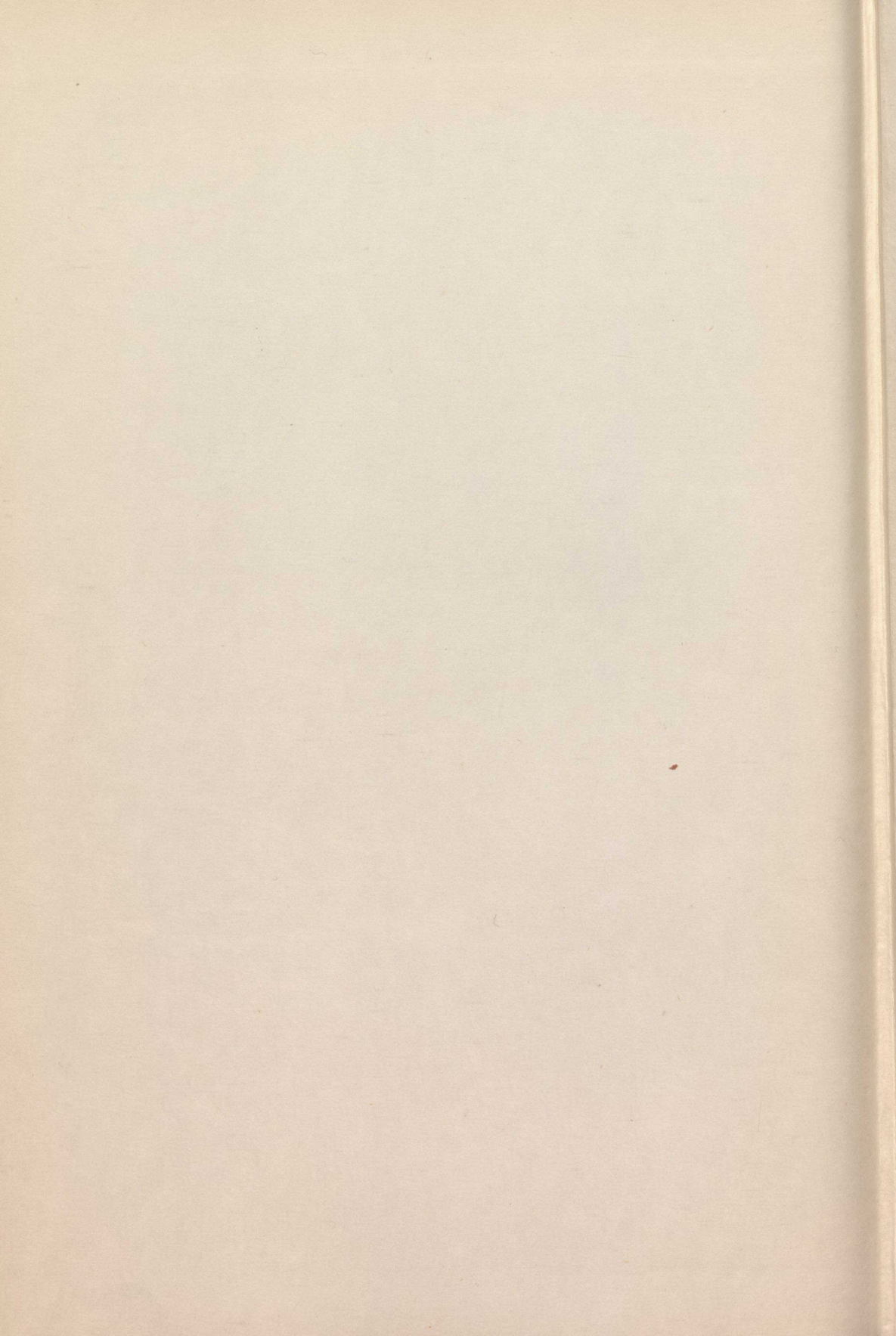
Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; students in Canada, \$1.00; other countries, \$2.50. Special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and the Specialized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

#### 3. *Statements and Speeches*

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa;

63/19 "An Assembly of Opportunity". Statement by the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, in the General Debate at the eighteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 19, 1963.

63/20 "Urgent Need for Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests". Statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Paul Martin, in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, October 18, 1963.





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