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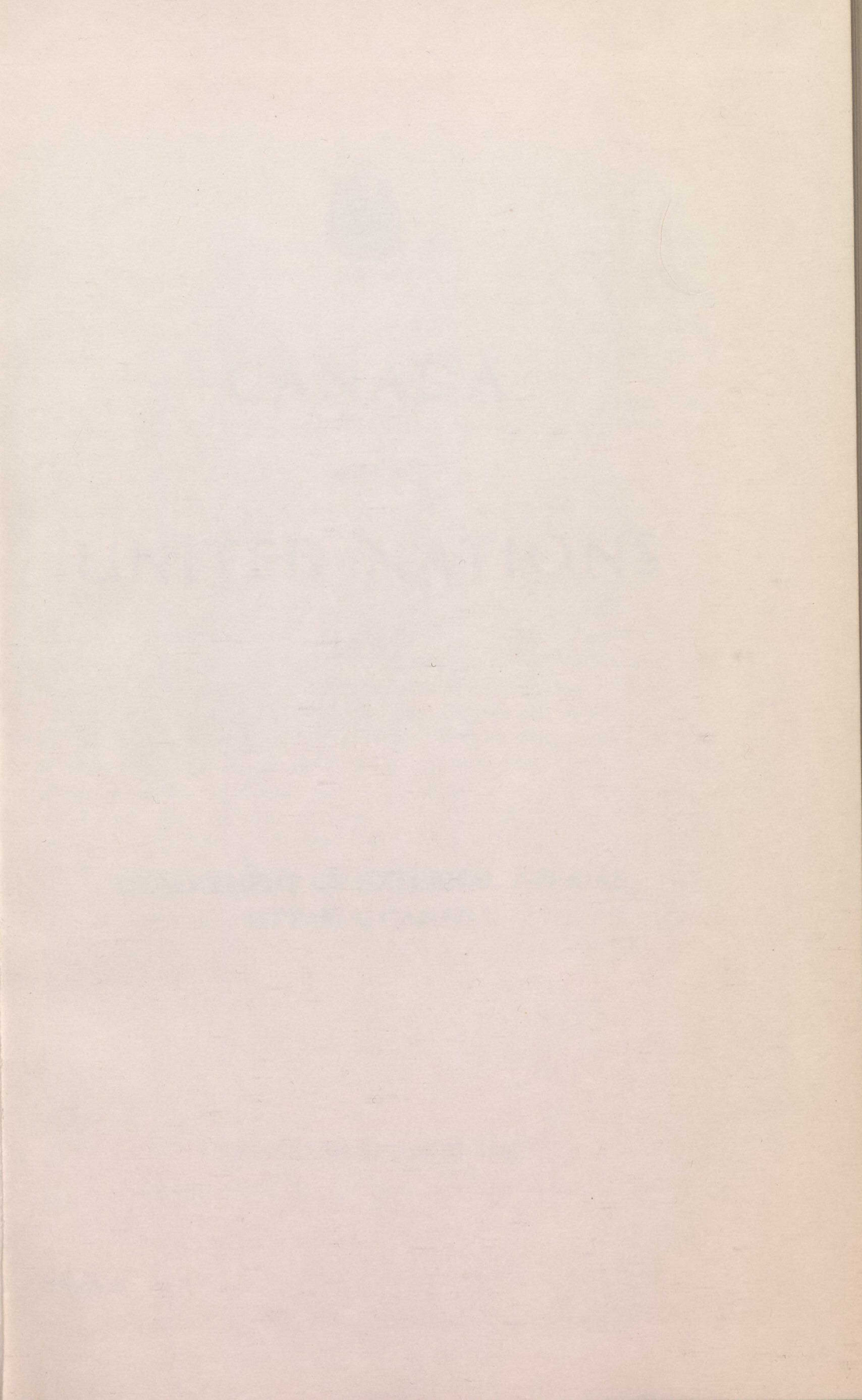
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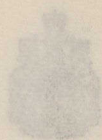
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OTTAWA, CANADA

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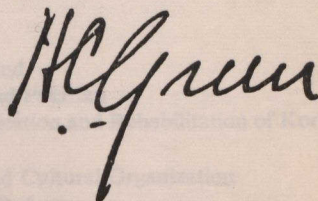
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FOREWORD

This publication is issued each year to inform the public about Canada's annual participation in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. To put the Canadian role in its proper perspective and to increase the usefulness of the publication for reference purposes in universities, schools and libraries, it has usually taken the form of a review of the activities in the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies during the current year. During the past few months, I have given some thought to ways in which the publication might be improved. Accordingly, a number of presentational changes have been made in this edition.

The general survey has been expanded to include an assessment of the main developments at the United Nations and to place them in the perspective of international affairs during the year. The ensuing chapters contain concise factual summaries of proceedings in the various United Nations organs and in the Specialized Agencies. I believe that the publication should concentrate on the actual events in the period with which it is concerned and that it should not duplicate historical and other supporting material which is available elsewhere. This year, additional factual data have been provided in the appendices in the hope that the publication will serve as a ready reference work.

I have been much heartened by the great interest and warm enthusiasm which Canadians have consistently manifested in the United Nations. In these troubled times it seems to me particularly important that every effort should be made to provide Canadians with the kind of information which will be most helpful to them in learning about the work of the United Nations and appreciating Canada's role in the organization. The strengthening of the United Nations is one of the prime objectives of Canadian foreign policy and I am firmly convinced that member states have a solemn duty to perform in ensuring that the organization preserves its capacity for maintaining peace and facilitating international understanding and co-operation in the widest possible range of human endeavour.



*Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA
April 3, 1963.

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
 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
 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
- UPU — Universal Postal Union
- WHO — World Health Organization
- WMO — World Meteorological Organization

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I

GENERAL SURVEY

The moderately hopeful trend which had begun to appear in United Nations affairs toward the very end of 1961 continued in the early part of 1962. Having recovered from such severe shocks as the autumn outburst of fighting in the Congo, the sudden death of Dag Hammarskjold and the strain of the prolonged Soviet assault on the Secretariat, the organization began to show signs of adjusting to the new problems of enlarged membership and the increasingly heavy burdens which resulted from the broadening scope of United Nations activity in all fields. The organization had shown remarkable resilience under the impact of sharp blows and this was attributable in the main to the determination of a large majority of the membership to preserve the United Nations as an instrument for conciliation and co-operation.

This approach was illustrated soon after the new year began, when the General Assembly met in resumed session to deal with the future of one of the few remaining territories, Ruanda-Urundi. At this session, which after a recess re-convened in June, the Assembly devised satisfactory arrangements for the transfer of power. Notwithstanding apparent risks that bloodshed and confusion might result from action taken too soon, the new states of Burundi and Rwanda gained independence in July and, at the seventeenth session, were admitted to the United Nations. In this way, the Trusteeship Agreement was honourably discharged and one more milestone was passed on the path toward sovereign freedom for all dependent people.

The success of this evolution was mainly the result of close consultation and co-operation involving the local authorities, the administering power (Belgium), and the United Nations. With United Nations assistance, not only was the transfer of power effected smoothly but the infant governments were given much-needed technical advice and help in getting on their feet. The event demonstrated the desirability of perseverance and patience on the part of all concerned in working out programmes for independence and of turning a deaf ear to the calculated criticism and impatient demands from extremists and mischief-makers.

Those events also symbolized the strong sentiment swelling in Africa and in the United Nations against further delay in bringing the colonial era to an end. Colonial issues have been considered in the United Nations almost since its inception but by 1962, with African-Asian states comprising

almost half the membership, the demand for change had become so strong and so insistent that it could not be ignored by any member state. With very few exceptions, the members were in favour of an early end to colonial rule, and the differences had to do with timing and modalities. The focus of this attention was found in the newly-constituted Special Committee of Seventeen, formed by the General Assembly at the sixteenth session to watch over the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

During 1962, the Special Committee was heavily engaged in the discussion of situations in most of the remaining dependent territories, with a natural emphasis on those in Africa. The Committee paid a visit to that continent and ultimately produced a report for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. At that session, the Assembly decided, among other things, to continue the Special Committee with its membership enlarged to 24. This subsidiary body of the Assembly has become the principal forum for the discussion of colonial questions and has tended to supplant other bodies, such as the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The consideration of colonialism to date has largely centred on traditional forms, although during the discussion the question of neo-colonialism has frequently been raised. There has been no general disposition to deal with the particular brand of imperialism practised by the Soviet Union but a number of states, including Canada, have argued that the high principles embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration of 1960 should be universal in their application. The hollowness of Soviet-bloc criticism of the Western powers has been clearly exposed and the United Nations membership has been urged to give attention at the appropriate time to the deplorable circumstances of subject people in areas under Soviet domination.

The Soviet Union's position on colonial issues was a continuation of its efforts to exploit them to the general disadvantage of the Western powers and to improve Soviet standing among the non-aligned states as well. This unrestrained use of propaganda opportunities has been a prominent feature of Soviet policy at the United Nations, which has varied only in intensity, depending on the prevailing state of East-West relations. For most of 1962, these were somewhat calmer than they had been in the two preceding years, although the sudden Cuban crisis in October raised the international temperature to one of its highest post-war peaks.

On disarmament, multilateral negotiations were resumed in March 1962 for the first time since the breakdown of the Ten-Nation Committee in 1960. After lengthy discussions in the autumn of 1961, agreement was reached at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly to establish an expanded negotiating body comprising Western and Communist states and eight non-aligned countries representing the main geographic areas. The Eighteen-Nation Com-

mittee on Disarmament began its work on March 14 and met throughout the year, with a recess during the disarmament debate at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. (Immediately before the commencement of the negotiations, the French Government stated that it did not intend to be represented, and it has not taken part in the Geneva talks to date.) Although the Committee is not formally a subsidiary body of the United Nations, it has reported regularly to the Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly and has taken into account recommendations by the latter. The United Nations has provided conference facilities in Geneva.

The resumption of international disarmament discussions in a new negotiating body, after a long and unproductive interval, was encouraging in several respects. The work of the Committee held out better prospects of success than its predecessors, not only because of its revised composition, which permitted a broader and more representative expression of world opinion through the participation of the eight non-aligned states, but also because the major powers had agreed to a joint statement of principles which defined the goals of the disarmament programme and set down guidelines for their achievement. Procedural improvements—notably the decision that the United States and the Soviet Union would serve as permanent co-chairmen of the Committee—were also influential in facilitating orderly work in the Committee and in providing for close consultation between the two major powers on whose agreement any system of disarmament would depend.

Although the Committee did not succeed during the year in drafting final agreements on specific measures of disarmament, it was more successful than had been the case in earlier negotiations both in singling out common elements in the proposals put forward by the Western and Communist states and in isolating remaining differences. The need for a careful and detailed discussion of all the factors involved in preparing a comprehensive disarmament programme was made apparent by the early stages of the Committee's work and it was recognized by the General Assembly that the negotiations should continue until agreement was reached.

In addition to discussing a treaty on general and complete disarmament, the Committee undertook the task of assisting the three major nuclear powers to reach agreement on cessation of nuclear weapons tests, a subject which had earlier been dealt with for the most part in private meetings of the three powers. The examination of this topic, both in plenary meetings of the Committee and in a sub-committee of the nuclear powers, brought forward a range of ideas designed to resolve the differences between existing positions—notably, the important compromise proposals submitted jointly by the eight non-aligned members. Although agreement was not reached by the end of 1962, an exchange of letters between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchov, initiated late in December, brought renewed hope that an agreement could be worked out in the new year.

The device of co-chairmanship, which the Eighteen-Nation Committee employed, had been successfully applied outside the United Nations in the Geneva negotiations of 1961-62 on Laos. As regards the situation in Laos, at the beginning of 1962 it seemed far from settled but, by July, international agreements providing for a unified, independent and neutral Laos had been signed by the 14 nations attending that Geneva conference. The result was a positive step toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia, even though the situation in neighbouring South Vietnam continued to cause anxiety.

Southeast Asia was the scene of another negotiated settlement, which resulted in part from assistance rendered by the United Nations. The Netherlands and Indonesia, with the help of the United States, and the Secretary-General, reached agreement which resolved the irritating West New Guinea dispute. Since this situation had threatened to erupt into serious fighting, the outcome was welcomed with relief by most member states, which supported the establishment of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in the territory. It represented a further extension of the United Nations peace-keeping role, in that the organization assumed administrative functions. This development in West New Guinea removed a contentious issue from the United Nations agenda.

Another long-standing agenda item was dropped when France and the Algerian leaders concluded the Evian Agreements in March. For many years, the Algerian question had been a source of sharp friction within the United Nations. The negotiated settlement was a tribute to French diplomacy and not only paved the way for Algeria's admission to the United Nations but greatly improved the prospects for co-operation between the states of Western Europe and those of Africa and Asia.

In addition to Burundi, Rwanda and Algeria, the United Nations in 1962 welcomed the admission of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda. For Canada, the entry of these new states of the Commonwealth was a source of special satisfaction. It was also gratifying to see the continuing growth in the membership of the United Nations, though enlargement brought with it increased burdens and pressing problems for the organization.

The situation in and around Berlin continued to be a cause of anxiety but, notwithstanding unpleasant incidents along the Berlin wall, did not reach crisis proportions during 1962. No appreciable progress was made toward solution of this flashpoint of East-West tension but, in private consultations through diplomatic channels, the United States and the Soviet Union probed one another's position quietly for evidence of areas which might be usefully explored.

All these encouraging developments were sharply disturbed by a sudden intensification of tension in two widely separated areas. The situation in the Caribbean showed no signs of improvement during the spring and summer.

From time to time, complaints had been raised in the United Nations which served only further to irritate relations between Cuba and the other members of the Organization of American States. The acute crisis of October developed rapidly and placed the United States and the Soviet Union in sharp confrontation. Almost from the outset, the Security Council was seized of the dangerous situation and, during the period in which tension was at a peak, the regular work of the General Assembly was disrupted, though not suspended. Responding to a request from a number of members of the non-aligned group whose views reflected general anxiety in the United Nations, the Acting Secretary-General intervened by appealing for restraint to the parties directly concerned. In the end, the speed with which agreement was reached on the removal of Soviet offensive weapons from Cuba and the consequent resumption of direct contacts between the two great powers had a beneficial effect on the atmosphere at the United Nations. The part played by U Thant in stimulating and assisting the negotiations on which settlement was finally based enhanced the prestige of the United Nations, even though it was precluded from performing the role of supervision envisaged for it.

Before the end of the seventeenth session, United Nations members were rudely shocked by the massive attack by Communist Chinese forces on India's northern frontiers. Possibly as a consequence, there was noticeably less interest than in earlier years at the General Assembly in changing the representation of China in the United Nations and a Soviet resolution to that effect again failed to be adopted.

Although the United Nations played no part in the Sino-Indian dispute and even though its role in the Cuban crisis had been largely supplementary, these two situations of danger underlined the need for maintaining the peace-keeping machinery in effective working order. The role of the organization in the field of peace and security in recent years has been developing in new and interesting ways, but the conduct of costly peace-keeping operations, particularly that in the Congo, has produced serious strain on the resources of the United Nations, both political and material.

During 1962, most member states and the Acting Secretary-General showed a growing awareness of the need for early action to improve the situation in the Congo. In consultation with a number of interested governments, U Thant developed a plan for national reconciliation which was pursued vigorously with the Congolese political leaders. The crucial issue continued to be the re-integration of Katanga and, in view of the frail stability existing in other parts of the Congo and of the growing financial difficulty in which the United Nations found itself, it was desirable to lose no time in bringing about the reconciliation of Congolese views. It was particularly disturbing, therefore, that, just before the end of the year, new fighting erupted in Elisabethville after the Katangese gendarmerie opened fire on United Nations troops.

In his conduct of the United Nations intervention in the Congo and in the role which he performed in relation to other situations, U Thant further demonstrated his qualities of perseverance and calm judgment. Throughout the year, he had shown a marked ability to make administrative adjustments in the Secretariat which brought about a more satisfactory balance in its composition and a renewal of Secretariat confidence without impairing its essential character as an international service. As Acting Secretary-General, U Thant had displayed the courage of his convictions without incurring displeasure, particularly among the great powers. It was the view of an overwhelming number of members that he should continue in office for a regular term of five years, dating, at his own wish, from November 3, 1961. His unanimous election ensured that the organization would have the benefit of his steady hand and quiet influence for stability.

During his tenure as Acting Secretary-General and in addition to his widespread interest in pressing political problems, U Thant has sought to give new emphasis to the economic and social work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In public statements and in a number of reports, he has stressed the need to eradicate the basic causes of war (poverty, famine and disease) and to give strong support to the programmes envisaged for the United Nations Decade of Development. The work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the economic and social fields, which occupies a much larger proportion of the international civilian staff than any other kind of activity, goes along so quietly that it does not always receive the public attention which it deserves. Yet it is increasingly apparent that success in raising living standards in the less-developed areas and in expanding and stabilizing international economic relations may, in the long run, settle the question of war and peace.

For the less-developed nations, the maintenance of peaceful progress in future may well depend on whether they are able, soon and sufficiently, to establish for themselves viable economies and stable societies. For those nations, political independence will be meaningless unless it is accompanied by economic uplift and well-being. If the newly established governments fail to provide the desired economic and social benefit, unrest and revolt can be expected to follow, with all the opportunities which this would offer for trouble-making by outsiders. Accordingly, in a very real sense, whatever the United Nations can do to assist the governments in the less-developed areas to bring about economic and social advancement serves significantly the cause of political stability and ultimately the cause of peace.

The role of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in providing an effective framework for economic and social development is well established. Although there may be differences as regards emphasis and priorities, there is little disagreement about the importance of the various assistance programmes. It is recognized that these essential activities must be adequately

supported but it is also apparent that, if they are to be fully effective, they must be co-ordinated within the framework of the United Nations family and also co-ordinated with the various bilateral aid programmes pursued by individual governments.

The promotion of sound trading conditions is at least as important as the provision of aid. In 1962, world trade and industrial activity, which rose to new record levels, presented a somewhat mixed picture, with expansion continuing in North America and in some parts of Europe while the level of economic activity in other areas continued on a relatively high plateau or declined somewhat in relation to previous years. The continued weakness of international commodity prices through the year and other factors led to a persistence of the balance-of-payments problem for those countries in the course of economic development. The further developments in relation to the European Economic Community raised important questions for trading countries in widely scattered parts of the world.

These and other factors gave added stimulus to the United Nations consideration, both in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly, of questions concerning international economic relations. One of the most important developments at the seventeenth session of the Assembly was the unanimous adoption of a resolution in favour of convening a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The exact date of the Conference was not set and will depend in part on the progress made by the Preparatory Committee, established by the Assembly, but in any event the Assembly resolution calls for the Conference to be held not later than early 1964.

In 1962, arrangements were completed for the coming into operation on January 1, 1963, of the World Food Programme, under the auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This development was of particular interest to Canada, which is a member of the Intergovernmental Committee of 20 members, because the World Food Programme stems directly from a proposal made by the Prime Minister at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

Partly in response to actual needs and partly as the result of pressure from the developing nations, the programmes of assistance (especially the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance) offered by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have been growing in size and scope during recent years. There has been a marked increase of activity at the regional level, placing heavier responsibility on the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations. These trends have not only created new administrative requirements and further demands on the financial resources available but they have raised problems of decentralization.

There are, in addition, the voluntary funds maintained for humanitarian purposes. The programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, and the United Nations Children's Fund are among the most important. These essential activities have to be taken into account in assessing the level and balance of financial support given by member governments.

With the existing scarcity of human and material resources for meeting the vast requirements in the less-developed areas, the need for a clear emphasis on co-ordination and economy of effort is self-evident. There is a foreseeable limit to the amount of available resources, and no region or agency can expect an unreasonably large share. Every effort should be made to ensure that these resources are exploited in a manner calculated to produce maximum benefit for the nations in need of assistance. For these reasons, the contributing countries have intensified their efforts to achieve co-ordination and to make increasingly effective use of existing institutions and programmes. For them, this approach will be just as important as raising the level of economic and technical assistance during the Decade of Development, which began to take definite shape in 1962.

The growing demands for material assistance in the less-developed areas gave added point to the consideration of the problems of financing peace-keeping operations which continued to engage the anxious attention of the organization, and especially the General Assembly, during 1962. While the proceeds from the United Nations bond issue provided temporary financial relief, the prolonged and heavy financial burden in the Congo seriously undermined the budgetary structure of the organization and its capacity to act effectively in the field of peace and security and indirectly in other areas of activity. Pursuing its policy of recent years, Canada pressed vigorously for a comprehensive consideration of these growing problems of financing. The aim continued to be to protect the principle of collective responsibility, while recognizing the special position of the developing countries with low capacity to pay. It was hoped as well to exert pressure on the wealthier countries, notably the Soviet Union and France, which had not paid their assessed share of peace-keeping costs.

To some extent, efforts in the past have been frustrated, not only by deliberate obstruction on the part of members opposed to the United Nations peace-keeping operations but because of questions raised about the legal validity of the financial assessments apportioned by the General Assembly to meet peace-keeping costs. To deal with the legal arguments, Canada and like-minded members had pressed in 1961 for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice and, at its sixteenth session, the Assembly requested the Court's opinion on whether the peace-keeping costs for UNEF and ONUC should be treated as legal expenses of the organization within the meaning of Article 17 of the Charter. Canada participated in legal proceedings before the International Court, whose majority opinion of July 20, 1962, confirmed the affirmative view. Accordingly, at the seventeenth session,

Canada and 19 co-sponsors successfully introduced a resolution whereby the General Assembly accepted the opinion of the Court. A complementary resolution called for the re-establishment of the Working Group, augmented to 21 members, to resume the examination begun in 1961 to find an acceptable method for financing peace-keeping operations.

Canada continues to serve on the Working Group (which met from January 29 to March 31, 1963), which is intended to prepare the ground for a special session of the General Assembly, scheduled to meet before June 30, 1963, for the purpose of considering the financial situation of the United Nations. By that time, at the present rate of expenditure, the organization's funds will be virtually exhausted, a fact which underlines the importance of the proceedings on financial questions. It also has a bearing on the question of continuing United Nations peace-keeping operations at their present scale, particularly in the Congo. In accepting his new appointment, U Thant emphasized the seriousness of these budgetary matters and appealed to all members to assist in reaching a solution.

This survey is intended to illustrate in broad terms the scope of United Nations activity in 1962 and the political atmosphere in which the organization was called upon to carry out its functions. It is, in a sense, a preface to the following chapters, which deal in detail with the actual activities of the various organs, agencies and subsidiary bodies. By the end of the year, the United Nations had reasserted its claim to be the only existing instrument with the capacity for international co-operation and conciliation on a world-wide scale. Even in the face of long-standing limitations and difficulties of a temporary but formidable nature, the organization had once more proved its worth as a means of assisting member states to find the path toward peaceful solutions. Nevertheless, those difficulties remain and some of them at least threaten the survival of the United Nations as an effective and dynamic international organization. The financial problems are certainly in need of urgent solution, but there are others with equally far-reaching implications. Constitutional adjustments may soon be needed to meet the demands of enlarged membership. The remaining colonial issues will not be easily resolved. The question of racial discrimination, particularly in South Africa, seems no nearer solution, despite heavy pressure from the African states for drastic though impracticable measures, including the highly contentious demand for economic and diplomatic sanctions.

On the whole, during 1962 United Nations members showed a preference for restraint, patience and the pursuit of constructive ends. As the year drew to a close, notwithstanding the uncertainties of the future, the organization found itself in a position of enhanced prestige and authority which served to increase confidence about its continuing role in international affairs.

II

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five permanent members, the following countries held seats on the Council in 1962: Ghana, Venezuela, Chile, Ireland, Roumania and the United Arab Republic. The terms of the last four countries expired at the end of the year and, at the elections in the General Assembly in October, Brazil, Norway, Morocco and the Philippines were elected to replace them.

Cuba

In March the Council considered a Cuban complaint that the meeting of American ministers of foreign affairs at Punta del Este had adopted resolutions in violation of the United Nations Charter, and that unlawful enforcement action had subsequently been taken against Cuba without the requisite authorization of the Security Council under Article 53. The Cuban representative submitted a draft resolution requesting that the International Court of Justice, under Article 96 of the Charter and Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, give an advisory opinion on several specific legal questions related to the decisions taken at Punta del Este. Some members questioned the Cuban contention on the grounds that the Council, after having discussed the matter, was only empowered to take note of the decisions taken by the OAS at Punta del Este. If the Council took it upon itself to review the interpretation by the OAS of its own Charter, this would be a derogation from the autonomy which the OAS was entitled to enjoy. After the matter had been discussed, the Council rejected the draft resolution by two votes in favour to seven against, with one abstention and one delegation not participating.

Kashmir

At the request of the representative of Pakistan, the Council was convened to consider further action in the dispute concerning Kashmir. Several meetings were held between April 21 and June 22. The Pakistani representative asked that the Council consider the last report of the United Nations representative, in which he, Dr. Graham, proposed that the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan should meet, under his auspices, to discuss the situation. Since that

time the President of Pakistan had met twice with the Prime Minister of India but no progress toward a solution had been achieved. The Pakistani representative went on to say that in order to reduce tension between the two countries it was necessary to make progress in the implementation of the two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for Indian and Pakistan. (One part of the two resolutions passed by the Council in 1948 and 1949 respectively called for a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmir people.) The Indian representative, in discussing the UNCIP resolutions, alleged that the situation in Kashmir had so changed that the original contract no longer existed. He also reaffirmed his delegation's contention that Kashmir was an integral part of India. Several members of the Council expressed the hope that direct negotiations between India and Pakistan would be resumed at an early date. A draft resolution to this effect, submitted by the Irish representative, received seven votes in favour to two votes against, with two abstentions. It was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of the Soviet Union.

West New Guinea (West Irian)

Under the auspices of the Acting Secretary-General, renewed efforts were made to find an acceptable solution for the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute on the question of West New Guinea. A formal agreement was signed on August 15 by the representatives of the Netherlands and Indonesia, and a joint resolution submitted by both countries was approved by the General Assembly on September 21. The agreement provides that the administration of West New Guinea be transferred to Indonesia after May 1, 1963, and that for an interim period the administration be transferred to a United Nations temporary Executive Authority established under the authority of the Acting Secretary-General. On October 1, authority over West New Guinea passed from the Netherlands to the United Nations. An Administrator, Dr. Djatal Abdoh of Iran, was appointed to take charge of the administration and a United Nations Security Force of more than 1500 men was sent to West New Guinea to maintain law and order. (Some Canadian airmen are a part of the Force, which is composed principally of Pakistanis). The agreement also stipulates that the people of West New Guinea are to have an opportunity before the end of 1969 to decide in a plebiscite whether they wish to retain or sever their ties with Indonesia.

Admission of New Members

In 1962 the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly the admission to the United Nations of the following new member states: Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda.

Secretary-General

At the sixteenth session of the Assembly, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for the remainder of the late Mr. Hammarskjöld's term of office, expiring April 10, 1963. The Charter stipulates that the Secretary-General be "appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council". Accordingly, the Security Council met on November 30 to recommend by a unanimous vote that U Thant be appointed Secretary-General for a term of office expiring on November 3, 1966. This recommendation was accepted by the Assembly by a unanimous vote taken later on the same day.

III

FIRST (POLITICAL) COMMITTEE

One of the first tasks of the General Assembly at each annual session is to elect the President, who with the Chairmen of the main Committees and the 13 Vice-Presidents forms the General (or Steering) Committee (*see* Appendix II). The Committee not only makes recommendations to the Assembly on the adoption of the agenda but also suggests the body in which the questions raised by agenda items ought to be debated in the first instance. So far as political questions are concerned, those of a more universal scope and interest are usually assigned, for initial consideration, to the First Committee, while others of more direct interest to a limited number of countries or of a more technical and detailed character are normally sent to the Special Political Committee. The recommendations of these Committees are, of course, forwarded to the General Assembly for final approval before the end of the session.

A few political questions of such exceptional moment or importance as to be of urgent concern to most member countries are dealt with exclusively in plenary meetings of the General Assembly. Among these at the seventeenth session was that of the so-called Declaration of Colonial Independence (which is reported on in Chapter IX below). Moreover, the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Security Council in respect of new members and the appointment of the Secretary-General. Other questions considered by the Assembly without reference to a committee included the following:

Chinese Representation

For the second year in succession, a substantive debate on the question of the representation of China took place in the General Assembly. A Soviet resolution calling for the removal of Nationalist Chinese representatives from all United Nations organs and their replacement by representatives of the government in Peking was defeated by a vote of 42 in favour, 56 opposed (Canada), with 12 abstentions. The vote on a similar Soviet resolution at the previous session in 1961 was 37 in favour, 48 opposed (Canada), with 19 abstentions. On both occasions, a major factor influencing delegations which refused to support the Soviet resolution was that the resolution sought to extinguish the political identity of Formosa and the right of its people to a voice in international affairs.

West New Guinea Agreement

As a result of negotiations conducted under the auspices of the Acting Secretary-General, the Netherlands and Indonesia signed an agreement on August 15, 1962, on the future of West New Guinea. After formal ratification, the two governments presented a joint draft resolution to the General Assembly in plenary session on September 21, by which the General Assembly took note of the agreement, acknowledged the role conferred on the Secretary-General in it, and authorized him to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in the agreement. The resolution [1572(XVII)] was adopted the same day by 89 votes in favour, (including Canada), to none against, with 14 abstentions.

The Dutch-Indonesian agreement called for the United Nations to establish a Temporary Executive Authority and a Security Force to administer the territory and to maintain law and order during a transitional period leading to full Indonesian control on May 1, 1963. In response to a request from the Secretary-General, Canada provided a senior RCAF officer and two "Otter" aircraft with air and ground crews to assist the Security Force.

Year of International Co-operation

Following on the proposal advanced by Prime Minister Nehru of India at the previous session, the General Assembly unanimously approved a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, requesting the President to nominate a Preparatory Committee responsible for considering the desirability of designating 1962 as "International Co-operation Year". It was expected that the Committee (the composition of which is given in Appendix V) would meet early in the new year to begin making plans for special efforts and projects to mark the proposed year on the coincident twentieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Working Methods of the Assembly

In the past few years, there has been a growing realization that the rapid increase in membership had begun to strain the procedures and working methods adopted in the General Assembly. Canadian and other spokesmen have repeatedly pointed to the need for some streamlining in the conference procedures in order to facilitate the handling of complex and important questions at the annual sessions. With this in mind, the General Assembly referred the item on "improvement on the methods of work of the General Assembly" to an Ad Hoc Committee comprising the President, the 13 Vice-Presidents of the seventeenth session and the three past Presidents attending that session, namely the delegates of Mexico, Peru and Ireland. In view of the initiative taken by another former President, Mr. Mongi Slim of Tunisia, in

respect of improving procedures, the delegate of Tunisia was also included. The Ad Hoc Committee reported provisionally before the end of the session and was asked to provide a further report to the eighteenth session when the item would be on the agenda for full discussion.

At the seventeenth session, six items were allocated for preliminary discussion in the First Committee. Of these, four related directly to disarmament and the cessation of nuclear weapons tests, one to the question of Korea and the last to peaceful uses of outer space.

The Banning of Nuclear Weapons Tests

After lengthy debate in the First Committee, the Assembly adopted two resolutions. One, a British-United States resolution [1762B(XVII)], was approved by a vote of 50 in favour (Canada) to 12 against, with 42 abstentions. It urged the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to seek the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in all environments for all time guaranteed by effective and prompt international verification; it also requested the negotiating powers to agree on an early date on which such a treaty should enter into force.

The other resolution [1762A(XVII)], on which 25 countries abstained but which none opposed, was sponsored by 37 countries. It contained a series of amendments put forward by Canada and asked that all nuclear tests cease immediately and in any case not later than January 1, 1963. In addition, this resolution: urged the nuclear powers to reach agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests by January 1, 1963; endorsed the eight neutral nations' memorandum of April 16, 1962; recommended that, if agreement were not reached by January 1, an immediate agreement to stop tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water should be concluded, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests with provisions for verification by an international scientific commission; and requested the ENDC to report to the General Assembly by December 10 on the results achieved.

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

Under this item the resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly [1767(XVII)] fully reflected Canadian views and reaffirmed the need to reach agreement at the earliest possible date on general disarmament with effective controls. It called on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to resume negotiations to this end and to report to the General Assembly periodically and in any case not later than the second week in April 1963. In addition, the resolution recommended that urgent attention be

given to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament.

The General Assembly also accepted the First Committee's recommendation to postpone to the next session further discussion of a resolution advanced by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador proposing, in effect, that the area of Latin America be considered a deneutralized zone.

Condemnation of Propaganda in Favour of Preventive War

The Committee agreed not to debate this question, but to recommend to the General Assembly that it be referred to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee.

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

On the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, the General Assembly formally adopted Resolution 1801 (XVII), requesting the Secretary-General to consult further with member states and to submit a further report to the next session of the Assembly. Although there was no opposition to this decision, Canada joined 29 other countries in abstaining since it continued to hold the view that binding and controlled agreements on nuclear disarmament remained the most effective way of dealing with the nuclear threat.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

In considering the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of which Canada is a member, the General Assembly sought to consolidate the modest progress achieved by the Committee during 1962 and to prevent the exacerbation of controversial issues which might render further progress more difficult. When the United States and the Soviet Union had reached agreement, the First Committee was able to recommend adoption of Resolution 1801 (XVII), co-sponsored by Canada, which noted the progress made by the Outer Space Committee, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union in elaborating programmes designed to increase international scientific and technological co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. While it was noted with regret that neither the Outer Space Committee nor its Legal Sub-Committee had been able to reach agreement in regard to important legal questions, an appeal was made to all member states to co-operate in the further

development of the law of outer space. The resolution also endorsed the basic principles suggested by the Outer Space Committee for the operation, under United Nations sponsorship, of a sounding-rocket launching-base on the geomagnetic equator. The resolution was unanimously approved by the General Assembly.

Question of Korea

On December 18, the First Committee recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a resolution continuing the work of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) and calling upon North Korea to accept the United Nations objective of a unified, independent and democratic Korea. The General Assembly in plenary session adopted this resolution [1855 (XVII)] on December 19 by 63 votes in favour, including Canada, to 11 against, with 26 abstentions. The Soviet Union decided not to press to a vote a draft resolution of its own on the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

IV

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

As explained in the previous chapter, 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

At the seventeenth session the question of *apartheid* was combined in a single item with that of the treatment of Indo-Pakistani peoples in South Africa. A single resolution, submitted by some 36 African and Asian countries, called for economic and other sanctions against South Africa, and for the expulsion of that country from the United Nations, if it did not comply with United Nations resolutions calling upon it to abandon its *apartheid* policies. While almost all delegations condemned *apartheid*, they were not agreed as to the best means of bringing pressure to bear on South Africa to change its policies. Requests for separate votes on parts of the resolution were, however, defeated both in committee and in plenary, so that many delegations were unable effectively to reflect in their vote their exact views on the several parts of the proposal. In the end, the resolution [1761 (XVII)] was approved by the General Assembly by a vote of 67 in favour, 16 against (including Canada), with 23 abstentions.

The Canadian Delegation opposed the resolution because of grave doubts about the appropriateness of the use of sanctions by the United Nations in a situation not involving external aggression or a question of peace or war, or that, if applied, they would be effective in causing South Africa to change its policies. Canada also opposed the suggestion of expulsion because the United Nations and its individual members would have more opportunity to influence South Africa while it remained in the organization and because of the importance of maintaining the comprehensive nature of the United Nations as a world forum.

Effects of Atomic Radiation

Consistent with its strong stand during previous sessions, Canada initiated a resolution which in first part commended the United Nations

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on its second comprehensive report and requested it to continue its studies and to report further to the Assembly at its eighteenth session. The second part of the resolution expressed appreciation to the Scientific Committee, the WMO and the IAEA for the progress they had made in implementing last year's resolution [1629] with regard to the development of the draft plan for world-wide measurement of atmospheric radiation. This part also emphasized the continuing need to employ the scientific resources of the United Nations to find out quickly as much as possible about the effects of such radiation and urged the WMO to complete its consultations, and, if practicable, to implement the plan as early as possible. The resolution [1764 (XVII)], co-sponsored by 44 countries from all regions of the world, was adopted by a vote of 85 in favour, none against and 11 abstentions.

The Scientific Committee was expected to examine the draft plan for measuring levels of atmospheric radioactivity at its meeting in January 1964. The World Meteorological Organization, in the light of the comments made by that Committee, will consider the plan again at its annual conference in June with a view to early implementation of the proposed scheme.

Question of Boundaries Between Venezuela and the Territory of British Guiana

This item was placed on the agenda by Venezuela. It was based on Venezuela's claim that a boundary award made in 1899 by an arbitral tribunal had not taken fully into account Venezuela's legitimate rights in tracing the boundary between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana. Venezuela sought United Nations recognition of its allegation that the boundary award was not valid, rather than a substantive judgement on a boundary dispute. Britain, which remains responsible for the administration of British Guiana, opposed the validity of the Venezuelan claim, on the grounds that the matter was settled finally by the award of 1899, which had followed an arbitration treaty freely entered into by Venezuela and Britain.

No draft resolution was submitted to the Committee. After a short debate the item was disposed of by means of a statement from the Committee Chairman describing an agreement reached among the parties concerned to proceed through diplomatic discussions to try to resolve their differences.

Question of Oman

The Arab countries again submitted their claim that the Imamate of Oman was an independent state against which the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, with British support, has been carrying on "armed aggression". Britain stated again that the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman was an independent

sovereign state, that the Omani revolt had been staged by a dissident political group within that state. It also contended that conditions in the country had long since been restored to normal, and that there were no permanent British bases or forces there.

The Arab states presented a draft resolution asserting "the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence", calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman, and inviting the parties to settle their differences peacefully "with a view to restoring normal conditions there". The resolution secured a simple majority in Committee but failed in plenary, where, as an important question, it required a two-thirds majority.

Canada voted against the resolution because it was unconvinced by arguments that Oman was a separate state from the Sultanate and could not agree with the Arab contention that the question should be regarded as a colonial one.

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

Besides considering the Commissioner-General's annual report, the United Nations had to decide whether it would renew UNRWA's mandate, which would otherwise expire by June 1963.

A long and contentious debate ensued, during which more than 60 delegations made statements. Two draft resolutions were placed before the Committee. One resolution, sponsored chiefly by African and Latin American delegations, supported the Israeli call for direct negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. The other, sponsored by four Moslem states, sought the appointment of a United Nations custodian for Palestinian refugee property in Israel. Neither resolution was pressed to a vote.

A third draft resolution was introduced by the United States to enable the Palestine Conciliation Commission to continue its efforts to make progress toward a solution of the refugee problem and to provide for a two-year extension of the mandate of UNRWA. This proposal [Resolution 1856 (XVII)] was unanimously approved by the Assembly, with only two countries abstaining.

Question of Hungary

When the Soviet veto power blocked Security Council action following the outbreak of the Hungarian uprising on October 23, 1956, the General Assembly met on November 4 in emergency session, called on the Soviet Union to desist from its armed attack on the people of Hungary, and requested the Secretary-General to investigate the situation and report back. In the face of Soviet intransigence and the continued refusal of the new

government in Hungary to permit entry of United Nations observers, the Assembly recommended on December 13, 1956, that the Secretary-General "take any initiative he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem".

Since 1957 the General Assembly has given a mandate to successive special representatives to examine the situation and to report periodically to the Assembly. At the seventeenth session the item was allocated for the first time to the Special Political Committee. The brief debate was preceded by a statement from the current United Nations representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, whose fourth report was before the Committee.

The United States introduced a draft resolution reaffirming the objectives of previous resolutions. It noted the Assembly's continued concern that neither the Soviet Union nor Hungary "had given to the United Nations representative on Hungary the co-operation necessary for the full discharge of his responsibilities". "In the circumstances" it provided for the termination of his mandate, and requested, instead, that the Secretary-General "take any initiative that he deems helpful".

The Assembly approved this Resolution [1857 (XVII)] by 50 votes in favour to 13 against, with 43 abstentions. Canada supported it, as it had supported all previous resolutions, as the best practicable method of expressing the continuing concern of the United Nations for the plight of the Hungarian people.

V

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 [see Appendix II]. Canada was one of the first members of the Council and served on it from 1946 to 1948, from 1950 to 1952 and from 1956 to 1958.

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 Human Rights Commission.

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, for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa, 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). [The Functional Commissions are discussed later on in this chapter, UNICEF in Chapter VI, UNRWA in Chapter IV and the UNHCR in Chapter VIII.]

1962 Meeting of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council held its thirty-third and thirty-fourth meetings in 1962. The thirty-third meeting was held at United Nations headquarters in New York from April 3 to April 18 and the thirty-fourth session was held in Geneva from July 3 to August 3. Canada, which is not at present a member of the Council, sent observers to both meetings.

Probably the most important step undertaken at the thirty-third session of the Council was the approval of plans for a \$100-million World Food Programme, to be carried out jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The Programme is designed to provide aid for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, assisting in the feeding of school and pre-school children, and using food as an aid to social and economic development. Canada has pledged \$5 million (U.S.) in cash and kind for the experimental three-year programme which commenced operations January 1, 1963. Canada is one of the 20 members of the governing body of the Programme.

The Council also asked that proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water-resources field be drawn up by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, with the co-operation of other organs concerned, within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade.

Final actions taken by the Council at this meeting were the elections to the Functional Commissions, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Committee and the Executive Board of UNICEF.

At its thirty-fourth session the Council discussed proposals for intensifying international action to meet the goals of the United Nations Decade of Development. In 1961 the General Assembly proclaimed the decade of the Sixties as the United Nations Development Decade, with the basic objective of making it possible for the national incomes of less-developed countries to achieve by 1970 a 5 percent annual rate of increase. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted unanimously a 14-power resolution which called on United Nations members in the first years of the Decade to give particular attention to the following matters: industrial development; improved access to world markets for developing countries; stabilization of commodity prices; avoidance of trade restrictions; an increased value of development capital; the development of human resources through adequate programmes of education and training, public-health administration and housing; and exploration and exploitation of natural resources. In a related resolution, the Council established an 11-member Special Committee on Co-ordination, which will co-ordinate the United Nations activities being carried out as part of the Decade of Development.

Also in the context of the Development Decade, the Council unanimously decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

It was decided to hold a preparatory meeting in the spring of 1963 to consider the agenda and documentation for the Conference "with particular reference to the problems of the developing countries". The preparatory group will report to the Council's thirty-sixth session in mid-1963 [see also section on Second Committee]. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to review the activities of various international organizations concerned with commodity trade and other trade problems of particular importance to the developing countries, and to seek ways of stabilizing the prices of primary commodities at remunerative levels.

Another item of considerable interest dealt with by the Council concerned the economic consequences of disarmament. The Council urged those member governments involved in or affected by military programmes to devote further attention to these questions with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament. The Council also urged further United Nations studies. Finally, it called for wide distribution of the report on this subject prepared by a group of ten economists at the request of the Secretary-General.

The Council considered other problems relating to economic and social development, including a proposed statute for a capital development fund, methods for financing petroleum exploration, land reform and rural development. Finally, at its resumed thirty-fourth session, held at United Nations headquarters in New York in December, the Council considered elections and nominations to subsidiary bodies and discussed its programme of work in 1963.

The Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Six of the seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC held meetings in 1962. Their activities are discussed in the following sections. The Population Commission, which meets every two years, did not hold a meeting in 1962. During 1962 Canada was a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission.

Status of Women Commission

The Commission, which met at United Nations headquarters in New York from March 19 to April 6, considered resolutions on the status of women in private law and inheritance laws, on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in the developing countries and on plans for annual regional seminars on the status of women. The Commission unanimously approved a joint five-nation resolution requesting ECOSOC to recommend that the governments of member states take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women. On the question

of the status of women in private law, the Commission unanimously approved a United Nations draft requesting the Secretary-General to prepare and arrange for early publication of a new edition of the monograph "Legal Status of Married Women", on the basis of information from the recent seminars on the Status of Women in Family Law and other documentaries.

Human Rights Commission

Among the main topics considered by the Commission on Human Rights, which met at Geneva from March 19 to April 14, were the documents and reports of the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Draft Principles on Freedom and Non-Discrimination on the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices and the report on the recent session of the Sub-Commission. The Commission also considered a study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, and the annual report "Freedom of Information".

This was the first session of the Commission on Human Rights since its membership was increased from 18 to 21 members. Canada, which had not previously been a member of the Commission on Human Rights, has now been elected for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963; and Miss Margaret Aitken has been named Canadian representative.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The seventeenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs met in Geneva from May 14 to June 1, 1962. The Commission reviewed the situation in illicit traffic in narcotics, which had reached a dangerously high level in some regions. The Commission was told that to some extent this situation had been brought about by the enormous growth in trade and communication in recent years which provided increased opportunities for traffickers. The Commission's consideration of this situation and the discussion of the control measures which might be taken to combat it formed the most urgent part of its work. The Commission also adopted a resolution urging countries to ratify the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, an international treaty which seeks to control the production and distribution of opium and other drugs. The 21-member Commission elected R. E. Curran of Canada, Legal Adviser in the Department of National Health and Welfare, as rapporteur.

Social Commission

At its fourteenth session, held in New York from April 30 to May 11, the Social Commission took additional steps to strengthen and stimulate social activities in the work of the United Nations and to encourage national action to develop human resources. As a result of decisions taken by ECOSOC in 1961, the membership of the Commission has been increased from 18 to 21 and now meets annually.

The emphasis of the session, as in 1961, was on balanced economic and social development considered against the background of the United Nations Development Decade. Widespread acceptance and application of this idea are essential, in the Commission's opinion, in order to achieve a dynamic national growth and prosperity. Recommendations embodying this principle were forwarded by the Commission to ECOSOC, with others calling for action in such fields as urban development and social services. The Commission, acting on the recommendations of a special committee which had investigated the problems of housing throughout the world, recommended that another committee be set up to deal with the problem of housing in under-developed countries.

Canada was represented on the Social Commission by Dr. Joseph W. Willard, Deputy Minister of Welfare, who was elected Chairman of the session.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission, which meets every two years, held its twelfth session at United Nations headquarters in New York from April 24 to May 10. The Commission prepared for the next two-year period a substantial body of work on a wide variety of topics. High priority in the programme was given to:

- (a) A special study of the statistical requirements for the planning of economic and social developments in less-advanced countries;
- (b) a statistical investigation of the uses to be made of the material collected under the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics and of various conclusions which could be drawn from these data and used to show the relationship between the elements of industrial output and input;
- (c) an examination designed to improve the concepts and techniques employed in deriving statistics of building and construction.

The session also considered such topics as the classification of government accounts, balance of payments and tourist statistics, the statistics of financial accounts of enterprises, the integrated accounts of income and financial statistics and, in the demographic field, the uses of continuous population registers.

Canada was represented on the Statistical Commission by Walter E. Duffett, Dominion Statistician, with S. A. Goldberg, Assistant Dominion Statistician, as alternate.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Commission on International Commodity Trade held two sessions at FAO headquarters in Rome between May 14 and May 23. The first of

these, a joint session with the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, considered a number of matters of common interest including the production and demand for primary commodities, national marketing boards and price-stabilization funds, and the application of arrangements for compensatory financing to individual commodities. The regular tenth session of the CICT, which opened on May 15 immediately following the joint meeting with the FAO/CCP, examined recent developments in international trade in primary commodities but was largely devoted to discussion of compensatory financing arrangements and other measures to offset short-term fluctuations in the export earnings of primary-producing countries. After extended discussion of various proposals in this field, the Commission set up a technical working group to examine the problems and various proposed solutions in greater detail and report to the Economic and Social Council early in 1963.

Canada was not a member of CICT in 1962.

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). Canada is a member of ECLA and participated in ECLA's Committee of the Whole, which met at Santiago, Chile, from February 14 to 16, 1962. The main item on the agenda was the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which will assist Latin American governments and train officials to execute and formulate national development plans.

Canada was represented by observers at the 1962 sessions of ECAFE, ECA and ECE. The ECAFE session took place in Tokyo from March 9 to 19, 1962, and, *inter alia*, adopted a resolution establishing an Institute for Economic Development for Asia for the purpose of training Asian personnel in development planning. The Commission also devoted considerable attention to the increased scope for regional co-operation in such joint efforts as the Mekong River project and the Asian Highway network.

The fourth session of ECA, which was held in Addis Ababa between February 10 and March 2, 1962, considered plans to establish an Institute for Economic Development for Africa. It also discussed the possibility of establishing an African Development Bank, and set up a committee of experts to report to a conference of finance ministers on this subject.

The ECE held its seventeenth annual session in Geneva from April 24 to May 10. In addition to discussing current economic developments in Eastern and Western Europe, the session also dealt with the United Nations report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the question of assistance to less-developed countries.

VI

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 envisaged by the Charter. There are 13 such Agencies now in existence. In addition, an autonomous international organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, was established under the aegis of the United Nations in 1957, to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

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.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Specialized Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of the IAEA. It considers not only administrative questions common to the Specialized Agencies but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several Agencies.

International Labour Organization

In 1962 nearly all ILO activities continued to expand. Membership increased from 101 to 105, with the admission of Tanganyika, Rwanda, Algeria and Jamaica. The net budget, which had gone from \$9,857,110 in 1961 to \$11,115,438 in 1962, was again increased by the International Labour Conference in June to the level of \$14,006,834 for 1963. Ratifica-

tion of ILO conventions by member states increased during the year to a total of 2,696. Nearly half the 1962 ratifications were from newly independent states and reconfirmed the obligations deemed to have applied to them when they were colonies.

Out of about 20 ILO meetings in 1962, the most important were the forty-sixth session of the General Conference, three sessions of the Governing Body, the Fifth Asian Regional Conference, the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and industrial committee sessions in the chemical, printing and metal trades.¹

The forty-sixth International Labour Conference adopted two new conventions, one on equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security, and the other on basic aims and standards of social policy. Two new recommendations, on reduction of hours of work and on vocational training, were also approved. In addition, the Conference had a worthwhile debate on the Director-General's report, which centred on the subject of older people in work and retirement. Of ten resolutions adopted outside the scope of the agenda items, one of the most important was introduced by the Government of Canada; it concerned the strengthening of labour research both nationally and internationally, and was adopted unanimously by the Conference.

Another achievement in 1962 was the inauguration of the first course of the International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, at which participants from 28 countries studied "the question of labour force and its employment". During the year proposals were introduced in the Governing Body to establish an international advanced vocational-training centre under ILO auspices at Turin, Italy. These proposals are still under study. The ILO is also assisting in the establishment of several information and documentation centres in such fields as occupational health, safety and vocational training.

The major sector of development in ILO activities continued to be its technical-assistance programmes, which were of unprecedented range and complexity and accounted for more than half the Organization's activities. Technical aid was provided under four programmes: (1) The United Nations Special Fund, which, by the end of 1962, had assigned to ILO 35 projects exceeding \$27 million to be spent in from three to five years. Of these, 20 projects were already in operation and annual expenditures in 1962 under this Fund were \$4,550,000. (2) The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance provided for 1962 expenditures by the ILO of about \$5 million. These related in the main to manpower training, but also covered assistance in productivity and management development, as well as in co-operation in small industries, social security and labour administration. (3) The ILO regular budget in 1962 provided \$655,000 to cover projects

¹ Further details of particular meetings can be found in the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly by the Department of Labour.

in labour and social assistance, workers' education, management development and rural development. (4) Other small projects were financed from funds in trust.

World Health Organization

The strengthening of national health administrations accounted for a major part of the work of the World Health Organization during 1962. In the case of the Congo (Leopoldville) in particular, WHO continued to assist the Government by providing advice, teaching staff at the medical faculty and for the training of assistants, some fellowships, and a larger number of operational staff working throughout the country.

Elsewhere, WHO carried on its campaign against virus, parasitic and other communicable diseases. By the year's end, operations to eradicate malaria were in progress in over 60 countries. In at least ten of these (mostly from the Caribbean, as well as the more densely populated areas of India and South America), the anti-malaria campaign had reached the consolidation stage. Yellow fever was not reported in any city or town adjacent to a port or an airport in 1962. On the other hand, progress in the global effort to eradicate smallpox remained slow, particularly in the endemic areas of Africa and Asia.

The WHO also continued to assist and advise governments in programmes of public, mental, maternal and child health, nutrition and sanitation, expanded its programme in medical research and encouraged investigations in many fields, including cancer, heart diseases, immunology and radiation health.

Membership in WHO increased to 117 in 1962 with the admission of Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Mongolia, Rwanda, Tanganyika, Uganda and Western Samoa.

Canada was elected to the Executive Board of WHO at the fifteenth World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva in May. The Assembly then adopted a budget of nearly \$30 million for 1963, an increase of some \$4 million over that of 1962. In its technical discussions, the Assembly focussed its attention on the need to plan mental-health programmes within the framework of public-health activities.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The twelfth session of the General Conference of UNESCO met in Paris from November 9 to December 12, 1962. It marked the admission of several new states, bringing the total membership in the organization to 113 at the conclusion of the Conference. In recognition of increased membership, the constitution was amended so that the Executive Board could be enlarged from 24 to 30 members. A new Director-General, Mr. René Maheu of France,

was elected for a six-year term. Approval was given to expanding the headquarters in Paris by construction of additional offices underground in order to preserve the appearance of UNESCO's site. The Conference approved an increase in the regular two-year budget from \$32.5 million to \$39 million. It also planned the expenditure of increased allocations amounting to approximately \$12 million from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In addition, UNESCO will serve as the executing agency for a number of United Nations Special Fund projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are expected to amount to approximately \$20 million during 1963 and 1964.

In discussions on UNESCO's programme, emphasis was placed on education, particularly in the light of the educational needs of developing countries. The rational development of school education was considered and the decision to establish an international institute for educational planning was significant in this respect. UNESCO accepted the task of preparing a world literacy campaign as a major contribution to the United Nations Development Decade. Notwithstanding intense preoccupation with education, other areas of UNESCO's programme received critical scrutiny. In the natural sciences, the newest activity is the preparation of an International Hydrologic Decade, scheduled to begin in 1965. A continuing programme in the social sciences was endorsed. In the cultural field, the Conference underlined the role of cultural activities in achieving universal humanism. One of the concerns of the session was the problem of preserving the rock temples of Nubia. The programme in the field of mass communications includes a number of projects designed to help developing countries to improve their newspapers, press agencies, and radio and film services.

Before the Conference closed, Canada was elected to the 15-member Legal Committee, which is responsible for constitutional matters and legal questions.

Food and Agriculture Organization

A further expansion of FAO's activities in promoting agricultural development and improved levels of nutrition was witnessed in 1962. The major event of the year was the launching, in conjunction with the United Nations, of the World Food Programme, to come into operation on January 1, 1963. The Programme, which stems from a Canadian initiative at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, is designed to make supplies of food available to meet emergency situations and to use food to promote economic development. A pledging conference was held in New York on September 5 and 40 countries have now pledged cash, commodities and services to the amount of approximately \$90 million (U.S.); Canada's contribution is \$5 million (U.S.), one-third in the form of cash and the remainder in acceptable

commodities. The year also saw the further development of FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a five-year programme launched in 1960 and designed to operate at the non-governmental level to mobilize world resources to end malnutrition through improved international distribution of food and increased production in food-deficient countries. A Canadian national committee comprising representatives of some 50 private organizations is promoting the objectives of the Campaign in Canada.

Among the many activities undertaken by FAO during the year was a Joint Conference on Food Standards in Geneva, held jointly with the WHO in October, designed to unify and improve standards of food classification throughout the world. The Conference established a Codex Alimentarius Commission, which is continuing the work of establishing a uniform code of food standards. A Conference on Pesticides met at headquarters in Rome, November 12 to 16, to study the most effective use of pesticides and to consider possible hazards to human and animal life. In addition to these special programmes, FAO continued its general programme of work in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, land and water use and crop improvement and protection. The budget of the organization in 1962 amounted to \$15 million (U.S.).

FAO also continued its work on commodity problems and price stabilization. The Committee on Commodity Problems met in Rome in May and held a joint session with the Commission on International Commodity Trade, which reviewed international commodity arrangements, surplus disposal, agricultural price stabilization and support policies. The CCP also examined international commodity policies and reviewed its projections of demand and supply for leading commodities, which are of great importance in the framing of national policies. Finally, there were meetings of the FAO Group on Grains and the Cocoa Study Group, the latter concerned with preparation of a draft commodity agreement on cocoa.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization began work in 1962 on problems which might arise with the introduction of supersonic airlines on the world's air routes during the next ten years. The Assembly's meeting in Rome adopted preliminary measures to ensure that, when and if faster-than-sound aircraft are developed and put into service, this would be done in a way that would not be detrimental either to the public or to international civil aviation.

At the same time, the Assembly gave impetus to the long-term ICAO programme aimed at helping to provide international civil aviation with adequate air-navigation facilities and services. These facilities—more than 50,000 in number—are specified by the eight ICAO regional plans. The

Assembly's actions were designed to encourage and assist the member states of ICAO in planning and developing their programmes to implement the facilities and in training the necessary technicians to operate them.

As a result of an amendment of the ICAO Convention, providing for an increase in the size of the Council from 21 to 27 members, the Assembly elected a new 27-member Council to serve for a three-year period. Canada, which had been a member of the Council since the inception of the organization, was again re-elected on the first ballot.

During the year, ICAO held a number of technical conferences and continued to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the Special Fund of the United Nations. Under agreements with the Special Fund, ICAO is the executing agent for civil aviation training centres in Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand and Tunisia and for an aeronautical research laboratory in India. ICAO also provides air-navigation facilities and a training centre in the Congo for the United Nations Congo Operation.

Membership in ICAO rose to 98 with the admission in 1962 of Chad, the Congo, Gabon, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika and Upper Volta.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The twelfth of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and the only one to deal exclusively with maritime matters, the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), came into existence formally in January 1959, with headquarters in London. Its work programme covers a wide field of maritime matters of a technical nature.

The most important meeting sponsored by IMCO during 1962 was the International Conference on Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, held in London from March 26 to April 13. Fifty-six governments attended the gathering. In addition there were representatives from the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and observers from certain inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The objects of the Conference were: To review the present situation with regard to pollution of the sea by oil and the working of the 1954 Convention on the subject; to discuss proposals made by governments for amendment of the Convention; to study the practicability of achieving complete avoidance of the discharge of oils into the sea and, in the light of all these considerations, to improve on the work already embodied in the existing Convention.

The Conference prepared the texts of proposed amendments to the 1954 Convention. Following their adoption by a Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention, the London gathering urged all governments present and invited but not parties to the 1954 Convention to accede

to it or to the amended Convention. Fifteen resolutions were also approved on the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil.

Two sessions of the Council of IMCO, of which Canada is a member as a nation with a large interest in international seaborne trade, were held during the course of the year, the sixth in February and the seventh in October. Both meetings were devoted primarily to the question of the appointment of a successor to Secretary-General Ove Nielsen of Denmark, who died in office on November 20, 1961. The Council decided to recommend to the Assembly the appointment of Mr. Jean Roullier of France. In the meantime, Mr. W. Graham, Deputy Secretary-General and Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, was asked to hold office as Acting Secretary-General of the Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

At the invitation of the General Assembly of the United Nations [Resolution 1721 (XVI) of December 20, 1961], the World Meteorological Organization presented, in 1962, its first report on the advancement of atmospheric sciences in the light of developments in outer-space research. The report, which examines progress in meteorological satellite and rocket observations and also contains detailed suggestions for further research, proposes the establishment of a World Weather Watch based on operational meteorological satellites and a system of world space and regional centres. This plan met with the approval of the General Assembly at its seventeenth regular session and will be developed in 1963 and subsequent years. In compliance with Resolution 1629 (XVI) of the General Assembly, WMO also presented a report on the possibility of establishing a world-wide monitoring and reporting scheme on levels of atmospheric radioactivity. The General Assembly considered the report at its seventeenth regular session and invited WMO to implement the plan at the earliest possible date after consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Special Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Elsewhere, WMO has been charged with the establishment, in Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Thailand, of five hydrological and meteorological observing and reporting networks authorized by the Special Fund as a basic step towards water-power development in these countries. WMO experts also collaborated in the Lower Mekong River project and the survey conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America for the assessment of the water resources of that continent.

Other assistance afforded by WMO to developing countries during 1962 included the preparation and detailed examination of a plan for the development of professional meteorological training in African institutions of higher learning, meteorological information and advice to Jordan in connection

with the construction of dam reservoirs for irrigation projects, afforestation, land reclamation and aviation, and advice to Paraguay in the field of agrometeorology to assist that country to combat the effects of frost on coffee crops.

Membership in WMO increased to 118 in 1962 with the admission of Burundi, Colombia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Kuwait. The Organization now comprises 103 states and 15 dependent territories.

Canada acted as host to two important WMO meetings during the year. The Working Group on Codes of the Commission of Synoptic Meteorology met in Toronto from January 9 to 19, with representatives from all WMO regions in attendance. The third session of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology was held in Toronto from July 9 to 29 and was attended by delegates from 32 countries.

International Telecommunication Union

The purposes of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) are: To maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; to promote development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to increasing their usefulness to the public; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

During the year 1962, the membership of the Union increased from 111 to 117, while the number of associate members declined to three. Canada participated in the seventeenth session of the Administrative Council of the ITU, which dealt with the day-to-day management of the ITU during 1962, including approval of the budget, and which prepared the first report of the ITU in response to United Nations Resolution 1721 (XVII) on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Rapid scientific developments in space radio and the growth of public interest in space gave new impetus in 1962 to the work of the International Telecommunication Union. Preparatory work began on plans for an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of the ITU to allocate radio frequencies for space telecommunications based on the recommendations of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).

The CCIR is responsible for advising ITU on technical and operating questions relating to radio communications. To this end, the various study groups of the CCIR held interim meetings in preparation for the tenth plenary Assembly, to be convened in Geneva early in 1963. Special mention should be made of the work of Study Group IV on Space Communications and Radio Astronomy. This Study Group, which was formed in 1959, met for the first time in Washington in March 1962 and initiated work on the technical problems associated with providing for the regulation of space telecommunications.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is responsible for recommendations to the ITU on technical operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony. The CCITT is studying the entirely new problem of semi-automatic operation made possible by the extensive development of submerged repeater telephone cables.

There has been an all-round increase in the technical co-operation activities of the Union during the year 1962 and there is every indication that this will continue to be so during the year to come. As the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1962 was the second half of that for the biennium 1961-62 approved by the General Assembly in 1960, there was a significant increase in the number of applications for assistance under the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. The number of Special Fund projects approved rose to seven, while field operations have been commenced on six of them. A second telecommunications seminar was held in Paris, intended specially for the newly independent French-speaking countries of Africa, as a means of providing technical assistance in kind. Applications for assistance under the Funds-in-Trust scheme have also shown an increase.

Universal Postal Union

At the fourteenth Universal Postal Congress, held in Ottawa in 1957, Canada was elected to the Executive and Liaison Committee at UPU. Consisting of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis, the Committee meets annually to ensure continuity of the Union's work between Congresses, maintains relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercises control over the International Bureau (UPU's Secretariat) and makes recommendations to the Congress. The Deputy Postmaster General of Canada is at present First Vice-President of the Committee.

At its September meeting, the Committee continued the study of the various questions referred to it by the Congress in Ottawa, in particular the regulations governing the transmission of airmail, the revision of the rate structure for the various classes of mail with a view to possible simplification, and the question of changes in the scale of transit charges payable to the intermediate countries for the handling and transportation of mail despatches passing through their territories.

The sub-committee on airmail and the sub-committee on salaries and working conditions of the personnel of the International Bureau also met in the course of the year. Canada attended both these meetings, the former in March and the latter in September.

With the admission of Sierra Leone, Togo and Liechtenstein, membership in the UPU rose from 114 to 117 in 1962. Canada has been a member of the Union since 1878.

International Monetary Fund

During 1962 membership in the Fund rose to 82 with the admission of seven new African members. The Fund provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them deal with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties and seeks to bring about a more balanced international-payment situation and to eliminate exchange restrictions. The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas, which are paid in gold and members' currencies. In conformity with the Fund's regulations, Canada paid its quota of \$550 million (U.S.) as follows: 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest-bearing notes. At the end of the year, the Fund held \$15.3 billion (U.S.) in gold and members' currencies, of which approximately \$3 billion (U.S.) was in gold.

The 1962 financial operations of the Fund were highlighted by a record total of repayments in an amount which was more than twice as large as the total of new drawings. Eighteen members of the Fund drew the equivalent of \$584 million (U.S.) during 1962, while 23 members made repayments equivalent to \$1,316 million (U.S.)—including the equivalent of \$862 million (U.S.) by Britain, which had the effect of fully restoring that country's position in the Fund, following its massive \$1.5 billion drawing in August 1961. This reduced the total amount of outstanding drawings from \$2.5 billion (U.S.) at the end of 1961 to \$1.6 billion (U.S.) on December 31, 1962, and represented the largest reduction in outstanding drawings to be made in any calendar year of the Fund's activity so far. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations in 1947 have been equivalent to \$6.7 billion (U.S.).

The Government of Canada made the largest drawing on the Fund during 1962. It amounted to the equivalent of \$300 million (U.S.) and was made up as follows: \$100 million in pounds sterling, \$80 million in deutschemarks, \$80 million in French francs, \$20 million in Belgian francs and \$20 million in Netherlands guilders. Canada's drawing was supplemented by additional short-term financial assistance obtained through arrangements with the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England. On May 2, 1962, the Fund concurred in the proposal of the Canadian Government to change the par value of the Canadian dollar to Can. \$1.08103 per U.S. dollar; the previous par value, which Canada had established on September 19, 1949, was Can \$1.00 per U.S. dollar, but, since September 30, 1950, the Canadian dollar had been allowed to fluctuate.

During the year the Fund also concluded a \$1-billion stand-by arrangement with Britain, the largest ever agreed to by the Fund. Stand-by arrangements were introduced in 1952 as a means of giving members advance assurance of access to a stated amount of Fund resources over a period not more than 12 months. At the end of 1962, the Fund had entered into stand-by arrangements totalling \$5.5 billion (U.S.). Undrawn balances of Fund stand-by arrangements on December 31, 1962, amounted to \$1.6 billion (U.S.).

The Fund's General Arrangements 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 adherence has been announced by the Governments of Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States, as well as the Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany) and the Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden). Their commitments amount to \$5.8 billion. The Canadian Government has undertaken to request Parliament to agree to a Canadian commitment of the equivalent of \$200 million (U.S.).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

In addition to providing a wide variety of technical assistance, the 81-member Bank makes loans in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance the foreign-exchange costs of productive investments in member countries.

The Bank obtains its funds for lending operations from the capital subscriptions of its members, the sale in the various capital markets of the world of its own bonds and notes and of portions of its loan portfolio and its net earnings.

The Bank's authorized capital is \$21.0 billion (U.S.), of which \$20.7 billion had been subscribed by December 31, 1962. Of each subscription, 1 per cent is payable in the form of gold or U.S. dollars and is fully usable by the Bank in any of its operations and 9 per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only, with the consent of the country concerned. The remaining 90 per cent of each subscription is not available for lending and is subject to call should the Bank ever need additional funds to pay off its outstanding funded debt. The uncalled subscription is in the nature of a guarantee against which the Bank is able to borrow funds. Of Canada's total subscription of \$750 million (U.S.), \$7.5 million has been paid in gold and U.S. dollars and the equivalent of \$67.5 million (U.S.) has been paid in Canadian dollars. Canada has given the Bank permission to use this amount freely in its operations.

The Bank obtained \$144 million (U.S.) in 1962 through the sale of its own bonds and notes. The Bank's outstanding funded debt was \$2,538 million (U.S.) at the end of December 1962. Sales to investors of portions of the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$307 million (U.S.) over the year, of which \$24 million (U.S.), was to private Canadian interests. Loan repayments in 1962 were \$240 million (U.S.). Net income for the Bank during the year ending December 31, 1962, amounted to \$76 million (U.S.), a new peak. Loan commissions totalled \$30 million (U.S.). All net income

and commissions are credited to reserves which aggregated \$755 million (U.S.) by the year's end.

During 1962, the Bank made 22 loans in 19 countries totalling \$646 million (U.S.), compared with \$717 million (U.S.) in 1961 and \$602 million (U.S.) in 1960. The Western Hemisphere, with loans of \$328 million (U.S.), received the largest amount of any region during the year. Most of the financing in Asia, the Middle East and Africa shifted from the Bank to IDA. The year 1962 also witnessed a change in the direction of Bank lending by purpose. Bank lending for electric-power development increased from \$168 million (U.S.) in 1961 to \$485 million in 1962 due to three unusually large loans in Mexico, Australia and Argentina. Loans for the development of transportation declined sharply. From its inception to December 31, 1962, the Bank has made 333 loans in 61 countries aggregating \$6.7 billion (U.S.), of which \$5.1 billion (U.S.) has been disbursed.

In the technical assistance field the new Development Advisory Service recruited 20 senior financial advisers and economists. Members of the Service were sent to Chile, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Thailand to furnish economic and financial advice to the governments concerned. The Bank broadened its programme of project feasibility and sector studies, which are designed to assist and speed the preparation and financing of development projects in member countries. The Bank also sent a number of special missions to various member countries including Uganda, Spain, Colombia and the Philippines. The Economic Development Institute began its eighth regular course in October. The general training course for junior officials from member countries was continued. The 400-item libraries in English on economic development which had been prepared by the Institute were distributed to central banks, finance ministries and planning agencies in member countries. Preparation of a similar library in French was completed and preparation of a Spanish library is under way. During 1962 the Bank once again sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to India and Pakistan.

International Development Association

An affiliate of the Bank since 1960, the 71-member IDA serves to promote economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do the conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. By the end of 1962 membership had grown to 71 countries, with 25 applications pending.

IDA derived its initial financial resources from the subscriptions of its member countries. The Articles of Agreement provided for initial subscriptions which would have aggregated \$1 billion, payable over five years, if all

members of the Bank had become members of IDA at the time the Association was established. For purposes of subscriptions, IDA members are divided into two groups. One group (Part I members), consisting of the more highly industrialized countries, pay their subscriptions entirely in convertible form. The other group (Part II members), consisting of the less-developed nations, pay 10 per cent of their subscriptions in convertible currencies, the remaining 90 per cent being paid in national currencies which IDA may use only with the consent of the members concerned. Only Part II members are eligible to receive credit from the Association. By December 31, 1962, a total of \$947.4 million (U.S.) had been subscribed by members, of which \$763.2 million (U.S.) was to be paid in convertible form. Of this latter amount, the equivalent of \$472.2 million (U.S.) had been paid to IDA. The remainder will be paid in 1963 and 1964. In addition, the Association will receive special supplementary contributions from Sweden equivalent to \$10.1 million (U.S.) in convertible form. Canada's subscription is \$37.8 million (U.S.).

During 1962, IDA extended 15 development credits totalling \$187 million (U.S.) in nine countries. Most of the year's credits went to countries in Asia and the Middle East, which together accounted for \$162.5 million (U.S.). Latin American countries received credits totalling \$11.4 million (U.S.). Two African countries borrowed \$7.8 million (U.S.), and Turkey received a credit of \$5 million (U.S.). All of the credits were for a term of 50 years and free of interest. Repayment is to start after a ten-year period of grace. Thereafter, repayment is to be at the rate of 1 per cent *per annum* for the first ten years, and three per cent *per annum* for the final 30 years. A service charge of 0.75 per cent *per annum*, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding, is charged to meet administrative costs.

By the end of 1962, IDA had signed credit agreements amounting to the equivalent of \$367 million (U.S.). In view of the mounting requirements for IDA type credits, the management of IDA estimates most of IDA's initial resources payable in convertible currencies will have been committed by mid-1963. The Board of Governors, therefore, requested the Executive Directors to prepare a report on the prospective financial requirements of IDA over the coming years with a view to replenishing these resources through additional subscriptions by member countries.

International Finance Corporation

The IFC, established in 1956 as a second affiliate of the Bank, is an investment institution designed to supplement that agency's activities by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less-developed of its 72-member countries. The Corporation works in association with private investors, where sufficient private capital is not

available on reasonable terms, and seeks to create investment opportunities by bringing together domestic and foreign investors and experienced management.

IFC's investment resources consist of paid-up subscriptions of members in gold and U.S. dollars. The Corporation began operations in July 1956 with an authorized capital of \$100 million (U.S.). Of that total, \$98.1 million (U.S.) had, by December 31, 1962, been subscribed by governments of the 72-member countries, including \$3.6 million (U.S.) by Canada.

During the year, the Corporation began to exercise its newly acquired authority to invest in shares of industrial enterprises. In addition to buying shares, it engaged in underwriting the offerings of shares to other investors. It thereby enlarged significantly the role it could play in promoting private investment in the less-developed countries. A second important development during the year was the creation of a Development Bank Services Department in IFC, which will take the lead in considering all proposals for financial and technical assistance to industrial development banks.

In 1962, IFC made 11 new investment commitments totalling \$14.9 million (U.S.) and stand-by and underwriting commitments of \$8.1 million (U.S.) for projects located in ten member countries. As at December 31, 1962, the Corporation had authorized or completed 56 investments in 23 countries aggregating \$72.4 million (U.S.). Cumulative net income to the end of 1962 amounted to \$14.7 million (U.S.).

International Atomic Energy Agency

Improved prospects for competitive nuclear power within the near future and the consequent increased emphasis on the manifold problems raised by this development had a marked influence on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) during 1962. At the same time, the Agency continued to promote the use of radioisotopes in medicine, biology, agriculture and industry, to spread scientific information and technical skills through fellowships, training courses, conferences and publications, to give technical assistance to member states and to deal with the legal aspects of nuclear hazards.

Agency experts evaluated the safety of reactors in Thailand and the Philippines and a reactor site in East Pakistan. Several of the Agency's scientific meetings were concerned with reactor-safety problems. The IAEA also carried out the first inspections under its safeguards procedures, designed to prevent the use for military purposes of nuclear material supplied by IAEA, at the joint IAEA-Norwegian research project on reactor physics using the zero-power reactor facility NORA, near Oslo, and at the Finnish research reactor. Under an agreement with the United States Government, intended to assist the Agency in developing and testing its safeguards system, inspection also took place at four reactors in the United States.

A considerable amount of research was carried out by the Agency at its own laboratories. Samples of food, water, air, soil and other substances submitted by member governments were analyzed as to their possible radioactive contamination. In addition, strong emphasis was placed on agricultural research, particularly with a view to improving rice crops, the staple food of many developing regions. An important service, which grew rapidly in 1962, was the distribution of calibrated samples of radioisotopes to research institutes in member states.

Other developments were: (a) Budget estimates for the financial year 1962 amounted to \$8,316,000, of which \$2 million was to come from voluntary contributions. (b) Total resources made available for technical assistance in 1962 amounted to approximately \$2,810,000. Approximately \$1,172,000 of this amount was made available from the Agency's own resources, \$850,000 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the equivalent of \$780,000 (estimated value) in kind, by the provision of fellowships, gifts of equipment and other activities.

Liberia and Saudi Arabia joined IAEA in 1962, bringing its membership to 79 states.

In addition to noting the Agency's report, the General Assembly, at the seventeenth session, adopted unanimously a resolution [1770 (XVII)] requesting the United Nations, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (on which Canada is represented) and in cooperation with IAEA, to prepare for a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. It is expected that this Conference, which will be smaller and less costly than its predecessors in 1955 and 1958, will be held in Geneva late in 1969.

United Nations Children's Fund

The UNICEF Executive Board, of which Canada is a member, meets twice a year, in June and December. At both meetings programmes are approved for the following six months. In addition, at its meeting in June, the Executive Board discusses policy questions in detail. In 1962, the Board met at United Nations headquarters in New York from June 4 to 12 and on December 20.

In June, the Board discussed two closely-related questions—planning for children in the context of broader national-development plans, and the place programmes for children might occupy in the United Nations Development Decade. The Board approved more than \$16.5 million in long-term assistance in the fields of health, disease control, nutrition and welfare. One hundred and twenty-four projects were approved which will be carried out in 64 countries. Of these, 21 are in Africa, 37 in Asia, 21 in the Eastern Mediterranean region, 41 in the Americas and one in Europe. Three of these are inter-regional. In the field of education, projects in the Congo (Leopoldville),

Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon and Thailand are concentrated on the training of primary-school teachers. In all the projects curriculum reform is being emphasized.

At its final meeting, the Board adopted a resolution which urged United Nations members to "give due importance to programmes for children and youth in allocating available resources" for activities of the Decade.

At its meeting in December, the UNICEF Executive Board voted the largest amount of aid ever voted by UNICEF at a single session. The aid totalled \$25.4 million covering 144 projects in 70 countries. The total UNICEF aid voted in 1962 was more than \$44 million. Canada contributed \$800,000. A breakdown of the allocation shows that about \$4 million was allotted for countries in Africa, \$10.5 million for Asia, \$2.2 million for the Eastern Mediterranean and \$5.5 million for Latin America. Allocations to Europe total nearly \$600,000 and a total of \$2.3 million went to inter-regional projects.

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly at its seventeenth session set its seal of approval on the decisions of the Executive Board [Resolution 1773(XVII)].

VII

SECOND (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

The Second Committee of the General Assembly is the apex of the institutional structure through which the members of the United Nations reflect their joint interest in a wide variety of questions relating to trade and economic development. Each year the Committee considers reports on the work of the Economic and Social Council and the various bodies and agencies related to it. At the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, the emphasis in the Second Committee was on trade questions, in particular the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Committee also spent a good deal of time on the subjects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The General Assembly adopted 21 resolutions which had been submitted to it by the Second Committee.

The General Assembly had adopted at its sixteenth session a resolution proclaiming the decade of the 1960s as the United Nations Development Decade. Most delegates in their general statements in the Second Committee attributed particular importance to the objectives of the Decade, and expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's report on the Decade entitled "Proposals for Action". The major economic objective of the Decade is to create conditions in which, by 1970, the national incomes of the developing countries will not only be increasing by 5 per cent yearly, but will continue to expand at this rate thereafter.

A second document to which a good deal of attention was paid by Second Committee delegations in their general statements, particularly those representing developing countries, was the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries. This declaration, which was adopted by the Conference on Problems of Economic Development, held in Cairo in July 1962, was the subject of Resolution 1820 (XVII), adopted by the General Assembly with only two abstentions, in which member states, the ECOSOC and other bodies were requested to consider the principles therein when dealing with problems of economic and social development.

Trade

The most significant development in the United Nations during the year in the trade field was the decision to convene a United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development. Difficulties over the date of the Conference were resolved before the Assembly voted on Resolution 1785 (XVII), submitted by the Second Committee, through the acceptance of an amendment introduced by Canada and Peru. This called for the convening of the Conference as soon as possible after the ECOSOC session in July 1963 and, in any event, not later than early in 1964. This Conference is expected to concentrate on methods of improving the trading position of developing countries, including the expansion of markets for primary commodities and semi-manufactured goods, possibilities for stabilizing commodity prices at equitable levels and problems relating to tariffs and other trade barriers. In addition, the Conference will examine the adequacy of existing international institutions in the trade field. A 30-member Preparatory Committee, on which Canada is represented, is already at work making plans for this important Conference (*see* Appendix V(5)).

Canada supported two resolutions bearing specifically on commodity prices, which were adopted at the seventeenth session. The first resolution [1822 (XVII)] expressed the hope that all coffee-trading members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies would find a way to participate in the International Coffee Agreement negotiated at the 1962 United Nations Coffee Conference. This Agreement is designed to achieve stability in world coffee prices and to increase world consumption of coffee. Canada was the second country to ratify it. The second of these resolutions [1829 (XVII)] urged the Commission on International Commodity Trade to complete studies on compensatory financing to stabilize the export receipts of less-developed countries dependent on exports of primary commodities.

Economic Development

The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions submitted by the Second Committee aimed at strengthening and facilitating the activities of the United Nations in the economic field.

The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution [1821 (XVII)] recommending that the ECOSOC and the Committee for Industrial Development, in studying the relation between accelerated industrialization and international trade, should take account of the developing countries' urgent needs for steadily increasing income for exports and for capital-goods imports on favourable terms. One resolution [1823 (XVII)], adopted unanimously, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the Regional Economic Commissions. Another [1826 (XVII)] endorsed an appeal directed by the Economic and Social Council to the developed countries to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General,

the possibility of undertaking measures to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund and of ensuring its employment in the field of capital development. Although no member states voted against this resolution, the leading donor countries, including Canada, abstained.

Of particular interest to Canada was the adoption by the Assembly of Resolution 1825 (XVII), initiated by Canada, on the UN/FAO World Food Programme. As a result of important Canadian initiatives at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Assembly, the World Food Programme has been established and is to begin operations on January 1, 1963. This year's resolution calls upon all countries which have not yet done so to contribute to the Programme in order that it may fulfill its objectives, which are to meet emergency food needs and to stimulate development in less-developed countries by drawing on the abundance of the major food-producing countries.

The pressing need for more skilled manpower in the developing countries was recognized by the Assembly in several resolutions. One [1824 (XVII)] urged United Nations organs to increase their efforts to promote training of national technical personnel for industry, and also urged member states to develop educational systems to meet their needs at the national level. It was unanimously approved. Another resolution [1832 (XVII)], also approved unanimously, called on government and non-government sources to increase their assistance to African governments in the field of education. A third resolution [1827 (XVII)], co-sponsored by Canada, requested the Secretary-General to report on the feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute to train personnel from developing countries for international and national civil-service posts. In regard to the newly-independent countries of Rwanda and Burundi, the Secretary-General was authorized, with the support of Canada, to continue a special programme of technical and economic assistance. Eleven countries abstained on this decision [1836 (XVII)]. A resolution requesting that in future the question of assistance to Libya need not be the subject of a special agenda item, and that it be considered in the context of general United Nations programmes of assistance, was adopted unanimously [1834 (XVII)].

The Assembly gave unanimous approval to the customary resolution [1835 (XVII)] confirming the allocations of funds made by the Technical Assistance Committee to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. With only ten abstentions, the Assembly also adopted an appeal [Resolution 1833 (XII)] to member states to review their contributions to the Expanded Programme and to the United Nations Special Fund, so that the combined total available to these two important aid programmes could reach the established target of \$150 million annually. The amount pledged for 1963 totalled approximately \$120 million.

Regarding the demographic aspects of economic development, the General Assembly, with 27 countries abstaining, approved Resolution 1838 (XVII) recommending that the Economic and Social Council intensify studies and research on the inter-relations of population growth and economic and social development, and endorsing the Population Commission's view that the United Nations should encourage and assist governments to study the demographic aspects of development problems. Canada voted in favour of the resolution. Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly rejected a phrase contained in the resolution approved by the Second Committee, which called for the provision of United Nations technical assistance to countries requesting it for national projects and programmes on population problems.

The relation of land reform and the conservation of natural resources to economic development was recognized in two resolutions that were approved unanimously. The first [1828 (XVII)] recommended that member states co-operate with the Secretary-General, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other United Nations Specialized Agencies in collecting data for the fourth United Nations report on land reform. The second [1831 (XVII)] drew the attention of member states to the need for action to preserve, restore, enrich, and make rational use of their natural resources and increasing productivity.

The danger of inflation in countries in the process of economic development was stressed in a resolution, adopted unanimously, which requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the relation between economic development and inflation [1830 (XVII)].

Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament

An issue to which the Committee attached great importance was that of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. A United Nations Consultative Group had prepared a report on this subject, which recognized that all problems of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures. The Committee and later the General Assembly unanimously adopted a declaration [Resolution 1837 (XVII)], sponsored jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States, which endorsed this conclusion. It also endorsed the Economic and Social Council's request that member states conduct any studies that might be required for developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of developing countries. Finally, it asked the developing countries to prepare soundly-conceived projects and well-integrated development plans of national and regional character, the implementation of which might be accelerated through use of the resources released by disarmament.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

This was another item which excited considerable interest and debate in the Second Committee and at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly. A United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty had, over the preceding two years, reached agreement on a draft resolution enunciating principles governing sovereignty over natural resources. In the Committee (and the Assembly) several countries submitted amendments to this draft resolution. As finally amended and approved by an overwhelming majority, the resolution [1803 (XVII)] reflected an attempt to maintain a proper balance between the rights of states over their own natural resources and the rights of foreign investors to appropriate compensation in the case of nationalization or expropriation. An important principle in this resolution was that nationalization or expropriation should be in the national interest and that appropriate compensation should be paid in accordance with the rules in force in the state taking such measures and in accordance with international law.

VIII

THIRD (SOCIAL) COMMITTEE

Agenda items which raise questions of a predominantly social, cultural or human rights character are, as a rule, assigned for preliminary consideration to the Third Committee. As a result, the Committee plays a central role in the elaboration of international instruments in this area for adoption by the General Assembly and subsequent ratification by member states. In addition, it receives reports from and makes recommendations to ECOSOC, the Specialized Agencies and other subsidiary bodies engaged in social and related activities.

Marriage Convention

At its seventeenth session the Assembly completed the drafting of a "Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriage". It was opened for ratification on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1962. The enabling resolution [1763 (XVII)] was approved by 92 in favour to none against, with 7 abstentions (including Canada). Since the text included subjects appearing to fall within the legislative competence of the provinces, Canada abstained pending full consultation with provincial governments. By the same resolution, a companion draft recommendation was referred back to the Commission on the Status of Women for further study.

Slavery Convention

Resolution 1841 (XVII), adopted unanimously, called on member states to become parties to the 1926 Convention and the 1956 Supplementary Convention of the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. All member states are also urged to co-operate fully in carrying out the terms of these international instruments. Canada, already a party to the 1926 Convention, became the forty-third country to ratify the 1956 Supplementary Convention when, on January 10, 1963, its Permanent Representative to the United Nations deposited the necessary instrument of ratification with the United Nations Secretariat in New York.

International Control of Narcotics

Resolution 1774 (XVII), approved in the Assembly by 92 in favour to 1 against, with 4 abstentions, invited governments concerned to take the necessary steps for the ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention on

Narcotic Drugs of 1961. Canada strongly supported this resolution, since it had played an active part in the drafting of the Convention, which it was the first to sign (March 30, 1961) and the first to ratify (October 11, 1961).

International Covenants on Human Rights

These instruments have been on the agenda of the Third Committee since 1954. At the seventeenth session Articles 3 and 5 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 5 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were adopted unanimously. Article 2 of the latter Covenant carried by a vote of 51 in favour to 4 against, with 33 abstentions (including Canada), the relevant resolution being numbered 1843 (XVII). Two new articles for inclusion in the Covenants have been suggested—one on the rights of the child and the other on the right of asylum. The first has been referred to the Commission on Human Rights for study, while the second will be considered at the next session of the Assembly.

Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

Discussions of this text were protracted and, as a result, only the preamble and the first article could be adopted [Resolution 1839 (XVII)]. Canada voted in favour of both. Consideration of the other articles will be continued at the next session of the Assembly.

Convention on Freedom of Information

For lack of time, a draft Declaration and draft Convention on the subject could not be considered and their study was remitted to the eighteenth session of the Assembly.

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Reports and suggestions from ECOSOC and subsidiary bodies were examined as usual and guidelines for future activities in a number of fields were established as follows:

Resolution 1772 (XVII), approved by the Assembly by 81 in favour to none against, with 11 abstentions, requested ECOSOC to consider enlarging the membership of the Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning from 18 to 21.

Resolution 1773 (XVII), co-sponsored by Canada and adopted unanimously, recommended that member states (a) take account of the needs of children and youth in planning and administration, (b) give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth and (c) take full advantage of the services which UNICEF can offer.

Resolution 1775 (XVII), adopted unanimously, requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special committee to prepare plans for

commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session. Canada co-sponsored this resolution and was later appointed a member of the special committee.

Resolution 1776 (XVII), adopted unanimously, envisaged that the Commission on Human Rights would study and encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental human freedoms and would report to the General Assembly at its next session.

Resolution 1777 (XVII), adopted unanimously, called for co-ordinated efforts by the United Nations, its member states, its Specialized Agencies and other appropriate non-governmental organizations to initiate and implement a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women in developing countries.

Resolution 1778 (XVII), adopted unanimously, concerned the development of national information media in the developing countries and recommended that this problem be dealt with during the United Nations Development Decade.

Resolution 1782 (XVII), adopted by 80 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with 21 abstentions, provides for expansion of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. In voting for this resolution, a number of delegations, including that of Canada, expressed the hope that the increase could be managed without unduly increasing the budget total.

Aid to Refugees

The task of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) consists in providing international protection for the refugees within its mandate. It also uses its good offices to help refugees not under its mandate and seeks permanent solutions to all refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, assimilation within national communities and resettlement.

The Office is financed through voluntary contributions from member states and non-governmental agencies, totalling some \$6,800,000 (U.S.) in 1962, and receives guidance from an Executive Committee composed of representatives from 25 member states, including Canada.

During 1962, the Office went through an important phase of its development by virtually completing its work on behalf of the Algerian refugees, assuming new tasks in Africa and witnessing the prospect of an early liquidation of the residual problem of "old" European refugees. At the seventeenth session, the work and achievements of the Office were lauded by most members of the Assembly and a Canadian initiative in the Third Committee re-

sulted in the renewal of the mandate of the Office for a further period of five years beyond 1963. The terms of reference of the Office were left unchanged by Resolution 1783 (XVII).

Resolution 1784 (XVII), approved by 58 votes in favour (including Canada) to 22 against, with 26 abstentions, reaffirmed the concern of the Assembly over the situation of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, appealed to the interested parties to increase their contributions and to continue to give all possible aid to these refugees, and requested the UNHCR to continue to provide assistance by means of his good offices.

Earthquake in Iran

On September 2, 1962, a severe earthquake had devastated the north-west region of Iran. Emergency relief and assistance to the victims were provided immediately by the United Nations Specialized Agencies, by a number of governments, including Canada, and by non-governmental agencies. In order to ensure that all emergency requirements would be taken care of and that the effects of future disasters of the same type could be reduced to a minimum, the General Assembly adopted unanimously Resolution 1753 (XVII).

Racial Prejudice and Religious Intolerance

On this subject, three resolutions were adopted unanimously. The first [1779 (XVII)], which follows the lines of a draft recommended by ECOSOC at its thirty-fourth session, invites member governments, the United Nations family and non-governmental organizations to continue to do all they can to eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, calls on governments to rescind discriminatory laws, invites governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them towards the eradication of these prejudices and intolerance, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the eighteenth session on compliance with the resolution. The second [1780 (XVII)] calls for the drafting by the Commission on Human Rights of a Declaration and a Convention on the Elimination of Racial Prejudice. The third [1781 (XVII)] calls for the drafting by the same Commission of similar instruments on the elimination of religious prejudice.

Youth and Ideals of Peace

For lack of time, consideration of an item on the promotion among youth of ideals of peace and mutual respect and understanding between peoples, which had been proposed by Roumania, was held over to the eighteenth session of the Assembly.

IX

THE FOURTH (TRUSTEESHIP) COMMITTEE AND COLONIALISM

The United Nations has certain responsibilities for dependent territories, which are set out in Chapter XI of the Charter, concerning non-self-governing territories, and in Chapters XII and XIII, concerning trusteeship territories. In addition, the United Nations has inherited responsibilities from the League of Nations for the mandated territory of South West Africa. The purpose of the United Nations has been to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories and to assist them in the development of self-government.

Countries administering non-self-governing territories have been requested under Article 73(e) to make reports to the Secretary-General on economic, social and educational conditions in these territories, and recently some administering powers have provided information about political developments. Until recent sessions, the administering powers were able to prevent the adoption by the Assembly of any measures concerning dependent territories which implied interference in their administration. However, with the great increase in membership and the desire of newly-independent countries to hasten the independence of the remaining non-self-governing territories, detailed recommendations to administering powers, despite the latter's objections, are often included in resolutions concerning particular dependent territories and are passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Most colonial questions are dealt with by the Fourth Committee. The Committee hears reports of various sub-committees on individual territories, set up at previous sessions, as well as those of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the Trusteeship Council, and also hears petitioners. At the same time, the general question of the ending of colonialism, including the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, has been reserved for direct consideration in plenary sessions. The question of *apartheid* in South Africa has usually been considered in the Special Political Committee.

The main colonial questions considered by the Fourth Committee during the seventeenth session were those concerning Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Portuguese territories in Africa.

Southern Rhodesia

The question of Southern Rhodesia received more attention at the United Nations during 1962 than any other single colonial issue. During the first half of the year the political situation in the territory was considered at length by the first resumed session of the sixteenth Assembly, by the Special Committee of Seventeen and again by the second resumed session. It was expected to be a major item on the agenda of the seventeenth session.

Immediately after the opening of the seventeenth General Assembly in September 1963, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, banned the African nationalist party, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), and arrested its leader, Joshua Nkomo, holding the party responsible for the great increase in incidents of terrorism and arson in Southern Rhodesia. The Fourth Committee, therefore, took Southern Rhodesia as its first item of business and on October 8 passed a resolution urging Britain to take steps to secure the release of Nkomo and other arrested leaders and the lifting of the ban on ZAPU. The resolution [1755 (XVII)] was adopted by the Assembly on October 12, 1962, by 84 votes in favour to 2 against, with 11 abstentions (including Canada). Britain did not participate in the vote.

During the rest of October, the Fourth Committee discussed Southern Rhodesia at great length, hearing numerous petitioners and a statement from Sir Edgar Whitehead, who claimed that his party favoured the abolishing of racial discrimination and the gradual granting of political rights to Africans. On October 31, a resolution [1760 (XVII)] was approved both in the Fourth Committee and by the Assembly by 81 in favour, to two against, with 19 abstentions (including Canada). This resolution noted with regret that the British Government had not fulfilled the requests made in earlier resolutions and requested it to suspend the constitutional conference and to grant full political rights to the whole population of Southern Rhodesia. The Secretary-General was also requested to lend his good offices to promoting conciliation among the various sections of the population.

In the elections held in Southern Rhodesia on December 14, 1962, the United Federal Party, led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, was defeated by the Rhodesian Front, a party led by Mr. Winston Field, which advocated more strongly the retention of white control.

South West Africa

The Fourth Committee, after considering the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa set up by the sixteenth session and the report of the Special Committee on Colonialism, passed a moderate resolution on South West Africa by an almost unanimous vote. The resolution [1805

(XVII)] reaffirmed the right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty, condemned South Africa's refusal to co-operate with the United Nations, transferred the functions of the Special Committee on South West Africa to the Special Committee on Colonialism and asked the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations technical-assistance resident representative in South West Africa and to establish "an effective United Nations presence" in South West Africa. The resolution also referred to anxieties that had been expressed concerning the sale of arms to South Africa and urged all member states to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the territory. It was approved by the Assembly by 98 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with one abstention.

Future United States action on South West Africa will be influenced by the progress of the case concerning South West Africa which has been brought against South Africa by Liberia and Ethiopia before the International Court of Justice, for which the Court, in its decision dated December 21, 1962, has accepted jurisdiction.

Portuguese Territories

Although most Western countries, including Canada, have in the past supported resolutions approving the principle of self-determination for Portugal's overseas territories, the general resolution on this subject put forward at the seventeenth session was so worded that it did not receive the wide support given to the South West African resolution. Nearly all delegations accepted the parts of the resolution which called for recognition of the right of self-determination for the peoples of Portuguese overseas territories, the transfer of power to representative political institutions, and the granting of independence thereafter. However, the text included preambular clauses which implied that Portugal's allies were supplying arms to Portugal which were being used to repress the native population and which stated that the situation in these territories constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. Canada and other countries abstained on these clauses and approved that part of the resolution which requested all states to refrain from supplying any military equipment to the Portuguese Government. The resolution as a whole [1807 (XVII)] was approved by the Assembly on December 14 by 82 votes in favour to seven against, with 13 abstentions (including Canada).

Angola

In addition to the Fourth Committee's debate on Portuguese territories, the General Assembly discussed Angola as a separate item. Angola had been considered earlier in 1962 when the first resumed session of the sixteenth Assembly passed a resolution which had confirmed the right of the Angolan

people to self-determination and independence. The Canadian Delegation took part in the debate and voted in favour of the resolution.

Reports on the situation in Angola were made to the seventeenth session both by the Special Committee on Angola and by the Special Committee of Seventeen. A strongly-worded resolution recommended by the latter was put forward by the African-Asian delegations. This resolution was extremely critical of Portuguese actions in Angola, reaffirmed the right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence, and called on the Portuguese Government to undertake extensive reforms which would lead to the transfer of power to the people of Angola. The Canadian Delegation could not accept its final clauses, which laid the basis for Portugal's expulsion from the United Nations and urged the Security Council to use sanctions against Portugal to force its compliance with United Nations resolutions. The resolution [1819 (XVII)] was adopted by the Assembly on December 18 by 57 in favour, to 14 against (including Canada), with 18 abstentions.

Colonialism

Consideration in plenary of the report of the Special Committee of Seventeen on the implementation of the Declaration on Colonialism resulted in the passing of a new resolution renewing the Committee's mandate and urging that immediate steps be taken so that all colonial territories and peoples might accede to independence without delay. The Special Committee was enlarged by the addition of seven new members, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, and was invited to submit to the eighteenth session a report containing suggestions and recommendations for the total application of the Colonial Declaration. Clauses which would have set a time limit for the full implementation of the Colonial Declaration failed to obtain a two-thirds majority and were deleted. The resolution [1810 (XVII)] was passed on December 17, 1962, by 101 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, with four abstentions.

In addition, four draft resolutions—on Zanzibar, Kenya, the high commission territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, and on Nyasaland—recommended by the Special Committee, were adopted by the General Assembly.

In the general debate on the report of the Committee of Seventeen, a number of delegates referred to the problem of Soviet imperialism. The Canadian statement made on November 23, 1962, drew attention to the spread of Soviet colonial domination since 1939 and urged that the focus of United Nations attention be brought to bear on conditions within the Soviet empire, more particularly on the denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

X

FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE

During the seventeenth session, 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 normal operations and reviewed the various financial reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. In addition, the Committee also considered reports on administrative and personnel questions.

Financing Peace-Keeping Operations

One of the most important questions before the Assembly at its seventeenth session was the item on the financial obligations of member states with regard to the financing of UNEF and ONUC based on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of July 20, 1962.¹ The question of whether UNEF and ONUC costs constituted expenses of the organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter has been a contentious issue since the inception of the two operations. In effect, the Court's advisory opinion means that member states have a legal obligation to pay their assessed share of UNEF and ONUC costs, just as member countries are obliged to pay their assessments to cover the normal administrative expenses of the organization. However, the Court clearly indicated that how the organization's expenses are to be shared among the members is a matter for the General Assembly to determine.

The major issues with regard to this item were related to appropriate Assembly action in response to the Court's opinion and how to proceed to find a generally acceptable method of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations in the future. Canada co-sponsored two draft resolutions on these questions. The first, a 20-power draft resolution, sought to have the Assembly "accept" the Court's opinion, whereas the second, an 11-power draft, provided for re-establishing the Working Group of 15 on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures to study the question of finding methods of financing, in the future, peace-keeping operations of the United

¹See "External Affairs", Vol. XIV No. 9, September 1962, Pp. 259-262; and "Canada and the United Nations," 1961, Pp. 94-97.

Nations involving heavy expenditures. Most of the countries which had refused to pay their assessed share of UNEF and ONUC costs (including the Soviet bloc, France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa and some Arab states) opposed the 20-power proposal and argued that the Assembly was not able to impose binding obligations on member states without the consent of the states concerned. Four Arab countries which held a similar view submitted an amendment to the 20-power draft which would have had the Assembly "take note" of the advisory opinion. With regard to the question of finding a more permanent method of financing peace-keeping operations, 19 Latin American countries wished the Working Group to be enlarged and to be given a considerable amount of guidance. These countries tabled a 19-power draft resolution which was in competition with the 11-power draft. As a result of extensive negotiations between the two groups of co-sponsors on this question, a generally satisfactory compromise text was agreed upon.

After a lengthy but restrained debate, the Assembly rejected the four-power Arab amendment by a vote of 28 to 61 (Canada), with 14 abstentions. It adopted the 20-power draft, accepting the opinion by a roll-call vote of 76 (Canada) to 17, with eight abstentions, as Part A of Resolution 1854 (XVII). The 30-power compromise text re-establishing and enlarging the Working Group of 21 members and giving it a certain amount of guidance was adopted as Part B of Resolution 1854 (XVII) by a roll-call vote of 78 (Canada) in favour, to 14 against, with four abstentions.

The Working Group of 21 is to meet early in 1963 and is required to submit its report before March 31, 1963. A special session of the General Assembly will be called prior to June 30 to consider the financial situation of the organization. It is to be hoped that the Working Group and the Assembly at its special session will be able to agree upon a generally acceptable method of financing large-scale United Nations peace-keeping operations in the future. Agreement on such a method would help to ensure the United Nations of the funds necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Administrative and Personnel Questions

Contrary to previous debates on personnel questions involving the geographical distribution of staff of the Secretariat and the proportion of fixed-term contracts held by Secretariat personnel, discussion at the seventeenth session was relatively subdued. This was due to a considerable extent to the Secretary-General's efforts to meet the recommendations of the Assembly at its sixteenth session. Thus, while the Soviet bloc again referred to its "troika" proposals, there was a distinct lack of support for them due, in part, to the improvements made by the Secretary-General in achieving a more equitable geographical distribution of staff and increasing the proportion

of fixed-term contracts to over 25 per cent. After considerable debate on the question, a compromise resolution [1852 (XVII)] was accepted by the Assembly by a vote of 76 (Canada) in favour, to 11 against, with two abstentions. It recognized that imbalances in geographic representation still remained to be fully corrected and recommended guidelines for the Secretary-General in seeking to effect improvements.

Provision of Funds

The Assembly, according to its normal practice, considered the Secretary-General's request for funds contained in the supplementary estimates for 1962 and the budget estimates for 1963. With regard to the supplementary estimates the Secretary-General requested additional funds totalling approximately \$2.7 million. In spite of the wishes of a number of members to control expenditures during the United Nations current financial difficulties, the Assembly unanimously approved additional expenses for 1962 of about \$3.7 million by Resolution 1860 (XVII). The major budget items which led to substantial increases in 1962 expenditures were the additional costs of special conferences and meetings, special missions, general expenses and emergency assistance to Rwanda and Burundi. As a result of Assembly acceptance of additional expenses, the revised gross budget for 1962 amounted to \$85,818,220 with income of \$14,426,200. Canada voted in favour of Resolution 1860 (XVII), but, with 36 other countries, abstained in Committee on the vote providing \$800,000 in financial assistance to Rwanda and Burundi.

The budget estimates for 1963 originally submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to a gross budget of \$86,649,500 with income of \$14,823,800. As in the debate on the supplementary estimates for 1962, a majority of members, including Canada, expressed a growing concern over the increased expenditures forecast for 1963. The Assembly, however, ultimately adopted Resolution 1861 (XVII), which only the Soviet bloc opposed and which approved a gross budget of \$92,911,050 with income of \$15,247,500 (an increase of over \$7.2 million above the amount originally requested).¹ Major elements in this increase were decisions of the Assembly and its organs to hold an increased number of meetings and conferences in 1963, the inclusion in the budget of the interest and amortization charges for the United Nations bond issue, totalling \$4.65 million, and the enlargement of the Secretariat staff.

The Assembly adopted Resolution 1861 (XVII), covering the total 1963 budget, by a large majority in three votes—the expense section by 88 in favour (including Canada), to 11 against (Soviet bloc), with two abstentions, the income section by 91 in favour (including Canada), to 11 against,

¹See Appendix VI(1) for a summary of the 1963 budget estimates.

with two abstentions, and the appropriation section by 93 in favour (including Canada), to 11 against, with one abstention. In view of the significant increase in the United Nations budget in recent years and the organization's financial problems, the Assembly also adopted Resolution 1863 (XVII) by a vote of 91 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with three abstentions, to increase the size of the Working Capital Fund from \$25 million to \$40 million for 1963. The Assembly also adopted by 93 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with one abstention, Resolution 1862 (XVII), allowing the Secretary-General to expend up to \$10 million during 1963 with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

The Assembly was also faced with the question of the provision of funds for UNEF and ONUC for 1963, since these operations are financed from special accounts. The Secretary-General submitted detailed cost estimates for UNEF of \$19,256,870, but indicated that, owing to uncertain conditions, he was unable to produce detailed cost estimates for ONUC. Therefore, he only requested authority to expend up to \$10 million a month until June 30, 1963. The Advisory Committee and a number of countries were concerned over the inability to provide detailed estimates and expressed the hope that it would be possible to control UNEF costs even more closely in the future. The Assembly did not discuss UNEF and ONUC cost estimates until late in the session, and until after U Thant had been elected and the International Court's advisory opinion had been accepted by the Assembly and a Working Group of 21 established to study methods of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations and to report by March 31, 1963. By the time the question of cost estimates did arise, the Secretary-General had altered his request to provide authority only to expend funds for UNEF and ONUC at a monthly rate up to June 30, but without appropriating funds to cover expenses. In the light of these developments the Assembly approved proposals to:

- (a) authorize expenditures up to \$1.58 million a month for UNEF until June 30 [Resolution 1864 (XVII)];
- (b) authorize the Secretary-General to expend at a monthly rate not to exceed \$10 million up to June 30 for the continuing costs of ONUC [Resolution 1865 (XVII)];
- (c) convene a special session prior to June 30 to consider the organization's financial situation [Resolution 1866 (XVII)].

Voting on these resolutions was as follows: (a) UNEF, 76 in favour to 12 against, with eight abstentions; (b) ONUC, 75 in favour to 12 against, with 13 abstentions; and (c) 77 in favour to none against, with 21 abstentions. Canada voted for each of the proposals since they held out the hope that a more permanent method of financing peace keeping might be found even

though it would have preferred to see the Assembly apportion the unassessed costs of UNEF and ONUC for July 1 to December 31, 1962, and for 1963. Apportionment by the Assembly would have helped to ensure that the funds required to maintain UNEF and ONUC would be available.

The Assembly also considered the report of the Committee on Contributions. Debate centred on the allegations of the Soviet-bloc members that they had been discriminated against in the scale of assessments for 1962-64 as recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Assembly on Resolution 1691 (XVI). The Assembly also had before it a Soviet draft resolution proposing the elimination of the ceiling of 30 per cent on the highest contributing member (a long-standing principle followed by the Assembly). However, there was little support for the Soviet position and, after behind-the-scenes negotiations, the Russian draft resolution was withdrawn. Resolution 1870 (XVII), subsequently adopted unanimously, set the rate of assessment for new members and requested the Secretary-General to undertake an expert study of the comparability of different systems of national accounting for use by the Contributions Committee. It also requested the Committee to report to the eighteenth session with recommendations concerning such possible revisions in the scale as might be warranted.

XI

SIXTH (LEGAL) COMMITTEE

A number of important questions with considerable legal content (such as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on financing of United Nations peace-keeping functions, the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and the Covenants on Human Rights) were considered by committees other than the Sixth Committee because of their predominantly political implications, and hence will not be treated in this Chapter as "legal questions". Accordingly, the Committee's discussions centred on items having to do with the questions discussed under the next four headings.

International Law Commission

The ILC, newly increased from a membership of 15 to 24, considered four major questions during its fourteenth session in Geneva (April 24 to June 29, 1962)—the future work of the Commission, the kind of treatment to be given to the topic of State Responsibility, the commencement of its studies on state succession, and the first third of a proposed draft convention on the Law of Treaties. It had been recognized that each of these questions contained potentially contentious aspects, but it was hoped that the Legal Committee's treatment would be relatively non-controversial. This did not prove to be the case and a number of issues were debated with some vigour. In the event, however, agreement proved possible on a compromise resolution [1765 (XVII)] which did not embody any extreme point of view. In this resolution, agreed to unanimously, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work of codification and progressive development of the Law of Treaties, taking into account the views expressed during the debate and comments which might be submitted by governments "in order that the Law of Treaties may be placed upon the widest and most secure foundations", that it continue its work on State Responsibility, taking into account the views expressed during the debate and the report of the Commission's sub-committee on the subject and giving due consideration to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter, and that the Commission continue its work on succession of states and governments, taking

into account the views expressed in the debate and the report of the sub-committee on the question "with appropriate reference to the views of states which have achieved independence since the Second World War."

The Delegations of Australia, Ghana and Israel introduced under this same item a separate resolution which would have permitted the accession by new member states of the United Nations to treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, unless objections to such accessions should have been received by the Secretary-General from former members of the League within one year of the circulation of notice to that effect by the Secretary-General. Some opposition arose, engendered in the main by constitutional difficulties foreseen in the case of certain countries. In the event, however, a compromise resolution [1766 (XVII)] was passed unanimously under which the International Law Commission was requested to study further the question of "extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations".

The Juridical Yearbook

The publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook has been under consideration by the Sixth Committee for some years. At its fifteenth session, the Assembly approved in principle the idea of publication and an Ad Hoc Committee was assigned at the seventeenth session the task of making specific recommendations for content and format of a suitable publication, taking account of the organization's budgetary limitations. The Assembly, by Resolution 1814 (XVII), unanimously approved the Working Group's recommendations and instructed the Secretary-General to publish the first volume of the yearbook in 1964.

Consular Relations

The International Law Commission's draft articles on a proposed Consular Relations Convention were also considered by the Sixth Committee. At its sixteenth session the General Assembly had recommended the convening of an international conference at Vienna in early 1963 to draw up a convention on this topic based on draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission, as modified by any views of governments on these, and consideration of the draft articles at the seventeenth session for the purpose of providing member states with an opportunity to exchange views on the subject in preparation for the conference at Vienna. A resolution [1813 (XVII)] was unanimously approved, inviting governments who were to participate to forward to the Secretary-General any amendments which they intended to table to the text of the draft prepared by the International Law Commission.

Friendly Relations

By far the most important item assigned for discussion in the Sixth Committee was that entitled "Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", which occupied approximately half the time of the Committee. A resolution tabled by Canada and other like-minded countries called for an affirmation of the rule of law amongst nations and of the United Nations Charter as the fundamental statement of principles underlying friendly relations, and for a study of two areas of the law in need of clarification and development (the principle of respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means). Two other resolutions were introduced on the same item, one by Czechoslovakia and the other by Yugoslavia and a number of other countries, both calling for a declaration of principles which should govern friendly relations among states.

The Canadian Delegation carried the main burden of negotiating a compromise with the co-sponsors of the two other resolutions. The resulting resolution [1815 (XVII)] stressed the importance of the continuing development of the rule of law among nations and the Charter as the fundamental statement of principles of international law governing friendly relations and co-operation among states (as listed in the resolution), and concluded with the decision to commence a study of the two principles contained in the Canadian-sponsored resolution, plus two further principles (those of "non-intervention" and "sovereign equality of states") suggested by other delegations. This resolution was approved unanimously by the General Assembly.

A separate resolution on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law was also introduced under the "Friendly Relations" item by Ghana and Ireland. The resolution urged member states to undertake broad programmes of training, including seminars, grants and exchanges of teachers, students and fellows, as well as exchanges of publications in the field of international law, and requested the Secretary-General, together with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and in consultation with member states, to study ways in which members could be aided in establishing and developing such programmes, including the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, and to report on the results of such studies to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. Some discussion occurred concerning the desirability of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, and amendments were submitted by a number of countries on this and other aspects of the question. Most delegations, including that of Canada, voiced support for the resolution as amended [1816 (XVII)], which was passed unanimously.

International Court of Justice

During 1962 the International Court made a number of procedural decisions and handed down final substantive decisions in the following cases:

Judgments

Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand) (Merits) Judgment (General List No. 45)

On October 6, 1959, the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court was asked to declare that sovereignty over the temple belonged to Cambodia and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. The Government of Thailand had raised two preliminary objections, and the Court by its judgment of May 26, 1961, had found that it had jurisdiction. On June 15, 1962, the Court delivered its judgment on the merits of this case. The Court found in favour of Cambodia on the grounds that Thailand had accepted a map annexed to the memorial filed by Cambodia and that it became unnecessary, therefore, to consider whether the line as mapped did in fact correspond to the true "watershed line" agreed to under a treaty of February 13, 1904, between France (then conducting the foreign relations of Indochina and Siam) and Siam as the line which the frontier should follow.

South West Africa cases: Ethiopia v. South Africa; *Liberia v. South Africa (Preliminary Objections)*

This case, relating to the continued existence of the mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of South Africa as mandatory thereunder, was instituted by applications of the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia. The Government of South Africa raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the case. On December 21, 1962, by eight votes to seven, the Court found that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

Advisory Opinions

Certain Expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, Paragraph 2, of the Charter)

On December 20, 1961, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted to request an advisory opinion from the Court as to whether certain expenditures (identified in the resolution) which had been authorized by the Assembly to cover the costs of the UNEF and ONUC operations constituted "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter (which deals with the United Nations budget). Twenty-one

states, including Canada, submitted written comments on the question and of these nine, also including Canada, presented oral statements. Mr. Marcel Cadioux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser, represented Canada at the oral hearings.

By nine votes (Vice-President, R. J. Alfaro—Panama; Judges, A. H. Badawi—United Arab Republic, V. K. Wellington Koo—China, J. Spiropoulos—Greece, Sir Percy Spender—Australia, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice—United Kingdom, K. Tanaka—Japan, Ph. C. Jessup—U.S.A., G. Morelli—Italy) to five (President, B. Winiarski—Poland; Judges, J. Basdevant—France, L. M. Moreno Quintana—Argentina, V. M. Koretsky—Soviet Union, J. L. Bustamante y Rivero—Peru), the Court declared that the expenditures in question were “expenses of the organization” within the meaning of Article 17(2).

Appendix I

United Nations and Related Agencies

I. Membership of the United Nations and Other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1962

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 ¹ | " | " " |

¹ 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 ² | " | " " |
| 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 |
| Malaya, Federation of..... | September | 17, 1957 |
| Guinea..... | December | 12, 1958 |
| Cameroun..... | September | 20, 1960 |
| Central African Republic..... | " | " " |
| Chad..... | " | " " |
| Congo (Brazzaville)..... | " | " " |
| Congo (Leopoldville)..... | " | " " |
| Cyprus..... | " | " " |
| Dahomey..... | " | " " |
| Gabon..... | " | " " |
| Ivory Coast..... | " | " " |
| Malagasy..... | " | " " |
| Niger..... | " | " " |

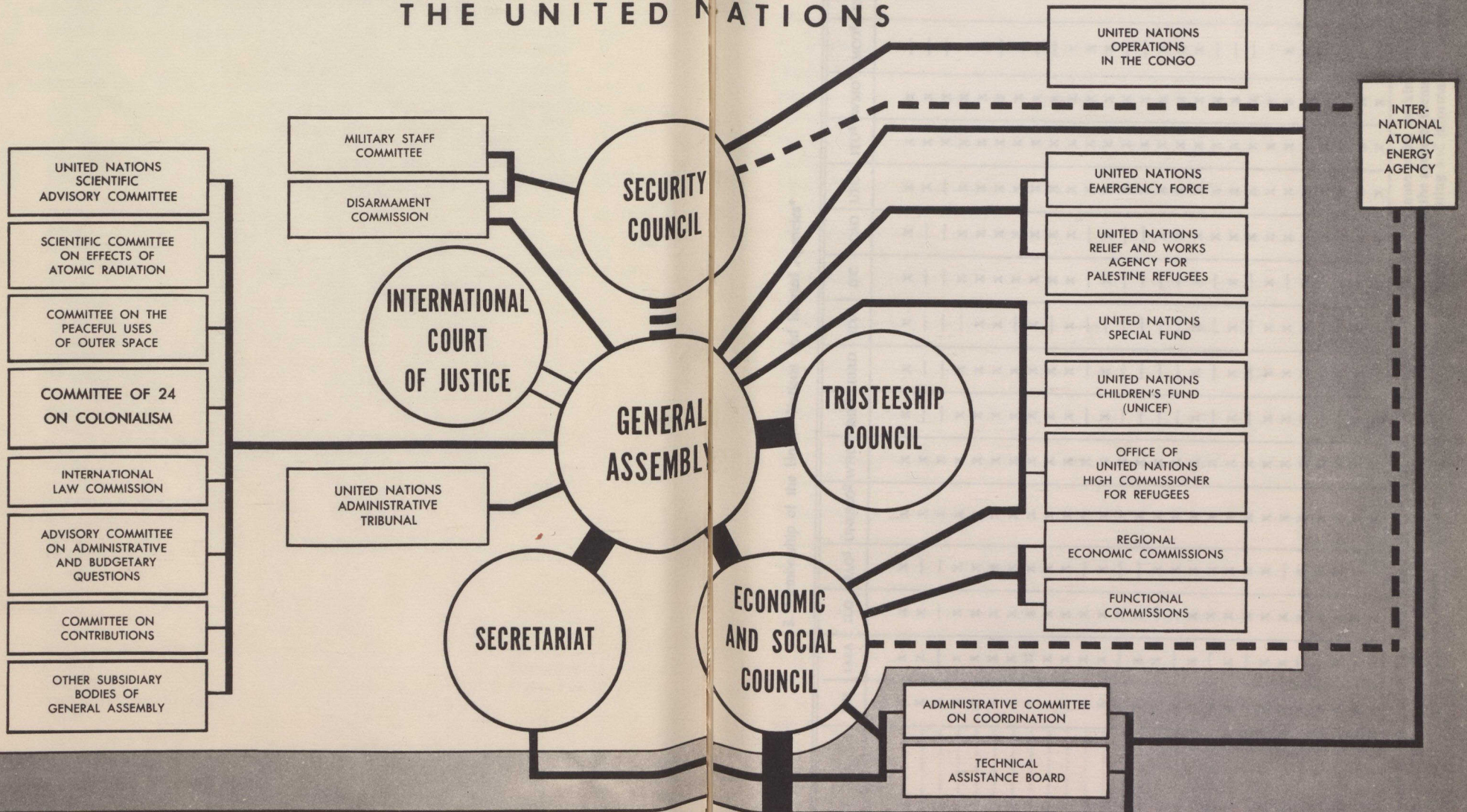
² Syria was an original member of the United Nations but on February 21, 1958, joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic with one seat in the organization. Syria resumed its separate membership on October 13, 1961.

| | <i>Date of Admission</i> | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Somalia..... | September | 20, 1960 |
| Togo..... | " | " " |
| Upper Volta..... | " | " " |
| Mali..... | September | 29, 1960 |
| Senegal..... | " | " " |
| Nigeria..... | October | 7, 1960 |
| Sierre 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 |

THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

March 1962

THE UNITED NATIONS



THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



3. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

| COUNTRY | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO ¹ | UNESCO ² | WHO ³ | IMF ⁴ | IBRD | IDA | IFC | ICAO | UPU ⁵ | ITU ⁶ | WMO ⁷ | IMCO ⁸ | UNICEF ⁹ | GATT ¹⁰ |
|-------------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Afghanistan..... | X | 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 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Argentina..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | 10 |
| Australia..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X |
| Austria..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X |
| Belgium..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X |
| Bolivia..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | 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 | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X |
| Burma..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X |
| Burundi..... | X | X | X | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | 10 |
| Byelorussia..... | X | X | X | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | 10 |
| Cambodia..... | X | X | — | X | X | X | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | X | X | — | — |
| Cameroun..... | 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 | — | — | — |
| 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 |
| Chile..... | 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 | — |
| Colombia..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Congo (Brazzaville)..... | X | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Congo (Leopoldville)..... | X | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| 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 | X | — | — | X |

* Full names appear at the end of this table. Although GATT is not a UN agency, it is included because of its working relations with the UN and various agencies. The UNICEF column refers to the 30-nation Executive Board. Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, the footnotes at the end of the table give *additional members* and *associate members* not found in the tabular listing and information on *pending applications*. Membership is as of December 31, 1962.

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

| COUNTRY | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO ¹ | UNESCO ² | WHO ³ | IMF ⁴ | IBRD | IDA | IFC | ICAO | UPU ⁵ | ITU ⁶ | WMO ⁷ | IMCO ⁸ | UNICEF ⁹ | GATT ¹⁰ |
|-------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Cyprus..... | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X |
| Czechoslovakia..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Dahomey..... | 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 |
| Dominican Republic..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Ecuador..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| E. 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 |
| Fed. of Malaya..... | 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 |
| 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 | X |
| German Fed. Rep..... | X | 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 | X |
| Guinea..... | X | X | 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 | X | X | X |
| Honduras..... | X | 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 | X |
| Iceland..... | 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 |
| 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 | X |
| Iraq..... | X | 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 | X |
| Israel..... | 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 |
| Ivory Coast..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Jamaica..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

3. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Concl'd)

| COUNTRY | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO ¹ | UNESCO ² /WHO ³ | IMF ⁴ | IBRD | IDA | IFC | ICAO | UPU ⁵ | ITU ⁶ | WMO ⁷ | IMCO ⁸ | UNICEF ⁹ | GATT ¹⁰ |
|---|-----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Sierra Leone..... | X | — | X | X | X | X | X | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | — | X |
| Somalia..... | 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 | 10 |
| Spain..... | 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 | 10 |
| Sweden..... | 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 |
| Syria..... | 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 |
| Thailand..... | 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 | — | — | 10 |
| Togo..... | X | — | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | 10 |
| Tunisia..... | 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 |
| Uganda..... | X | — | X | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Ukraine..... | X | X | X | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | X | X | 10 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 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 | — | — | — |
| Uruguay..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Venezuela..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Vietnam, Rep. of..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Yemen..... | — | X | — | X | X | X | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | 10 |
| Yugoslavia..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | — |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of..... | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | — | — | X |
| TOTALS*..... | 110 | 81 | 107 | 100 | 112 | 118 | 81 | 71 | 72 | 98 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 53 | 30 | 44 |

- 1 FAO has *four associate members*: British Guiana, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above), Jamaica, Mauritius.
- 2 UNESCO, *three associate members*: Mauritius, Singapore, and the West Indies.
- 3 WHO, has *two associate members*: the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above) and Tanganyika.
- 4 Besides the Fund's 82 members, a number of other countries have applied but arrangements have not been completed.
- 5 UPU's 117 members include the following not given in the tabular list: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; whole of the British overseas territories, including the colonies, protectorates and territories under trusteeship exercised by Britain; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.
- 6 ITU's 117 members include the following not given in the tabular list: overseas states of the French Community and French overseas territories; Spanish provinces in Africa; Portuguese overseas provinces; territories of the United States of America; overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible. ITU also has two associate members: Bermuda-British Caribbean Group; Singapore-British Borneo Group.
- 7 WMO's 118 members include 102 states and 15 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those included in the tabular listing, the members are: British East African territories, including the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; Netherlands New Guinea; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa, Singapore and the British territories in Borneo; Spanish territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean territories.
- 8 IMCO has *one associate member*: Sarawak and North Borneo.
- 9 Members of UNICEF's 30-nation Executive Board are elected by the UN Economic and Social Council.
- 10 Besides the 44 Contracting Parties to GATT, the countries marked ¹⁰ in the tabular listing have various forms of "special relationship."

* According to information sent to UN headquarters by February 1963.

The complete names of the organizations included in this listing are:

- IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
- ILO International Labour Organization
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- WHO World Health Organization
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- IDA International Development Association (IBRD affiliate)
- IFC International Finance Corporation (IBRD affiliate)
- ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- UPU Universal Postal Union
- ITU International Telecommunication Union
- WMO World Meteorological Organization
- IMCO Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
- UNICEF UN Children's Fund
- GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Appendix II

Principal Organs of the United Nations

I. Assembly Presidents, 1946-62

| | |
|--|---|
| 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 | Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines) |
| Fifth Regular Session, 1950-61 | 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 Waithayakon (Thailand) |
| Twelfth Regular Session, 1957 | Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand) |
| Third Emergency Special Session, 1958 | Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand) |
| Thirteenth Regular Session, 1958 | Dr. Charles Malik (Lebanon) |
| Fourteenth Regular Session, 1959 | Dr. V. A. Belaunde (Peru) |
| Fourth Emergency Special Session, 1960 | Dr. 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 | Sr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan) |

2. Membership of the Security Council, Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1963

| | 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 | <u>Turkey</u> | Lebanon | 1954 |
| 1955 | New Zealand | Brazil | Peru | Belgium | <u>Turkey</u> | Iran | 1955 |
| 1956 | Australia | Cuba | Peru | Belgium | Yugoslavia | Iran | 1956 |
| 1957 | Australia | Cuba | Colombia | Sweden | <u>Philippines</u> | Iraq | 1957 |
| 1958 | Canada | Panama | Colombia | Sweden | <u>Japan</u> | Iraq | 1958 |
| 1959 | Canada | Panama | Argentina | Italy | <u>Japan</u> | Tunisia | 1959 |
| 1960 | Ceylon | Ecuador | Argentina | Italy | <u>Poland</u> | Tunisia | 1960 |
| 1961 | Ceylon | Ecuador | Chile | Liberia | <u>Turkey</u> | U.A.R. | 1961 |
| 1962 | Ghana | Venezuela | Chile | Ireland | <u>Roumania</u> | U.A.R. | 1962 |
| 1963 | Ghana | Venezuela | Brazil | Norway | <u>Philippines</u> | Morocco | 1963 |

NOTE: Underlining indicates a raided seat.

3. Membership of the Economic and Social Council, 1946-1965

| | 1946 | '47 | '48 | '49 | '50 | '51 | '52 | '53 | '54 | '55 | '56 | '57 | '58 | '59 | '60 | '61 | '62 | '63 | '64 | '65 |
|-------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| COMMONWEALTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia..... | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| Britain..... | X | X | X | — | X | X | X | — | — | — | X | X | X | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| Canada..... | X | X | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| India..... | X | X | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| New Zealand..... | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakistan..... | — | — | — | — | X | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Byelorussian S.S.R..... | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Czechoslovakia..... | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| Poland..... | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| Ukrainian S.S.R..... | X | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| U.S.S.R..... | X | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| Yugoslavia..... | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| WESTERN EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium..... | X | — | — | X | X | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark..... | — | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finland..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| France..... | X | X | X | X | X | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | — |
| Greece..... | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italy..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Norway..... | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spain..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sweden..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Turkey..... | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | X | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| AFRICA-ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| China..... | X | — | X | — | X | — | — | — | X | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ethiopia..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

4. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, which had borne a similar relationship to the League of Nations. The Court consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups; their term of office runs for nine years and they are eligible for re-election. Although the judges 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.

Parties to the Statute of the Court include all members of the United Nations and three other national entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino, and Switzerland. They are not obliged to submit to the Court 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 its Statute or have done so for particular classes of dispute in treaties and other international agreements. Thirty-seven countries, including Canada, have filed declarations of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, with or without reservations of various kinds.

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> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ricardo J. Alfaro (Vice-President) | Panama | 1964 |
| Abdel Hamid Badawi | United Arab Republic | 1967 |
| Jules Basdevant | France | 1964 |
| José Luis Bustamante y Rivero | Peru | 1970 |
| Roberto Cordova | Mexico | 1964 |
| Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice | Britain | 1964 |
| Philip C. Jessup | United States | 1970 |
| V. K. Wellington Koo | China | 1967 |
| Vladimir M. Koretsky | U.S.S.R. | 1970 |
| Gaetano Morelli | Italy | 1970 |
| Lucio M. Moreno Quintana | Argentina | 1964 |
| Sir Percy Spender | Australia | 1967 |
| Jean Spiropoulos | Greece | 1967 |
| Kotaro Tanaka | Japan | 1970 |
| Bohdan Winiarski (President) | Poland | 1967 |

5. List of Secretaries-General

| <i>Names</i> | <i>Terms of Office</i> |
|------------------------|--|
| 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. |

Canadian Participation in the United Nations

I. Chart I—Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees, and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-65

(April 1, 1963)

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

(a) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53); but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNGA (see P. 60 of *Canada and the UN 1956-57*).

(b) UNREF Executive Committee discontinued by RES 1166 on December 31, 1957, and UNHCR Executive Committee set up by ECOSOC to replace it. The term of office of members is indefinite, but presumably will last until January 1, 1964 (the end of the UNHCR's mandate).

(c) Members appointed for an indefinite period.

(d) Mr. Cadieux elected for a five-year term, 1962-66.

(e) Established as a UN body.

(f) Reconstituted UN High Commissioner's Advisory Committee as UNREF Executive Committee.

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

(h) 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.

(i) Terminated.

* Terms of office expire December 31.

2. Chart II—Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-65
(April 1, 1963)

| 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 | ECOSOC | | ECOSOC Functional Commissions | | | | | | | ECOSOC Standing Committees | | ECOSOC Special Bodies | | | ECLA (d) | |
|--|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|
| | Statistical | Population | Inter-national Com-mo-dity Trade | Narcotic Drugs (c)* | Social * | Status of Women * | Human Rights * | TAC * | Citee on NGOs | DSB | UNICEF Exec. Board | Covering Council Special Fund* | | | | |
| 1945 | — | (e) | — | x(e) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1946 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1947 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1948 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1949 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1950 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1951 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1952 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1953 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1954 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1956 | x | x(a) | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1957 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1958 | x | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1959 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1960 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1961 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1962 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1964 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1965 | — | x | — | x | x | — | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* Terms of office expire on December 31.

(a) From 1955 elections, term of office is four instead of three for Population, Statistical, 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.

3. Chart III—Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations
Specialized Agencies, GATT, IAEA, and ICEM, 1945-65

(April 1, 1963)

| | Specialized Agencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | GATT Council of Reprs | IAEA Board of Governors | ICEM Exec Ctee | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | FAO Council | IBRD Executive Directors | ICAO Council | IDA Executive Directors | IFC Board of Directors | ILO Govern- ing 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) | x(C)(e) | * | — | — | * | — | x(C)(e) | * | (i) | * | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1946 | x | x | x(C)(e) | — | — | x | x | x | x(C)(e) | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1947 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1948 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1949 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1950 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1951 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1952 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1953 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1954 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1956 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1957 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1958 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1959 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1960 | x | x | x | — | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1961 | x | x | x | x(C)(e) | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1962 | x | x | x | x | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1963 | x | x | x | x | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1964 | x | x | x | x | — | x | x | x | x | x | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1965 | — | — | 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) Executive Committee not established until 1954.

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

(i) Canada withdrew from ICEM, effective December 31, 1962.

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

Appendix IV

Canadian Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly During 1962

1. Resumed Sixteenth Session

First Part (January 15 to February 27, 1962)

- Chairman: The Honourable Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Vice-Chairman: The Honourable Senator A. J. Brooks, Member of the Senate of Canada
- Representatives: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
Mr. Martial Asselin, Member of Parliament for Charlevoix

Second Part (June 7 to June 28, 1962)

- Delegate: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

2. Seventeenth Session

(September 18 to December 20, 1962)

- Chairman: The Honourable Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Vice-Chairman: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
- Delegates: Mr. Heath Macquarrie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
The Honourable Senator F. M. Blois, Member of the Senate of Canada
Brigadier J. H. Price, Head, J. H. Price and Associates Limited, Montreal, Quebec
- Alternate Representatives: Miss Helen Marsh, Editor, "Dauphin Herald and Press".
Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament
Mr. Norman N. Genser, Senior Partner of Genser and Phillips, Montreal, Quebec
Mr. J. L. Delisle, Ambassador of Canada to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama
Mr. S. Morley Scott, Department of External Affairs
- Observers: Mr. P. V. Noble, Member of Parliament for Grey-North
Mr. G. Chapdelaine, Member of Parliament for Sherbrooke
The Honourable Senator A. N. McLean, Member of the Senate of Canada
Mr. A. Webster, Member of Parliament for Vancouver-Kingsway
The Honourable Senator Muriel McQ. Fergusson, Member of the Senate of Canada

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 (UNSCEAR)

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 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

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Brazil | Mexico |
| Britain | Netherlands |
| Canada | Philippines |
| France | Poland |
| Ghana | Senegal |
| Guatemala | Sweden |
| 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 | New Zealand |
| Britain | Nigeria |
| Canada | Pakistan |
| Colombia | Peru |
| Czechoslovakia | Poland |
| Denmark | Senegal |
| El Salvador | Tunisia |
| Ethiopia | U.S.S.R. |
| France | United Arab Republic |
| India | United States |
| Italy | Uruguay |
| Japan | Yugoslavia |

6. Committee on United Nations World Food Programme

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Argentina | Morocco |
| Australia | Netherlands |
| Brazil | New Zealand |
| Canada | Nigeria |
| Colombia | Pakistan |
| Denmark | Thailand |
| France | United Arab Republic |
| Ghana | United States |
| India | Uruguay |
| Indonesia | Yugoslavia |

7. Preparatory Committee for International Co-operation Year

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Canada | India |
| Central African Republic | Ireland |
| Ceylon | Paraguay |
| Cyprus | Peru |
| Czechoslovakia | Thailand |
| Finland | 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 Jiminex de Arechaga | (Uruguay) |
| Grigory I. Tunkin | (U.S.S.R.) |
| Herbert W. Briggs | (United States) |
| Milan Bartos | (Yugoslavia) |

9. Eighteen-Member Disarmament Committee*

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Britain | Soviet Union |
| Canada | Brazil |
| France** | Burma |
| Italy | Ethiopia |
| United States | India |
| Bulgaria | Mexico |
| Czechoslovakia | Nigeria |
| Poland | Sweden |
| Roumania | United Arab Republic |

* This Committee is not a United Nations body.

** France did not participate.

Appendix VI

Budgetary Information

1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1962 and 1963

| <i>Section</i> | <i>1963</i> \$ | <i>1962</i> (revised) \$ |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies..... | 1,185,300 | 1,139,050 |
| 2. Special meetings and conferences..... | 3,645,200 | 2,292,010 |
| 3. Salaries and wages..... | 44,487,800 | 40,973,300 |
| 4. Common staff costs..... | 10,195,500 | 9,658,700 |
| 5. Travel of staff..... | 2,024,200 | 2,165,900 |
| 6. Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality..... | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 7. Buildings and improvements to premises..... | 4,272,000 | 4,399,500 |
| 8. Permanent equipment..... | 500,000 | 448,500 |
| 9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises..... | 3,568,200 | 3,570,600 |
| 10. General expenses..... | 3,983,800 | 4,112,200 |
| 11. Printing..... | 1,483,750 | 1,429,750 |
| 12. Special expenses..... | 4,845,000 | 254,600 |
| 13. Economic development..... | 2,135,000 | 2,135,000 |
| 14. Social activities..... | 2,105,000 | 2,105,000 |
| 15. Human rights activities..... | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| 16. Public administration..... | 1,945,000 | 1,945,000 |
| 17. Narcotics drugs control..... | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| 18. Special missions..... | 2,453,000 | 4,025,810 |
| 19. UN Field Service..... | 1,403,000 | 1,323,000 |
| 20. Office of the UNHCR..... | 2,450,000 | 2,586,700 |
| 21. International Court of Justice..... | 914,300 | 938,600 |
| <i>Total appropriation</i> | <u>93,911,050</u> | <u>85,818,220</u> |
| Less: Income, other than staff assessment..... | 6,146,500 | 5,684,800 |
| <i>Net appropriation</i> | <u>87,764,550</u> | <u>80,133,420</u> |
| Of which: Staff assessment is..... | 9,101,000 | 8,741,400 |

SOURCE: United Nations Budget for the Financial Year 1963, Document A/5205/Add. 1.

2. Percentage Scale of Assessments of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations, Certain Specialized Agencies and the IAEA for 1963

| MEMBER STATE | UN | FAO | ICAO | ILO | UNESCO | WHO | IAEA |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| United States of America..... | 32.02 | 32.02 | 31.80 | 25.00 | 30.50 | 31.12 | 32.02 |
| U.S.S.R..... | 14.97 | x | x | 10.00 | 14.30 | 13.67 | 13.85 |
| Britain..... | 7.58 | 10.15 | 9.90 | 9.36 | 7.24 | 6.92 | 7.01 |
| France..... | 5.94 | 7.96 | 7.07 | 6.09 | 5.67 | 5.43 | 5.49 |
| German Federal Republic..... | x | 7.64 | 5.56 | 4.34 | 5.45 | 5.21 | 5.27 |
| China..... | 4.57 | x | 0.67 | 2.04 | 2.50 | 4.17 | 4.23 |
| Canada..... | 3.12 | 4.18 | 4.55 | 3.39 | 2.98 | 2.85 | 2.89 |
| Japan..... | 2.27 | 3.04 | 2.36 | 2.00 | 2.17 | 2.07 | 2.10 |
| Italy..... | 2.24 | 3.00 | 2.59 | 2.37 | 2.14 | 2.05 | 2.07 |
| India..... | 2.03 | 2.72 | 2.28 | 3.04 | 1.94 | 1.85 | 1.88 |
| Ukrainian S.S.R..... | 1.98 | x | x | 1.00 | 1.89 | 1.81 | 1.83 |
| Australia..... | 1.66 | 2.22 | 2.41 | 1.85 | 1.58 | 1.52 | 1.54 |
| Sweden..... | 1.30 | 1.74 | 1.64 | 1.62 | 1.24 | 1.19 | 1.20 |
| Poland..... | 1.28 | 1.72 | 1.19 | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.18 |
| Belgium..... | 1.20 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.37 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.11 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 1.17 | x | 0.91 | 0.92 | 1.12 | 1.07 | 1.08 |
| Brazil..... | 1.03 | 1.38 | 1.64 | 1.37 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 0.95 |
| Argentina..... | 1.01 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 1.41 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.93 |
| Netherlands..... | 1.01 | 1.35 | 2.35 | 1.15 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.93 |
| Total..... | 86.38 | 82.08 | 79.73 | 79.56 | 85.99 | 85.98 | 87.56 |

SOURCE: Report of the Advisory Committee (ACABQ) on Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination, Document A/5332.
x Non-members.

3. Regular Budgets of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies⁽¹⁾ and the IAEA, and Canadian Assessments (in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

| Organization | Regular Budget | | | Canadian Assessment ³ | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 1961 Actual Expenses | 1962 Appropriations | 1963 Estimates | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United Nations..... | 71,096 | 85,818 ² | 93,911 ² | 1,883 | 1,995 | 2,920 |
| ILO..... | 10,647 | 11,619 | 14,578 | 343 | 376 | 475 |
| FAO..... | 11,106 | 15,431 | 15,754 | 382 | 622 | 659 |
| UNESCO..... | 16,059 | 16,498 | 20,442 | 429 | 492 | 609 |
| ICAO..... | 4,793 | 5,137 | 5,827 | 222 | 241 | 265 |
| UPU..... | 709 | 814 | 1,368 | 19 | 22 | 36 ^e |
| WHO..... | 19,202 | 24,864 | 29,956 | 540 | 681 | 880 |
| ITU..... | 2,789 | 3,529 | 3,854 | 95 | 120 | 131 |
| WMO..... | 643 | 796 | 910 | 16 | 20 | 23 ^e |
| IMCO..... | 271 | 471 | 421 | 6 | 7 ^e | 7 |
| IAEA..... | 6,031 | 6,261 | 7,338 | 174 | 178 | 212 |
| Total..... | 143,345 | 171,239 | 194,359 | 4,109 | 4,754 | 6,217 |

SOURCE: United Nations document A/5332 and Public Accounts of Canada.

¹ Exclusive of the IBRD, IMF and IDA, the operations of which are financially self-sustaining.

² Gross appropriation, which includes staff-assessment income and income from other sources.

³ Based on payments made or assessed or on budget and Canadian scale of assessment (Appendix VI-2).

^e Estimated.

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

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

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

5. Composition of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) in 1962

To serve until December 31, 1962:

André Ganem (France)
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq)
C. H. W. Hodges (Britain)

To serve 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 Magrid Admed (Sudan)
Alfonso Grez (Chile)
E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)
Dragos Serbanescu (Roumania)

Elected at the seventeenth session to serve until December 31, 1965:

André Ganem (France)
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq)
James Gibson (Britain)

Appendix VII

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 Lane, 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: UNESCO House, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e, 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: World Meteorological Organization
Ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Kaerntnerring 11, Vienna 1, Austria

Appendix VIII

United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: *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 Étudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal; 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 IX

Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and 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 \$1.00 a copy in Canada, United States and Mexico; other countries, \$1.15: 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1958 (English only); 1959; 1960; 1961.

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 Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

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