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OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1965



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OTTAWA, CANADA

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FOREWORD

For the United Nations, 1965 was typical of the twenty years of its existence – a mosaic of agreement and disagreement, of peace-making and conflict, of advance and setback, of serious concern with unresolved problems and satisfaction with the solution of others. The Organization has enjoyed better years; it has also suffered worse. But if all the manifold activities that it undertook in 1965 are added up and fairly assessed, its successes seem to outweigh its failures.

One could have wished for more progress, of course, not only in 1965 but also in each of the years since 1945. Yet we must remind ourselves that twenty years is a very short period in the life of a great political institution like the United Nations. Our national parliaments took centuries to establish themselves and to draw up principles and rules for the orderly and democratic conduct of the nation's affairs. Why, then, should we demand instant perfection from an organization now composed of 117 independent and sovereign states and expect them, with their competing claims, interests and priorities, to live up to all the ideals and aims of the Charter within two decades? At the same time, we sometimes forget how far the United Nations has already travelled towards giving substance to its Charter; how it managed to survive the period of the Cold War, when it was difficult for it to function effectively as a force for peace; and how it has been successful in the past fifteen years or so in preventing the outbreak or recurrence of hostilities in many parts of the world, even though long-term solutions for the underlying causes of these disputes have frequently eluded its grasp. The past twenty years have shown that the United Nations can set certain limits to the rivalries of nations and direct these into more constructive and peaceful channels; but if it is to advance still further in this work, each of its members will have to give up something of its own interests and all will have to find new dimensions for co-operation with one another – a salient fact recognized by the United Nations when it designated 1965 as International Co-operation Year.

Paul Martin

*Secretary of State
for External Affairs.*

OTTAWA, APRIL 20, 1966

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For the Secretary-General

Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York

Geneva, Canada

1965

Ottawa, April 28, 1965

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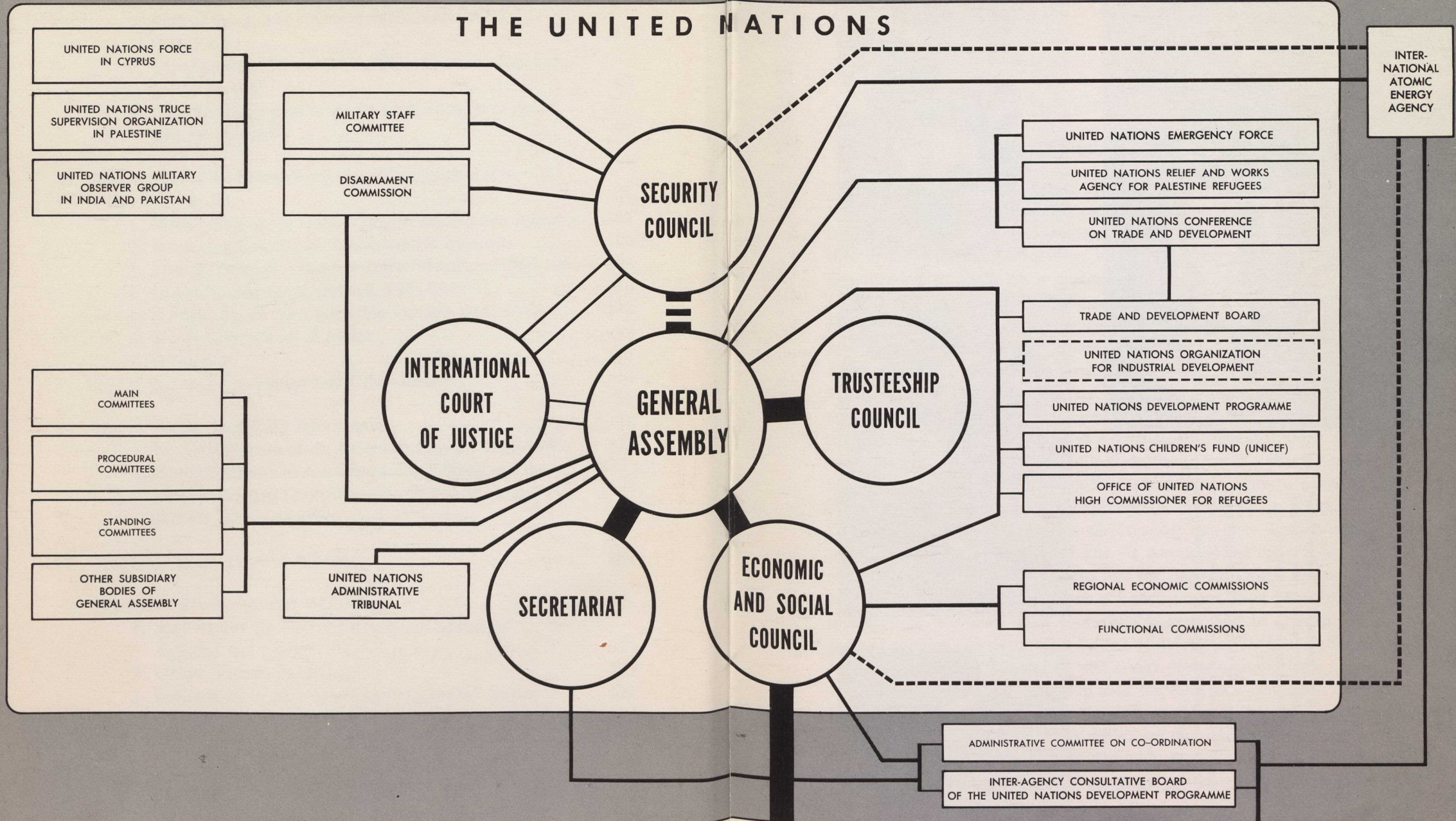
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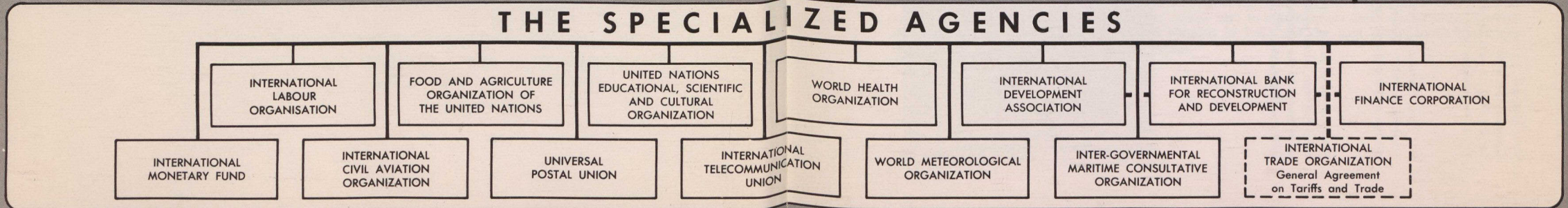
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31 March 1966

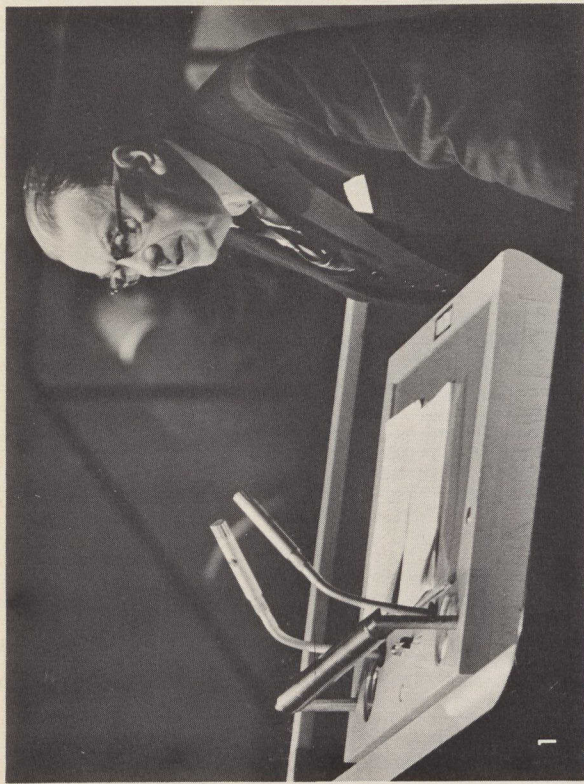
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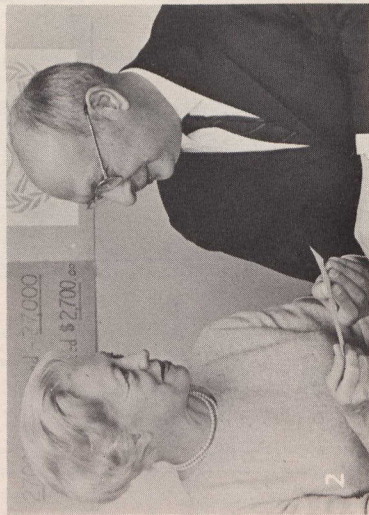
THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



1. Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, addresses the United Nations General Assembly, September 24, 1965.



2. Mrs. Marjorie Lovick of the International Co-operation Year Committee for British Columbia presents Dr. R. L. Coigney of the World Health Organization with a cheque for \$2,700, a sum raised by Canadian high-school pupils for the furthering of the Yaws Programme of the WHO during the International Co-operation Year 1965.



3. Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, presents Secretary-General U Thant with a cheque for the major portion of Canada's pledge of \$4 million to help the United Nations in its present financial difficulties.



4. Major-General Bruce Macdonald of Canada, Chief Officer of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (left), is greeted in New Delhi by Major-General M. N. Batra of the Indian Army (centre) and Colonel H. Sandvik of the United Nations Military Observation Group for India-Pakistan.



I

GENERAL SURVEY¹

The United Nations entered 1965 with its dignity and prestige damaged by a General Assembly immobilized by constitutional disagreement over the financing of peace-keeping operations: it ended the year not with a basic solution to this problem but at least with a compromise which permitted the Organization to chalk up a creditable record of achievement in a period marked by civil strife in the Dominican Republic, rebellion in Rhodesia, war in Kashmir and an expanding conflict in Vietnam. What was and what still is involved is the place of the United Nations in the conduct of international affairs. To paraphrase the now celebrated distinction made by the late Dag Hammarskjöld, certain members of the United Nations conceive of it as "a static conference machinery" designed for the resolution of conflicts of interest and ideology, while others see it as a dynamic instrument through which governments not only seek to reconcile their viewpoints but also try to develop forms of executive action on behalf of all members – forms aimed at forestalling or resolving conflicts by appropriate diplomatic or political means. The small minority of members who support the more limited conception reject the broader interpretation and its corollary that there is a collective obligation on all members to help pay for duly-authorized United Nations peace-keeping actions, whether or not they favour them. The bulk of the membership, in taking these views into account and in accepting a compromise solution, wisely avoided the risk of doing possibly irreparable damage to the fabric of what is, after all, still a very young organization.

The compromise agreed upon took the form of a consensus reached in the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations² that the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions from member states and that the Assembly should resume its normal work without considering the application of the provisions of Article 19 of the

¹The purpose of the General Survey is to discuss briefly some of the principal developments in the United Nations during the year under review and to comment on their significance. A more detailed account of events in the United Nations in 1965 and the part that Canada played in them will be found in the subsequent chapters.

²See Page 18.

Charter (loss of vote in the Assembly) to those members which had failed to pay their peace-keeping assessments. In other words, it was agreed to set aside the past by not insisting on the payment of specific debts which certain countries had persistently refused to recognize, but to deal with the problems of the present by an appeal for voluntary contributions rather than by a confrontation over the issue of whether or not assessments for the cost of peace-keeping operations are binding obligations on the members. The Special Committee did not find it possible to make much progress with respect to the future and the arrangements for peace-keeping operations in the years ahead. Nor was further headway made in the Assembly. A formula for financing proposed by Ireland and other small states,¹ while imaginative and bold in its purpose, was received with some misgivings as an attempt to produce a solution which, if put to a vote, ran the risk of reviving the Article 19 crisis and widening the existing divisions among the permanent members of the Security Council. It was for this reason that a majority of members preferred a Canadian proposal to extend the mandate of the Special Committee and renew the appeal for voluntary contributions without raising questions of principle.

This appeal had immediate relevance to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) which, with a strength at the end of 1965 of 4,580 officers and men (810 of them Canadian), is stationed on the borders between Israel and the United Arab Republic. It had been financed until 1964 by a graduated assessment on all member states and by voluntary contributions to make up the deficit caused by the rejection by the Soviet bloc and other members of its legality. However, the agreement not to raise the Article 19 issue with respect to the arrears for UNEF meant that the assessment system could not be enforced. In spite of this the Assembly, on Canada's initiative, adopted a resolution² which, though different in some details from the pattern of previous years, maintained the conception of assessment and the obligation of collective responsibility. Moreover, the new assessment formulation was so designed that, notwithstanding the fact that a number of nations have refused to contribute, there are reasonable prospects that an adequate sum will be raised.

A possible alternative to this procedure would have been a simple appeal for voluntary contributions, but the difficulties encountered in trying to finance the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)³ the other major United Nations peace-keeping force still in operation, had illustrated the shortcomings of this method. UNFICYP, with a strength at the end of the year of

¹See page 18.

²See Page 36.

³See Pages 20 and 53.

about 5,600 officers and men (about 1,000 of them Canadian) from nine countries, has been stationed in Cyprus since April 1964. It has been able to function only because these members have been willing to keep their troops in Cyprus despite the inability of the United Nations to reimburse them in full. By the end of the year, the Organization had received contributions (either pledged or actually made) of \$34.6 million, while expenses had amounted to \$41.5 million over the previous 21 months. Despite this deficit and the unfair burden it imposed on the contributing countries, the Security Council could see no alternative but to renew the mandate of UNFICYP for another three-month period in December 1965.

The establishment in 1965 of two new observer missions and the expansion of a third did not present the same difficulties, because the financial commitments involved were small compared to the political benefits at stake and were accepted as obligations of the regular budget. The small mission despatched to the Dominican Republic in May by the Security Council to report on the cease-fire arranged by the Organization of American States meant that for the first time a United Nations peace mission was functioning in the same country and dealing with the same matters as a similar mission of a regional organization. Although this gave rise to special problems of relationship and liaison, the United Nations presence in the Dominican Republic was appropriate, in Canada's view, since the Organization must be concerned with all situations affecting peace and security.¹

A much larger operation was the establishment, as a result of the Indo-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir, of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) and the simultaneous expansion of the 18-year-old United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).² With a maximum joint strength, including an air-transport unit, of 335 officers and men (182 of them Canadian), these missions had the task of observing and verifying the implementation of the cease-fire and troop withdrawals accepted by both sides. Although settlement of the conflict was accomplished outside its conference halls, the United Nations helped to lay the foundation for the Tashkent Agreement by committing its prestige and resources to bringing the war to an end. This success introduced a new note of confidence and optimism into the debates of the twentieth session then taking place.

Despite the admitted value of United Nations peace-keeping operations, their continued presence in troubled areas poses certain dilemmas. Such

¹See Page 57.

²See Page 58.

operations as UNTSO,¹ UNEF and UNMOGIP (UNIPOM was terminated early in 1966 after its mission was completed) have been indispensable in helping to maintain peace in their respective areas and their sudden withdrawal could have disastrous consequences. Yet, at the same time, in becoming a familiar part of the local scene, their presence may have, as the Secretary-General phrased it in the introduction to his Annual Report, "tended to reduce the sense of urgency which might stimulate a search by the parties concerned for a basic and peaceful solution of their conflicts". UNFICYP, while only two years old, is perhaps another case in point in the light of the repeated extension of its original three-month mandate because of the inability of the parties concerned to solve their problems. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, said in his address to the Assembly on September 24:

The time has come to ensure that peace keeping is intimately linked with peaceful settlement. The former, essential as it is, should not be permitted to obscure or divert the purpose of the latter. . . . The parties to a dispute should not expect to enjoy the benefits of United Nations intervention without accepting responsibility to settle their differences and thus facilitate the earliest possible termination of peace-keeping measures.

It was, therefore, a disappointment when the majority of members at the twentieth session received with relatively little enthusiasm a British proposal which sought a study of the subject of the peaceful settlement of disputes,² both from the legal and the political points of view, in order to improve procedures for fact-finding, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement.

On a separate, though related issue, the Assembly took action which recognized that international disputes and disturbances would be much reduced if nations did not intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of other states. The original proposal for a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention³ in the domestic affairs of states was initiated by the Soviet Union, apparently as a device to direct criticism towards United States action in the Dominican Republic and in Vietnam. The conception was transformed into a document embracing almost every conceivable type of intervention, including subversive activities designed to overthrow governments. The virtually unanimous approval accorded to the declaration can be taken as an expression of the political will of the Assembly, reflecting the fear of many of the new member states that violations of the principle of non-intervention pose a serious threat to their independence and freedom.

¹The United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization, which was established in 1948 to supervise the cease-fire between Israel and the Arab states.

²See Page 19.

³See Page 19.

The admission of The Gambia, the Maldive Islands and Singapore to the United Nations in 1965 formed part of the established pattern of emerging nations crowning independence by membership in the United Nations. In contrast, the withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations in January was an unhappy and unfortunate event. It represented an act which had not even been provided for in the Charter, although it had been agreed at San Francisco that if "a member . . . feels constrained to withdraw . . . it is not the purpose of the Organization to compel (it) to continue its co-operation with the Organization".¹ In commenting to the press on Indonesia's action, the Secretary of State for External Affairs said that it "is bound to be injurious to Indonesia and is not helpful to the United Nations, particularly at the present time, when it is faced with serious difficulties. . . . I am sure that the vast majority of member countries will be most disappointed in the course that has been taken by President Sukarno".

The question of Chinese representation² remained to the forefront, with the balance of viewpoint shifting further in favour of the People's Republic of China. At the twentieth session, a resolution calling for the removal of representatives of Nationalist China and the seating of representatives of the People's Republic of China resulted in a tied vote of 47 in favour to 47 against, with 20 abstentions. In 1963 the vote on the same resolution was 41 to 57, with 12 abstentions. The prior vote designating the question as "important", and thus requiring a two-thirds majority for approval, was 56 in favour to 49 against, with 11 abstentions (as compared to 61 in favour, 34 against, with 7 abstentions when a similar procedural resolution was adopted in 1961). The same day, Mr. Martin issued a statement in Ottawa saying that:

Canada would have welcomed the opportunity to see Communist China take a seat in the world organization had Peking made this possible. If that has not yet happened, it is because Peking itself has set a price on participation which is unacceptable.

As progress along the road to disarmament has to be measured over a long period of time, it is not always possible to point to significant accomplishments in any given year. While no agreements were reached in 1965, disarmament negotiations were encouraging in that they were exhaustive and were carried on despite the disruptive effect of a number of international crises, particularly the intensification of the war in Vietnam. Debates in the Disarmament Commission,³ which was convened for the first time in five years,

¹Documents of the UN Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945, Vol. VII, Page 327.

²See Page 13.

³See Page 47.

the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) and the First Committee¹ were characterized, on the whole, by a tone of dispassion and more active participation by the non-aligned states. Much attention was devoted to the question of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to countries not now possessing them. Although neither the Disarmament Commission nor the ENDC discussions made substantive progress on this question, the tabling at Geneva of the United States draft treaty on non-proliferation (to which Canada contributed some elements) helped to crystallize the issues at hand. With the tabling of a Soviet counter-draft treaty in the General Assembly, the non-proliferation debate eventually focused on these two proposals.

As a useful complement to a proliferation treaty and as another impediment to the development of nuclear arms, the extension of the partial nuclear test ban treaty to include underground testing received considerable attention. Differing views on the need for on-site inspections to verify suspected breaches of a treaty continued to block agreement. To help resolve the verification problem, Sweden proposed a "nuclear detection club" which might, through exchanges of seismic data, improve the world's capacity to detect, and subsequently identify, nuclear tests. A significant development was the overwhelming support gained by a proposal, presented first in the Disarmament Commission and pursued at some length in the First Committee, for the convening of a world disarmament conference to include all countries, whether members of the United Nations or not. The regional approach to the control of nuclear weapons continued to gain strength with the approval by the First Committee of a proposal to exclude nuclear weapons from the continent of Africa. The question of general and complete disarmament was considered only cursorily. Canada voted for the First Committee's resolutions urging that the ENDC make early progress towards a non-proliferation treaty, a comprehensive nuclear test ban and general and complete disarmament. It also supported resolutions making preliminary provision for the convening of a world disarmament conference and calling upon all states to refrain from introducing nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa.

To most members of the United Nations, Britain's continued refusal to grant independence to Rhodesia on the basis of the 1961 constitution seemed to represent a *sine qua non* for an improvement in the status of the African majority there. Their concern was, therefore, understandable when further progress towards a true multi-racial partnership appeared endangered by the threat of a unilateral declaration of independence, and they spoke with virtually one voice in their appeals to Britain not to let such a development suc-

¹See Page 15.

ceed.¹ Where they differed was over the means, with Western delegations generally opposed to proposals which would entail the use of force. When independence was declared unilaterally by the Rhodesian Government, the Afro-Asians, in particular, felt keenly that their worst fears had been confirmed, and certainly the declaration did not provide any encouragement to moderate the terms of their draft resolutions on colonial and related issues in order to make it possible for the Western nations to give them their full support.

As to South Africa, the pressure for economic sanctions continued in 1965, with the Assembly² drawing the attention of the Security Council to the situation in South Africa as a threat to international peace and pointing out that the imposition of economic sanctions was essential if the problem of *apartheid* was to be solved. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, it is the prerogative of the Council to take action on such a judgment but, while the question of *apartheid* was inscribed on its agenda in 1965, it was not, for a number of reasons, debated. It may, however, be inscribed again in 1966, when the Council will have five rather than two Afro-Asian members.

Appropriately enough, 1965, as the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, was the occasion for a decision to take stock of what the United Nations system of organizations was achieving by its efforts and expenditures. Co-ordination had suffered in the process of rapid expansion and machinery designed for a more limited purpose had begun to labour under heavier traffic. To these problems were added the financial difficulties of the United Nations itself, arising from the peace-keeping commitments of the Organization. The twentieth session, therefore, decided³ at the suggestion of France, to set up a committee of financial experts to recommend how the procedures for preparing and approving the budgets of the United Nations system as a whole might be improved so as to ensure the better use of available funds.

This initiative was particularly timely in its implications for the role the United Nations should play in coping with economic under-development. The proportions of this problem were vividly outlined by the Secretary-General in his annual report to the Economic and Social Council.⁴ In it he pointed out that the rate of growth of the national income of most developing countries has been considerably lower than the modest overall target of five per cent laid down in 1961 for the Development Decade and even less than the growth rate of the second half of the 1950s. On a *per capita* basis, the expansion in

¹See Pages 30 and 53.

²See Page 14.

³See Page 35.

⁴Document A/6003, Supplement 3, Page 14.

the gross national product of the developing countries had been much smaller than that in the developed countries; instead of narrowing, the gap in the standards of living between developing and developed countries had, in fact, widened in both absolute and relative terms. The export earnings of the developing countries had expanded much more rapidly, but they were significantly smaller than those of the rest of the world, with the result that the share of the developing countries in world trade had continued to decline. Described in harsher terms, the overwhelming majority of United Nations members have a *per capita* income of less than \$250, compared with \$3,000 in the United States. In about half of the 80 less-developed countries which are members of the World Bank, *per capita* income is rising only by about 1 per cent a year or less. In the words of the President of the World Bank:

If present trends are allowed to continue, there will be no adequate improvement in living standards in vast areas of the globe for the balance of this century. Yet over the same period richer countries will be substantially increasing their wealth.

In 1965, the United Nations sought to improve its capacity to meet the needs of the less-developed countries by reorganizing and expanding its machinery in the economic development field.

While it has always included technical assistance in its regular budget, the main burden of United Nations efforts in this area has been borne by two voluntary programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund. Set up in 1950 with the co-operation of the Specialized Agencies, EPTA in the intervening years has used some \$500 million to provide 32,000 man-years of technical advice and to award 31,700 fellowships to 120 developing countries. By 1959, it became apparent that countries could not develop their resources unless they knew what they were and the Special Fund was brought into existence to help undertake pre-investment exploration designed to facilitate public and private investment. It has undertaken 522 projects at a cost of \$1,151 million, of which 58 per cent was provided by the recipient governments themselves. By 1965, the functions and responsibilities of these two programmes were so closely related that logic demanded they be housed under one organizational roof, to be known as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).¹ This merger was enacted to ensure close co-ordination and planning and a more solid base for the future growth and evolution of the development-assistance activities of the United Nations. An annual target of \$200 million in voluntary contributions for the UNDP was called for by the Assembly but, given current and

¹See Page 24.

potential demands on its resources, it is estimated that this figure may well double in the next few years.

In an effort to seek still further resources for development, the United Nations and FAO in 1961 established, at the urging of Canada, the World Food Programme (WFP) to mobilize food aid as an additional form of assistance for development projects, as well as to provide food aid in emergency situations. For the first three-year programme, WFP received pledges worth \$94 million. In 1965, it was decided that this approach to development assistance had been so successful that WFP, which had been set up on an experimental basis, should continue in existence so long as multilateral food aid is found feasible.¹ It hopes to raise \$275 million for its work between 1966 and 1968. Canada's pledge of \$27.5 million towards this target has made it the second largest contributor.

To many countries, to develop is to industrialize, and the developing countries have long argued that a Specialized Agency to speed their industrial development should be an integral part of the United Nations system. The major industrialized countries took the view that, since a number of different United Nations bodies were already working in the field of industrial development, the creation of a new Specialized Agency attempting to deal with all aspects of industrialization would contribute little towards advancing development in this area. However, in 1965, in the face of strong arguments from the developing countries, a compromise was worked out between these two approaches, and it was agreed to set up a United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID)² as a semi-autonomous organization within the United Nations system. UNOID will succeed and expand upon the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development, which was created in 1961 to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations in this area.

In 1965, the United Nations further refined its approach to economic assistance through studies carried on by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.³ The Committee was set up in recognition of the need for selectivity and the establishment of priorities in tackling the great array of development problems. Its task is to adapt and apply the research and technological achievements of the developed countries to the particular needs of the developing. In 1965, the Advisory Committee was engaged in identifying certain problems which could either be solved by a relatively quick breakthrough and at comparatively little cost or high priority needs which could only be solved by an intensive application

¹See Page 24.

²See Page 23.

³See Page 26.

of science and technology. One area singled out for immediate exploration was the large-scale desalinization of water for agriculture.

The work carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1965 was mostly organizational in character;¹ the establishment by the Trade and Development Board of its four main committees, the selection of Geneva as the headquarters of UNCTAD, and the building up of a secretariat. To the disappointment of the developing countries, it did not make much headway over matters of substance within its purview. This lack of progress reflected, in part, serious differences of views between them and the developed countries about the role and objectives of UNCTAD, as well as the complexities of the problems involved. Nonetheless, some ground was gained in an intangible way during the year in fostering an increased awareness and understanding of the needs and difficulties of the developing countries. As the Canadian delegate to the first meeting of the Board noted, UNCTAD had undeniably succeeded in concentrating attention "on the contribution that trade can make to development (and has made us) more familiar with and better prepared to come to grips with the manifold aspects of the problem than we were a year ago". Governments became more seized of the challenge of under-development and the central idea of the "mounting gap" between development requirements and the income of developing countries gained increasing acceptance. In 1965, it became clear that the task was to transfer the dialogue that took place at the first conference from the level of general conceptions to the level of specific tasks and of shaping institutions and work programmes along the lines of what seems attainable in the period immediately at hand.

The expansion of United Nations activities in the field of economic development has not been accomplished without a certain cleavage between North and South, between the numerically-superior developing countries whose influence rests on their broad voting base and the relatively few developed countries which have to provide most of the resources to implement the programmes proposed. In their understandable desire for a quick and dramatic change in their lot, the developing countries have on occasion imposed decisions on the United Nations system which the developed countries have been reluctant to accept or implement as quickly or as extensively as the developing countries would like. The lack of common ground between the hurrying and the hurried was particularly pronounced in 1964 at UNCTAD and at the meetings of its Board in 1965. By the end of the twentieth session in December, however, there seemed to be widespread recognition that resolutions meant little in effective terms unless they also carried a measure of

¹See Page 42.

consent from those who would bear the cost as well as from the prospective beneficiaries.

To the emerging nations the dignity of man is closely related to his economic well-being, and for them this question is bound closely to racial discrimination. In what was probably the principal achievement of the United Nations in the human rights field over the past several years, the General Assembly in 1965 approved the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.¹ As a legal instrument, the Convention may not be perfect in every respect, but its aims and purposes are beyond reproach in their intent to contribute to the end of bigotry and racial injustice. In a step which breaks new ground for a human rights instrument, the Convention not only requires signatory parties to undertake to implement its provisions but also requires them to report on what they have done to give it effect and allows other signatory parties, and in special circumstances their own nationals, to complain to the United Nations if they are not doing so. While all delegations favoured the substantive articles of the Convention, it was the Western delegations which spoke out strongly from the beginning for effective implementation articles and which succeeded in persuading other delegations to support them as well. The Convention on racial discrimination should contribute to solving the hitherto intractable problem of implementation measures of the Draft Covenant on Human Rights, which has been before the General Assembly since 1952. Other future instruments of the United Nations in the human rights field may also benefit in this respect.

As Pope Paul VI phrased it in his address to the General Assembly in October:

The peoples of the earth turn to the United Nations as the last hope of concord and peace. We presume to present here, together with our own, their tribute of honour and of hope.

By and large, the United Nations continued to live up to these expectations in 1965. Its members are now engaged in a critical appraisal of what its future role, powers and responsibilities should be; but none wishes to see it abandoned and all agree that, in this increasingly interdependent world, ever mindful of the threat of nuclear war, it is an essential vehicle for the conduct of diplomacy, the prevention of war, and the economic and social advancement of man. If the United Nations did not exist, a similar organization would have to be created, for it fills a need that has been developing for centuries. As the Pope said:

You exist and operate to unite the nations, to bind states together. . . . You are an association. You are a bridge between peoples. You are a network of relations between states. . . . Your vocation is to make brothers, not only of some but of all peoples.

¹See Page 27.

II

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

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

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

The General Assembly completed its nineteenth regular session² on September 1, 1965, when it met formally to conclude its work and to accept the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which it had set up in February to conduct a comprehensive review of the question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the Organization. Although unable to reach agreement on future arrangements for peace-keeping operations, the Committee was able to arrive at a consensus which provided that the Assembly would

¹The mechanics of a session of the General Assembly are described in the October 1963 issue of *External Affairs*.

²The nineteenth session commenced on December 1, 1964, and recessed on February 18, 1965. It met again on September 1, 1965, as noted above. See *Canada and the United Nations 1964*.

carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure; that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter would not be raised with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC); and that the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states, with the highly-developed countries making substantial contributions.

The twentieth session convened on September 21, 1965. It elected Amintore Fanfani, the Foreign Minister of Italy, as its President, dealt with a record agenda of 108 items and adopted more than 120 resolutions before it ended on December 21, 1965. A short report on the results of its debates on most of these items will be found in the following pages.

Plenary

Chinese Representation

The Assembly had before it two resolutions on the question of Chinese representation:¹ the first recalled the decision of the sixteenth session that any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question and, therefore, subject to a two-thirds vote for approval; and the second, sponsored by Albania, Cambodia and other member states, called for the seating of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" from the United Nations. The first resolution was approved by a vote of 56 in favour (including Canada), 49 against, with 11 abstentions; but the second was rejected by a vote of 47 in favour to 47 against (including Canada), with 20 abstentions. Although the Canadian Delegation did not take part in the debate, the Secretary of State for External Affairs issued a statement² in Ottawa the day the vote was taken explaining the Canadian Government's position. He pointed out that Canada would have welcomed the opportunity to see Communist China take a seat in the world Organization had Peking made this possible. If that had not yet happened, it was because Peking itself had set a price on participation which was unacceptable. Canada had consistently supported the principle of universality in the United Nations and believed that it was in the interests of the international community to have Communist China exposed to the currents and cross-currents of international opinion. Canada also considered that there were problems in the realm of international peace and security, such as the

¹See also Page 5.

²See *Statements and Speeches* 65/28 of November 17, 1965.

problem of disarmament, which required the co-operation of Communist China for their solution.

On the other hand, the Canadian Government could not be unmindful of the fact that the Government of the Republic of China is a founding member of the United Nations and one which exercises control over a population of some 12 million people. Nor could Canada ignore the new conditions which the Communist Chinese Foreign Minister had stipulated in a press conference on September 29 as the price of his Government's participation in the work of the United Nations.

Tibet

The debate over the question of Tibet, which had not been discussed since the sixteenth session in 1961, was prompted by a draft resolution calling for the cessation of all practices which deprived the Tibetan people of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It provoked a heated discussion, with the Soviet bloc and certain other delegations arguing that, as Tibet was a part of China, the resolution represented an "unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state". The states which supported the draft stressed that they were solely interested in the human rights aspect of this question. The resolution was adopted, with Canada voting in favour of it.

Colonialism

In discussing the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism, the Assembly left the Fourth Committee to deal with specific territories¹ while it concerned itself with the question of colonialism in general. Fear was expressed, especially by African delegations, that the situation in Southern Africa was deteriorating because of an "unholy alliance" of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and some emphasis was laid on alleged economic exploitation by private Western companies. There was also a discussion of the problem of very small territories and their future status. The resolution on this item was worded in such an extreme fashion that it did not attract the near-unanimity of previous resolutions on general questions related to the work of the Special Committee. It provided for visiting missions to colonial territories without regard to the consent of the administering powers; envisaged the Special Committee setting target dates for independence without reference to the responsibility of the administering authorities to ensure prior conditions of stability and order; and requested the colonial powers to dis-

¹See Page 30.

mantle all military bases in their dependent territories. The resolution also described the continuation of colonial rule as a threat to international peace and security, a provision which made it subject, in the view of several delegations, to a two-thirds majority for approval under Article 18(2) of the Charter. Despite their protests, however, this procedure was ignored and the resolution was approved, with 27 delegations (including Canada) abstaining.

Other Items

Amongst other items, the twentieth session held elections for the three Councils and the International Court of Justice,¹ admitted The Gambia, the Maldives Islands and Singapore to membership in the United Nations, and invited the Organization for African Unity to send an observer to sessions of the Assembly. It noted the interim reports of the Committee for International Co-operation Year,² and invited the committee on arrangements for a conference on Charter review to make recommendations to the twenty-second session. The Assembly also took note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency³ and, after expressing satisfaction with the accomplishments of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1964, decided that the Assembly should consider, at its twenty-second session, the holding of further conferences.

First and Special Political Committees

Disarmament⁴

Of the various disarmament questions before the First Committee at the twentieth session, the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons received the greatest attention. This subject had been examined at length by the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) at its meetings in Geneva from July to September, where the debate turned, to a large extent, on a United States draft treaty which reflected some of the ideas proposed by Canada in previous consultations between the four Western members of the ENDC. Both at the ENDC and during the debates in the First Committee, Western spokesmen stressed the urgency of concluding a treaty before the five-member "nuclear club" was further enlarged. The Soviet Union indicated that it was prepared to enter into negotiations on a non-proliferation agree-

¹See Chapter V.

²See Page 49.

³See Page 93.

⁴See also Pages 5 and 47 for discussions in the Disarmament Commission.

ment, but insisted that a treaty should close "all possible loopholes". The main Soviet objection to the United States draft was that it did not preclude Western proposals for the modification of NATO nuclear-sharing arrangements, which, it was argued, would give the Federal Republic of Germany access to nuclear weapons. Early in the general debate, a Soviet counter draft treaty was tabled. The Honourable Paul Martin spoke strongly in support of a non-proliferation treaty and criticized what he described as the unreasonable Soviet position that members of the Western alliance should have no right to consult on defence policy. At the same time, he urged that a non-proliferation agreement should be accompanied by efforts by the great powers to reduce their nuclear arsenals. The debate in the First Committee tended to revolve around a United States procedural draft resolution which referred the question back to the ENDC for detailed discussion and a Soviet draft resolution which would have made the Soviet draft treaty the basis for discussion. Finally, a number of non-aligned delegations submitted a compromise draft resolution which, in urging all states to take the necessary steps for the early conclusion of a treaty, called upon the ENDC to give the problem urgent consideration and set out a series of principles to guide it in its deliberations. It was passed by a substantial majority, including Canada.

A number of countries argued that a non-proliferation treaty, which would deny to its signatories the right to acquire or develop their own nuclear weapons, would tend to discriminate against the non-nuclear signatories and should, therefore, be balanced by parallel concessions or obligations by the nuclear powers. Such provisions might include the extension of security assurances to non-aligned countries, a commitment to make progress towards general and complete disarmament, or the undertaking of such collateral disarmament measures as the halting of production or reduction of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles or a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

An extension of the 1963 partial test ban could have an importance beyond its relationship to an agreement on non-proliferation. It would halt tests in the fourth environment, underground, and would, therefore, check nuclear weapons development and, as had its predecessor, give further impetus to the disarmament movement. Both the Soviet bloc and Western countries, along with the non-aligned, agree on the desirability of a comprehensive ban, but they do not agree on the means by which such an agreement should be verified. For its part, the Soviet Union argues that national means of detection are sufficient to determine whether clandestine underground tests have taken place. The United States, on the other hand, contends that, despite recent advances in seismological techniques in detection, some on-site inspections would still be essential if signatories to a comprehensive test ban are to

be confident that there had been no undetected violation. During the debates in the ENDC and the First Committee, both the United States and British delegates reported on developments in seismology which reduced but did not eliminate the possibility of secret underground tests. In order to narrow the gap between the Soviet and Western positions, the Swedish delegate to ENDC put forward a proposal for a "nuclear detection club", composed initially of non-nuclear, technically qualified countries, which would explore the possibilities of improved methods of recording and exchanging seismic data. Mr. Martin, speaking to the General Assembly, explained that Canada, because of its geographical position, favourable rock formations, seismic-detection facilities and scientific experience, was in a position to make a positive contribution to experimental work and that the Swedish proposals were deserving of serious attention as an important suggestion toward international co-operation in the field of verification. Many other Western and non-aligned delegates voiced support for the "detection-club" conception. The comprehensive test-ban resolution urged the ENDC to continue its efforts to reach accord on a ban and asked it to take into account the new advances in the seismic-detection field.

After non-proliferation, the question of a world disarmament conference received the greatest attention in the First Committee. For some time the non-aligned countries have been expressing dissatisfaction at the lack of progress in the ENDC and have been concerned at the exclusion of Communist China from international disarmament discussions. At the spring session of the Disarmament Commission, a Yugoslav proposal for a world conference which would include all countries was adopted by a large majority. This proposal was introduced in the twentieth session, under the sponsorship of 43 non-aligned countries, where it attracted even greater support. The resulting resolution, which was approved almost unanimously, provided for the establishment of a preparatory committee, which would take appropriate steps for the convening of a world disarmament conference not later than 1967. Although endorsing the proposal, Canada expressed the view that the conference would require careful and thorough preparation and that discussions in such a conference should be governed by the disarmament principles adopted by the Assembly in 1962.

The regional approach to the control of nuclear weapons, including the conception of nuclear-free zones, has been gaining increasing acceptance in recent years, and at the twentieth session the First Committee considered for a second time a proposal for the denuclearization of Africa. A majority of delegations, including the Canadian, considered that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Africa was desirable in principle, but that the details of how it

should be achieved should be left largely to African countries to settle. The African countries, in turn, expressed differing points of view on the solution of the problem, some indicating a reluctance to enter into formal obligations to refrain from acquiring nuclear weapons unless their neighbours undertook similar obligations. Unable to agree on the obligations they should assume, the African countries settled upon a resolution calling on "all states" to refrain from action which would result in the introduction of nuclear weapons into the African continent. It was left to the Organization of African Unity to consider what detailed arrangements might be made for the eventual conclusion of a formal agreement on the denuclearization of the continent. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority, including Canada.

The recurrent theme of general and complete disarmament was only briefly examined in the First Committee. Most members, including Canada, acknowledged that its achievement would be a complicated and lengthy process and were content to see a resolution referring the matter back to the ENDC for further negotiation.

Peace Keeping

As mentioned earlier, the 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations made little progress towards reaching agreement on the procedures for the authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations. At the twentieth session, there were a number of small states, led by Ireland, that felt that the Assembly itself should complete this work and establish some specific plan, even if only on an interim basis. To this end they recommended a formula for the financing of such operations for the consideration of the Special Political Committee. However, a larger number of delegations, including Canada, considered that the proposed formula was premature, even if it possessed merit in itself. They believed that more time should be allowed for both the permanent members of the Security Council and the Committee of 33 to reach some sort of understanding on this question, and that nothing should be done at the twentieth session which would jeopardize the success of the appeal for voluntary contributions agreed to by the Committee of 33. Accordingly, Canada took the initiative in tabling a resolution which requested the Committee of 33 to continue and complete its work as soon as possible and to report its conclusions to the twenty-first session; invited it to give the Irish proposal careful consideration; and called upon all member states to make voluntary contributions "so that the future may be faced with renewed hope and confidence". The resolution was adopted by a large majority, including the permanent members of the Security Council.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

In addition to an acceptable method of financing peace-keeping operations, a number of member states, including Canada, considered that the methods and machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes should be examined.¹ They therefore welcomed a draft resolution submitted by Britain in the Special Political Committee which would have had the Assembly establish a study group of government representatives to consider this subject as a whole, both in its political and legal aspects, with particular attention being given to "the possibility of improved procedures for fact-finding, mediation and conciliation, the use of rapporteurs, and increased recourse to international arbitration and judicial settlement". In the debate on this question, which began late in the session, there was initially a considerable measure of support for the British proposal, but later some delegations argued that adequate procedures for the settlement of disputes already existed. In the end, a motion was approved by a vote of 48 in favour, 27 against (including Canada), with 8 abstentions, which postponed consideration of the proposal to the twenty-first session. The Canadian Delegation, which regarded the procedural motion cutting off debate as a regrettable use of the rules of procedure, supported the British proposal, emphasized the relationship between peace keeping and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and suggested that the relationship between temporary and long-term solutions should be studied.

Inadmissibility of Intervention ²

A good many members considered that disputes would not arise in the first place if states did not interfere in the affairs of others and were, therefore, receptive to the idea of a draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention.³ The Soviet Union first proposed a declaration in the First Committee which would have the Assembly demand that armed or any other type of intervention in the domestic affairs of states, "as well as any acts directed against the just struggles of peoples for national independence and freedom", should be halted forthwith. However, in the debate that followed, a number of amendments were submitted which widened the Soviet draft considerably, to condemn, among other provisions, the initiation, promotion or support of subversion or terrorism; the infiltration of personnel and the clandestine supply of arms or other material; and "the use of measures of an economic

¹See also Page 38 for the related item on Friendly Relations.

²The full title of the item was "Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty".

³See also Page 38 for the related item on Friendly Relations.

or of a political type to coerce another state and to obtain from it advantages of any kind". Eventually, a composite declaration was worked out which condemned almost every type of intervention, internal or external, whether by armed attack from without or by subversion and infiltration from within. It was adopted almost unanimously. The Canadian Delegation expressed the view that, to be effective, a declaration of this nature required the "full weight of the world community behind it" and sufficient breadth to cover intervention "which begins in a clandestine way and employs the techniques of subversion and terrorism".

Good-Neighbourly Relations Among European States¹

Roumania's resolution exhorting European states to maintain and intensify good relations with each other on the basis of recognition of their different political and social systems could also be regarded as a useful gesture for the maintenance of peace. It won co-sponsorship from both Western and Eastern European members and unanimous approval in the First Committee. Although not discussed, this item had been inscribed by Roumania on agenda of three previous sessions and originally contained a possibly controversial provision for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe, but this conception was dropped before the resolution was submitted to the twentieth session.

Cyprus

At the request of both Cyprus and Turkey, the question of Cyprus² was debated in the First Committee. After Turkey agreed that it would not insist that a resolution it had submitted be put to a vote, the debate turned on a largely procedural resolution drafted by Afghanistan and Iraq, which recommended resumption of negotiations and new mediation efforts to restore peace to the island, and a second resolution submitted by 31 non-aligned nations, which sought Assembly endorsement of Cyprus's sovereignty and of non-intervention in the island's affairs. It took cognizance of the fact that Cyprus was entitled to independence without any foreign interference; called upon all states to respect the sovereignty and unity of Cyprus and refrain from any intervention directed against it; and recommended to the Security Council the

¹The full title of the item was "Actions on the Regional Level with a View to Improving Good Neighbourly Relations among European States Having Different Social and Political Systems".

²See Page 52 for Security Council debates on Cyprus and Page 2 for UNFICYP.

continuation of the United Nations mediation work. Turkey opposed this resolution on the grounds that it failed to recognize the special status that had been granted to Turkey *vis-à-vis* Cyprus by the London and Zurich agreements, while Cyprus and Greece rejected the Afghan-Iraqi resolution. After an acrimonious debate, the First Committee adopted the 31-nation draft resolution by a vote of 47 in favour, six against, with 51 abstentions. (In plenary, the vote was 47 for, five against and 54 abstentions.)

The Canadian Delegate explained that, because of Canada's role as a participant in the United Nations Force in Cyprus, the Canadian Delegation abstained in the voting to avoid giving the impression that Canada had abandoned its impartial attitude concerning the basic issues of the Cyprus dispute. He said that the United Nations could not maintain a Force on Cyprus indefinitely and urged the parties to the dispute to redouble their efforts to reach an agreement so that, when the Force was withdrawn, the island's inhabitants could look forward to a future of peace and prosperity.

Apartheid

Discussion of *apartheid* in the Special Political Committee centred on a report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid and a further report by the Secretary-General. The first called the situation in South Africa a threat to international peace and recommended that a variety of measures, including economic sanctions, be taken against the South African Government; the second described the assistance given by a number of member states to the victims of *apartheid*. In the debate that followed, the African delegations, in particular, criticized the Western countries for continuing to trade with and invest in South Africa, endorsed the conclusions of the Special Committee's report, and expressed regret that resolutions of both the Assembly and the Security Council had not brought about any change in the situation in South Africa. In reply, Western delegations, especially those representing the major trading partners of South Africa, denied that the situation there was a threat to international peace or that their trade with South Africa was encouraging it to maintain its racial policies. The resolution tabled in the Special Political Committee drew the attention of the Security Council "to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter is essential in order to solve the problem of *apartheid*, and that universally applied economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution". It went on to appeal to the major trading partners to cease their "increasing economic collaboration"

with South Africa; again requested all states to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council in halting forthwith the sale and delivery of arms and military equipment to South Africa; and invited the Specialized Agencies to take active measures within their fields of competence to compel South Africa to abandon its racial policies.

Canada joined 15 other member states in abstaining on this resolution. In explaining his vote, the Canadian Delegate said that "Canada unequivocally opposed the *apartheid* policies of the Government of South Africa, which we considered abhorrent and offensive to human dignity". They were the source of deep bitterness and thus contained the seeds of a conflict which could endanger everywhere in Africa the conception of a multi-racialism which Canada strongly endorsed. In keeping with its attitude, Canada had complied with the requests of the Security Council and had placed an embargo on the shipment of arms and military equipment to South Africa. However, while agreeing with the objective of the resolution, namely the elimination of *apartheid*, and with many of its provisions, Canada considered others unsuitable and could not, therefore, support the draft as a whole. Canada voted for a second resolution, adopted by a large majority, which established a United Nations trust fund to help pay for legal aid to persons charged under the racial laws of South Africa and to provide relief for their dependents as well as assistance for refugees from South Africa. The fund will be made up of voluntary contributions from member states, organizations and individuals.

Korean Question

The tone of the debate in the First Committee on this long-standing item was perhaps sharper at the twentieth session than on previous occasions because of a draft resolution submitted by Hungary and Mongolia, which was not pressed to a vote, calling on the United Nations to remove its forces from Korea, dissolve the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), and refrain from further discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations. However, the basic issues and procedure were very much the same as in the past, with the Assembly inviting South Korea to participate in the debate but not North Korea, because of its refusal to recognize the competence of the United Nations to consider the Korean question. The Committee then adopted the usual resolution reaffirming United Nations objectives, urging further efforts towards reunification and requesting UNCURK to continue its work. In a short statement during the debate, Canada reaffirmed the continued responsibilities and competence of the United Nations in Korea and supported the work of UNCURK.

Other Items

The First and Special Political Committees also dealt with the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. Accounts of the activities of these bodies are contained in the relevant chapters.

Second Committee

Industrial Development

To contribute more effectively to the attack on underdevelopment,¹ the General Assembly in 1965 took a number of decisions to reorganize and add to its machinery in the economic development field. Perhaps the most notable of these was the unanimous resolution establishing the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). For some years the developing countries have urged the establishment of a Specialized Agency for industrial development. The major industrialized countries have taken the view that, since a number of United Nations organizations are engaged in work in special fields of industrialization, a Specialized Agency attempting to deal with all aspects of industrial development would not contribute significantly more towards advancing development in this area. Moreover, the Centre for Industrial Development was set up in 1961 to disseminate information and co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field, and it was thought that increases in its staff and budget would meet all requirements. However, at the twentieth session, a shift in the position of some of these countries took place, and it was agreed to establish UNOID as an "autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development". Its administrative costs are to be paid from the regular budget of the United Nations, while its operational programmes are to be financed from voluntary contributions. An Industrial Development Board will replace the present Committee for Industrial Development and an *ad hoc* committee is to prepare the necessary operating procedures for UNOID for consideration by the twenty-first session. In a related resolution, the Second Committee also asked that more attention be devoted to the training of technical personnel for the industrialization of the developing countries.

¹See also Page 7.

United Nations Development Programme

Over the years since their establishment, the functions and responsibilities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), which provides experts and training fellowships to developing countries, and the Special Fund, which finances pre-investment projects, have become so closely interrelated that it was decided in 1965 to consolidate them into one voluntary programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Since the general proposal had already met with widespread approval, the debate in the Second Committee centred on a Soviet draft resolution which would have permitted the use of UNDP funds for extensive capital investment as well as for technical assistance and pre-investment work — a proposal successfully resisted by a number of delegations, including Canada, which considered that this field was better left to the capital-financing agencies already in operation within the United Nations system. The Committee also dealt at length with the question of the size and composition of the Governing Council of UNDP and agreed (after rejecting a proposal from Canada and other Western countries that its 36 members be divided equally between donor and recipient countries) that it be composed of 37 members, 14 of whom would be drawn from the Western group and 3 from the Eastern European group. An annual target of \$200 million in voluntary contributions was requested for the unified development programme, to which Canada pledged, for 1966, \$9.5 million (Canadian), an increase from \$7.325 million (Canadian) contributed in 1965 to both EPTA and the Special Fund. The consolidation of these two programmes should, in the words of the Canadian Delegate on the Second Committee, “eliminate duplication, strengthen the impact of the assistance provided, speed up the implementation and evaluation of projects, and ensure that the assistance available is used for priority projects in countries which are making determined efforts to accelerate their rate of growth”.

World Food Programme

Of particular interest to Canada, which in 1961 initiated its establishment on an experimental basis by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, was the decision by the Second Committee to continue the World Food Programme (WFP) as long as “multilateral food aid is desirable and feasible”. The WFP has employed contributions of food, cash and services to implement economic and social development projects as well as to relieve emergency needs and to assist in pre-school and school feeding. The Committee also approved a second resolution which requested the Secretary-

General to undertake detailed studies on the feasibility of long-term international food aid of a multilateral character. Essentially, the second resolution was a request for further and more intensive examination of the implications of the "programme approach" to food aid and of the international trade and financial conditions necessary for the establishment of a world food fund. In commenting on the continuation of the WFP, the Canadian Delegate noted: "During its first phase the (WFP) was supported by over 70 countries. This was a most welcome endorsement. In the period ahead, however, we look forward to even wider support and greater participation, particularly by developed countries." He went on to announce that Canada was prepared "to provide up to \$27.5 million (U.S.) in commodities and cash for the three-year period from 1966 to 1968. This is more than a fourfold increase over our initial contribution . . .".

Capital Development Fund

The Second Committee again approved a resolution calling for the implementation of a decision taken by the Assembly in 1960 concerning the establishment of a capital development fund. Little progress has been made towards this end because the major Western countries have opposed it on the grounds that capital was best provided by the World Bank group, the United Nations Special Fund, and the regional development banks. Canada was amongst the eight countries that voted against the resolution, arguing that, although a substantial increase in the capital flow to the developing countries was obviously desirable, this would not be effectively achieved by the creation of yet another voluntary fund which would duplicate existing activities at the price of higher administrative costs.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Efforts continued to be made in 1965 to establish a firm footing for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which is designed to train personnel for government and United Nations service and to study major economic and social development problems. The Second Committee requested member states which have not contributed to UNITAR to do so. It is expected to begin full operations in 1966.

Other Organizational Items

As outlined in a separate chapter,¹ the Economic and Social Council plays a major part in contributing towards the effectiveness of the operations of the

¹See Page 61.

United Nations in the economic development field, and the Second Committee has followed with interest the Council's current reappraisal and review of its role and functions.¹ At the twentieth session, the Committee, in approving a resolution drafted by Canada, took note of this work and asked the Secretary-General to submit detailed proposals on how the Council's procedures and working methods might be improved. The Committee did not have time to deal with the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations or a Maltese proposal to launch an enquiry into the administration and effectiveness of all United Nations programmes and agencies involved in fostering the development process.

Capital and Technical Assistance

Aside from questions relating to the reorganization and expansion of United Nations machinery in the development field, the Second Committee dealt with a number of specialized questions. It approved the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) that a programme should be drafted identifying certain problems throughout the world which, with the application of advanced technology, might be solved with considerable benefit (e.g. the desalinization of water). While not within the purview of the Advisory Committee's work, the acquisition of patents by developing countries will play an important part in their development and, in a follow-up to a previous study on patent legislation in developing countries, the Second Committee in 1965 requested that studies be made of certain aspects of the question of the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries.

In a further effort to bring about an increase in the amount of outside capital available for development, the developing countries have included on the agenda of a number of sessions an item about the accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance, and discussion often centred on the relative merits of private and public investment. At the twentieth session, a resolution was approved calling upon governments to consider measures for the promotion of private and foreign investment in developing countries, while a second resolution expressed concern that the net flow of international assistance and long-term capital had virtually ceased to increase in recent years and urged the developed countries to make their lending terms more liberal. Canada abstained on the second resolution, which asked developed countries to bear in mind a recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

¹See Page 62.

Development (UNCTAD) that Canada had voted against because of certain conditions it set for international financing.

In recent years especially, the developing countries have recognized the direct relation between growth in population and economic development. Because of the controversial nature of the subject, the United Nations has avoided undertaking technical assistance projects related to birth control, but during the year the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution which tended to change its policy in this respect¹ and which brought to the attention of the Assembly the need to provide the necessary financial resources for the Organization's activities in the field of population. In the debate that ensued in the Committee, a wide range of views was expressed on the population question and, therefore, because of the limited time that remained, it was decided to postpone further consideration of the matter until the twenty-first session.

The high rate of illiteracy amongst the world's population was another source of concern. In dealing with this question, the Second Committee, in effect, endorsed the pilot-project approach of UNESCO to the eradication of illiteracy and supported UNESCO's efforts to put literacy projects into the context of total development programmes. The resolution amounts to confirmation of the view that illiteracy cannot be wiped out by a short, all-out campaign throughout the world.

The Second Committee dealt with the report of UNCTAD² and postponed for further consideration at its twenty-first session the questions of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.

Third Committee

Human Rights

The item on the Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination dominated the proceedings of the Third Committee at the twentieth session. The debate on the convention tended to centre on three issues. Although the text as presented by the Commission on Human Rights made no mention of any specific form of racial discrimination other than *apartheid*, the United States and Israeli delegations introduced an amendment calling for the specific condemnation of anti-Semitism. The Soviet

¹See Page 64.

²See Page 42.

Delegation, together with a number of Arab delegations, claimed that, if anti-Semitism was to be cited, then "Nazism, neo-Nazism, and Zionism" should also be specifically condemned. Lengthy discussion took place on these proposals, but in the end the Third Committee voted to leave the text free of any mention of particular forms of racism except *apartheid*. Canada voted against this decision, along with 12 other member states, as it wished to see maintained the reference to anti-Semitism.

The second issue related to Article IV and its relation to freedom of expression and of association. Some delegations wanted to phrase it in such a way as to make it obligatory for states parties to prohibit organizations which promoted discrimination, even when incitement to violence was not involved, while others were concerned that such a stipulation could be construed as infringing upon and endangering freedom of expression and of association. A compromise was finally arrived at, which took the form of a reference to another article of the convention which stipulated that certain rights must be maintained and respected. Although Article IV as revised was approved by a large majority, Canada and other Western states abstained when certain paragraphs of the article were put to the vote, as they did not meet completely the concern that they had expressed earlier. The third point, discussed at length, concerned measures of implementation. From the outset, most of the Western delegations favoured strong measures of implementation which went beyond a simple reporting procedure, but a number of other delegations were initially reluctant to accept this view. During the debate, however, most of them changed their position and agreed not only to a system of reports whereby signatory states had to report periodically on the steps which they had taken to give effect to the convention but also to a procedure which would make it possible for a signatory state to complain to a special committee set up under the convention if, in its view, another signatory state was not carrying out its obligations under the convention. In what was perhaps the most notable feature of the convention, it was also agreed to allow individuals in states parties to appeal directly, if their governments so allowed, to the special committee if they considered that they were victims of a violation of the convention. A fourth provision, recommended by a number of Afro-Asian members, related to the receipt and handling by the committee of copies of petitions from individuals in overseas territories, even if the administering powers concerned were not states parties to the convention. Canada and other Western delegations abstained in the vote on this proposal because they were opposed to the principle and precedent involved.

The convention, as amended, received the unanimous approval of the Assembly. The Canadian Delegate, in explaining his vote, said that:

We regard this document as another of the great pioneering instruments, by means of which the United Nations is laying the ground-rules for civilized life on an ever-widening scale. We hope that it will attract wide support and that it will enjoy a long, useful life.

Although the substantive articles of the Draft International Covenants on Human Rights have been approved by the Assembly, the implementation and final articles have presented a more difficult problem. They were briefly touched upon by the Third Committee at the twentieth session, but a draft resolution proposing, in effect, the application to the covenants of the implementation and final clauses of the convention on racial discrimination was rejected. Further consideration of the covenants was then postponed to the twenty-first session.

The Committee considered a draft Declaration, initiated by Roumania, on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, which sets out certain principles for the achievement of these ends. These include the necessity of stressing, in the education and guidance given to them, the ideals of peace, humanity, mutual understanding, justice, freedom and the equality of all men; the encouragement of arrangements to enable young people from all countries to know one another better; and the desirability of national youth associations promoting the purposes of the United Nations. Although not all delegations were convinced of the necessity of this declaration, there were no irreconcilable differences of opinion as to its wording and, after a number of amendments, it was adopted unanimously.

The Third Committee approved the suggested programme for the International Year for Human Rights as suggested by the Commission on Human Rights, including a proposal for an international conference to review progress in the field of human rights and to consider what further measures the United Nations might take in this area. A preparatory committee, of which Canada is a member, was set up in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights to complete preparations for the conference.

The Third Committee also dealt with a number of other resolutions on human rights. It invited the Commission on Human Rights to complete its work on the draft declaration and draft convention on religious intolerance;¹ approved a draft recommendation on matters relating to marriage, and postponed further consideration of the draft convention and draft declaration on freedom of information to its twenty-first session. It returned to the Commission on Human Rights for further study the question of the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, urged the

¹See Page 65.

continued implementation of certain resolutions or declarations in the human rights field approved in the past, and agreed that an international seminar on *apartheid* should be organized in 1966.

Activities in the Social Field

In the debate on the world social situation, various delegations pointed out that, despite significant advances in raising standards of living and in achieving progress in a number of areas, their governments still faced such difficulties as a lack of resources and an excess of population growth over the rate of economic expansion. In its resolution on this item, the Third Committee requested ECOSOC and the Social Commission, when considering what role the United Nations should play in the social field, to direct the main efforts of the United Nations to the problems of developing countries and to recognize the interrelations of economic and social factors in formulating social policies. The drafting of a long-range social programme for the United Nations was also requested.

The Third Committee also accepted the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,¹ approved a resolution on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),² and dealt with the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It asked the Secretary-General to encourage town-twinning as a means of international co-operation and, finally, authorized him to draw on the Working Capital Fund up to an amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year for countries suffering natural disasters. Governments were asked to forecast the type of assistance they might need in the case of such disasters and to indicate what help they could make available in cases of natural disasters in other countries.

Fourth Committee

Rhodesia

Understandably, the Fourth Committee³ devoted much of its attention to the situation in Rhodesia, which had also been examined by the Security Council in April and May.⁴ As the question was the subject of intensive consultations between Mr. Ian Smith and the British Government, Western members in

¹See Page 45.

²See Page 44.

³See also Page 14.

⁴See Page 53.

the Fourth Committee considered that the United Nations should not take any action which might prejudice the results of these talks. In a statement to the Committee on October 5, the Canadian Delegate noted that the situation had reached a crucial stage with the visit of Mr. Smith to London and urged that statements and actions in the United Nations should be guided by the overriding need to provide a constructive influence at this critical time. Canada, along with the vast majority of other delegations, voted on October 12 for a moderately-worded resolution which condemned any attempt on the part of the Rhodesian Government to seize independence illegally and called upon Britain to use all possible measures to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence. The Canadian representative pointed out that, at the last two meetings of the Commonwealth prime ministers, there had been unanimous agreement that Rhodesia should proceed to independence only when sufficiently representative institutions had come into existence, and that the Prime Minister of Canada had made it clear that Canada would not recognize a unilateral declaration of independence.

After approving this initial resolution, the Fourth Committee continued to debate the question of Rhodesia and the African states tabled a more comprehensive and strongly worded resolution, despite the renewed appeals of Western delegations for caution and restraint in view of the discussions then being carried on by the British Prime Minister in Salisbury. This second resolution called on Britain to release all political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia, repeal all repressive and discriminatory legislation, remove all restrictions on African political prisoners and on African political activities, suspend the constitution of 1961 and immediately call a constitutional conference. It moreover requested Britain to employ all necessary measures, "including military force", to implement these recommendations and described the situation in Southern Rhodesia as a threat to international peace and security. It was approved in plenary on November 5 by a vote of 82 in favour, to 9 against, with 18 abstentions. Aside from the timing of the resolution, many Western delegates had serious reservations about its content, including the request that Britain should take steps which it considered that it could not constitutionally carry out. Canada voted against the resolution on the grounds that the Assembly should not adopt recommendations of this nature "at a time when the British Prime Minister, having gone personally to the territory, is still pursuing vigorously the objective of attaining a constitutional settlement acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole". The Canadian Delegate also shared the "reservations which have been expressed . . . concerning the advisability of the General Assembly calling for the United Kingdom to use military force while these efforts to find a peaceful solution of the problem

continue". Canada also considered that the resolution made judgments which would more appropriately have come from the Security Council.

After Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, the Fourth Committee quickly approved, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution which condemned the Rhodesian declaration, invited Britain to implement immediately the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council in order to put down the rebellion, and referred the question to the Council. Canada voted for this resolution, but in explaining his vote the Canadian Delegate said that Canada's support did not mean that it had abandoned its reservations with regard to some of the previous resolutions approved by the Assembly on the situation in Rhodesia. Other delegations took a similar position.

South West Africa

Using as their point of departure a critical report of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism, the African member states attacked not only South African policies in South West Africa but also certain Western countries that they accused of giving economic and military support to South African policies in South West Africa. They successfully won majority approval in the Fourth Committee for a strongly-worded resolution which went further than previous resolutions of the Assembly in condemning the activities of the foreign mining enterprises and other companies in the territory. Canada did not consider this judgment to be justified on the basis of the evidence available; for this reason and because the resolution contained many other contentious provisions, it joined 14 other members in abstaining on the draft when it was put to the vote. The Canadian Delegate, however, emphasized that he had the greatest sympathy with many of the views expressed by African and Asian members on the question of South West Africa and that the Canadian abstention on the resolution did not imply any support whatsoever of South African policies in the territory.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

Since the British Delegation informed the Committee that it was expected that both Basutoland and Bechuanaland would achieve independence in 1966 and that the constitution of Swaziland was being reviewed, the Asian and African delegations directed their comments to the possibility that the South African Government would take advantage of the economic and financial dependence of the territories on South Africa and eventually prepare for direct aggression against them. The resolution which emerged reflected this

concern, and also requested consideration of measures for securing the territorial integrity of the three territories and the establishment of a voluntary fund for their economic development. It ignored the fact that two of the territories were to become independent in 1966 and the steps being taken by Britain to promote constitutional advance in the third territory, Swaziland. Six member states abstained on the resolution, including Canada, whose Delegate expressed reservations about the new special-purpose fund on the grounds that it would set a precedent which could lead to the dissipation of existing United Nations aid programmes.

*Portuguese Territories*¹

In addition to denouncing Portugal, the African delegations directed their criticism to other members of NATO, which they claimed were assisting Portugal to maintain its hold over its African territories by providing economic, political and military assistance. As in the case of South West Africa, the resolution adopted under this item condemned the activities of foreign economic interests in the Portuguese territories in Africa, described Portugal's attitude as a threat to international peace and security and urged member states to adopt a series of punitive measures against Portugal. In plenary, the resolution was approved by a vote of 66 in favour to 26 against, with 15 abstentions. Canada was amongst those voting against since, while sympathetic to the aspirations of the African people in the territories, it could not accept certain provisions in the resolution, including the request for punitive measures, which, in Canada's view, was a matter for the Security Council to decide. A resolution on special training programmes for Portuguese territories was adopted almost unanimously.

Aden and Oman

During the Fourth Committee's consideration of the situation in Aden, Britain was accused of attempting to impose a constitution which the people did not wish, and of increasing and consolidating military facilities in Aden and on the off-shore islands. In reply, the British Delegation spoke of Britain's efforts to contribute to the economic development of the territory and pointed out that it hoped to grant independence to Aden by 1968 at the latest. Canada, along with ten other member states, voted against the resolution approved by the Committee on the grounds that it neither reflected the genuine differences of opinion that existed about the modalities of future constitutional develop-

¹See Page 60 for the Security Council debate on this question.

ment in Aden nor presented a balanced assessment of the situation in the territory. Accordingly, proposals for United Nations action deriving from that assessment were not likely to achieve a genuine step forward in the attainment of independence for the territory. In plenary, the resolution was approved by a vote of 90 in favour and 11 against, with 10 abstentions.

One of the central issues in the debate on the question of Oman was whether or not it was a colonial territory, with Arab delegates insisting that the Sultan was in power only because of British assistance and the British citing international treaties contracted by Oman as evidence of its sovereignty. The Committee decided, in reversing the practice followed in previous years, to regard Oman as a colonial issue and to refer it to the Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism. In plenary, 18 delegations, including Britain and Canada, voted against the resolution concerned.

Other Colonial Territories

In considering the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism, the Fourth Committee dealt with and approved resolutions on Equatorial Guinea, Gibraltar, Ifni and the Spanish Sahara, and British Guiana. Canada supported these resolutions, although it had reservations about some paragraphs in the resolution on British Guiana, since they demanded an end to a state of emergency which had been declared at the request of a freely-elected government. Canada, however, abstained in the voting on the resolutions on Mauritius and Fiji, since they failed to recognize the efforts of the administering powers to introduce self-government in accordance with the wishes of their inhabitants, and on the resolution on the Falkland Islands, because it raised the issue of sovereignty, which Canada did not consider to be within the competence of the Fourth Committee. An omnibus resolution on 26 other territories (ranging from United States Samoa to St. Helena) was also approved but, along with other delegations, Canada abstained when it was put to the vote because the resolution contained a request (later rejected in plenary) for the dismantlement of military bases and gave blanket approval to the reports of the Special Committee of Twenty-four, some of which Canada was unable to accept.

The Fourth Committee approved a resolution which noted that in 1965 the inhabitants of the Cook Islands had been granted full internal self-government by New Zealand and the right to complete independence if they wished, and that, therefore, transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the Charter was no longer necessary. The Committee also approved several reso-

lutions which arose out of the report of the Trusteeship Council¹ and another which concerned offers from member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories.

Fifth Committee

Reassessment of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures

In the Fifth Committee it was generally agreed that a clear distinction should be drawn between budgetary policy and the current financial crisis of the Organization in order that the work of the United Nations would not have to be curtailed while efforts continued to solve the financial problems connected with peace-keeping operations. At the same time, however, there was a consensus, crossing political lines, that the twentieth session was the appropriate time to initiate a reassessment of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations. The principal themes in the useful general debate on the 1966 budget estimates were: the need for a suitable form of budget presentation, a closer alignment of programmes and budget, the institution of a workable system of priorities, and a reduction in the proliferation of conferences, meetings and documentation.

With the general debate as prelude, the focal point of the work of the Fifth Committee was the almost unanimous approval of a resolution, introduced by France, establishing an *ad hoc* committee of 14 financial experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. In the resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a complete statement of the financial situation of the United Nations, including the amount of expenditure committed for the different peace-keeping operations since their inception, and to transmit this statement to members of the *ad hoc* committee and to all member states by the end of the session. The committee was to provide its comments on the statement to member states by the end of March 1966. It was then requested, as the second phase of its work, to undertake a comprehensive review of the entire range of budgetary problems of the United Nations and to submit recommendations to the twenty-first session of the Assembly relating to "a better utilization of the funds available to the organizations, a rationalization of their activities and the evaluation of a reasonable and orderly expansion taking into account both the needs of member states and the costs they appear able to accept". Canada, which was later invited to be a member of the committee, welcomed the French initiative

¹See Page 70.

and was gratified by the spirit of co-operation displayed by the delegates to the Fifth Committee in dealing with this item. The resolution approved in plenary differed markedly from the draft originally tabled by France. As the result of suggestions from a wide spectrum of countries, the French Delegation introduced substantial changes which, while retaining the emphasis on the importance of observing sound financial principles, at the same time removed any phraseology suggesting the intention to impose ceilings or limits on United Nations growth.

UNEF Financing

In recent years, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)¹ has been financed by graduated assessments with voluntary contributions to compensate for reductions to the developing countries and, in effect, for the refusal of the Soviet bloc and other members to pay their assessments. However, as a consequence of the agreement not to raise the Article 19 issue with respect to arrears for UNEF, it was apparent that assessments could no longer be enforced. Canada and many other members believed that any new arrangement for financing UNEF for 1965 and 1966 should continue to reflect the principle of the sharing of costs by all member states; a simple appeal for funds according to a voluntary formula would not provide effectively for the financing of UNEF. Consequently, the Canadian Delegation took the initiative in introducing a resolution which appropriated \$18.9 million for the operation of UNEF for 1965 and, in view of anticipated economies in the Force's operations, \$15 million for 1966.

Of the total appropriation of \$18.9 million for 1965, \$3.9 million was earmarked for payment from the voluntary contributions pledged in 1965 by a number of member states, including Canada, to restore the solvency of the United Nations. Of the remaining \$15 million for 1965 and 1966 respectively, the developing countries were apportioned \$800,000, or approximately five per cent, as their share of the costs, with the proportions for individual countries being determined according to the scale of assessments for the United Nations regular budget. The developed countries were apportioned \$14,200,000, or approximately 95 per cent, with individual countries also being apportioned according to the regular scale of assessments. As well, each developed country was to pay an additional amount equal to 25 per cent of its apportionment "in order to meet reserve requirements", i.e. any short-fall resulting from some member states refusing to pay their share. All countries,

¹See also page 2.

however, could credit against their respective apportionments any voluntary contributions which they had paid to the solvency fund and any advance payments made towards the 1965 costs of UNEF. The resolution was approved in plenary by a vote of 44 in favour, 14 against, with 45 abstentions. The Soviet-bloc delegations voted against because, in their view, only the Security Council might take decisions involving peace keeping; most developing countries abstained. Although it received much less support than any previous resolution on UNEF financing, it may be successful in raising a larger percentage of the required funds because of the "built-in" formula for meeting any short-fall, previously financed by voluntary contributions, and because of the considerable reduction in costs and the prospect of further reductions in operating the Force.

Budget Estimates for 1965 and 1966

After approving total appropriations of \$108.5 million for the revised budget estimates for 1965, which the immobilized nineteenth session had been unable to consider, the Fifth Committee turned to the 1966 budget estimates. In the debate on this item, the Soviet-bloc delegations, in keeping with their contention that peace keeping was the exclusive prerogative of the Security Council, continued to vote against the inclusion of certain items in the budget related directly or indirectly to peace keeping and also abstained on the revised estimates for 1965 and 1966 for the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. The Soviet Union and some, but not all, members of the bloc also voted against the inclusion in the regular budget of the costs of technical assistance because they considered that all such programmes should be financed by voluntary contributions rather than by assessment and that more Soviet-bloc technicians should be employed in them. Nevertheless, estimates of \$121.6 million were approved by a large majority, with the Soviet bloc merely abstaining, rather than voting against the budget as a whole as it had in the past.

Other Items

The Fifth Committee also approved increases in the salaries of the professional and higher categories of the international civil service; held elections to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary financial bodies (including the appointment of a Canadian to the Committee on Contributions); and adopted a scale to govern the United Nations assessments of member states for the financial years 1965, 1966 and 1967 (in which the Canadian rate was

raised from 3.12 to 3.17). In addition, the Secretary-General was authorized to accept the offer of the City of New York to provide a "platform" site over the East River for the construction of a new building for the United Nations International School.

Sixth Committee

*Principles of Friendly Relations*¹

Most of the debates in the Sixth Committee at the twentieth session were devoted to a consideration of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations among states and, in particular, to the report of the special committee on this question which, at its meetings in Mexico City in 1964, discussed the first four principles: refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations; the peaceful settlement of disputes; non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any state; and the sovereign equality of states. A related item submitted by Madagascar² was also considered during the debate, which concluded with a general discussion on the remaining three principles of friendly relations: the duty of states to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and the principle that states shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. After lengthy negotiations, a compromise resolution was approved unanimously which added Algeria, Chile, Kenya and Syria to the special committee; directed it to meet in New York as soon as possible and to continue the consideration of all seven principles with a view to enabling the Assembly to adopt a declaration containing an enumeration of these principles; and requested it to submit a comprehensive report to the twenty-first session of the Assembly. The special committee was also asked to take the Madagascar proposal into consideration when drafting its report.

This resolution represented a reconciliation of differences among the various groups over the size and composition of the special committee: whether it should be directed to achieve a consensus with respect to its specific formulations; whether it should continue where it left off at Mexico City or,

¹The full title of this item was "Consideration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations". See also Page 19 for the related items regarding the peaceful settlement of disputes and the declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention.

²The full title of this item was "Observance by Member States of the Principles Relating to the Sovereignty of States, Their Territorial Integrity, Non-Intervention in Their Domestic Affairs, the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes and the Condemnation of Subversive Activities".

alternatively, reopen general discussion on the principles on which a certain measure of agreement had been reached; and whether its efforts should be directed towards the form of a draft declaration by the General Assembly. The Canadian Delegation took an active part in the general debate and in the negotiations which resulted in the compromise resolution. A separate resolution, proposed by the Netherlands, requesting the Secretary-General to continue his study of fact-finding and inviting the member states to submit their views in writing to the Secretary-General was also adopted.

Right of Asylum

In 1960, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a draft declaration on the right of asylum, consisting of a preamble and five articles, and while the Third Committee revised the preamble and Article 1 at subsequent sessions of the Assembly, lack of time prevented further consideration. This year the question was referred to the Sixth Committee, which, though unable to consider the substance of the draft declaration, made a number of decisions on how the question should be handled procedurally. It agreed that the Committee itself should prepare a draft declaration independently of the codification of law relating to asylum to be done by the International Law Commission, concentrating first on Articles 2-5 of the draft of the Commission on Human Rights and then the preamble and Article 1 adopted by the Third Committee, and that member states should again be given an opportunity to submit written comments on the draft declaration.

International Law

In addition to dealing with the reports of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the International Law Commission,¹ the Sixth Committee considered a report on particular ways in which member states could be aided, both through the United Nations system and otherwise, to establish programmes of technical assistance relating to activities in the field of international law. It approved an Afro-Asian and Latin American resolution which called for financing of the proposed programme of assistance and exchange in international law, in 1967 and afterwards, from the regular budget of the United Nations. Canada and ten other countries abstained on this resolution because of their preference for either voluntary financing or for channeling such assistance through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).

¹See Page 48.

In an explanatory memorandum on another item in the field of international law, Hungary observed that, while considerable progress had been made in codifying and developing public international law, no United Nations organ was systematically handling the similar development and unification of the rules of private international law, particularly those relating to international trade where such unification was needed by developing countries. It therefore initiated a resolution which requested an examination of possible roles in this field for the United Nations or other agencies. After amendments had been made to certain language which prejudged the outcome of the proposed examination in favour of United Nations involvement in private international law, the resolution was unanimously adopted by the Sixth Committee.

General Multilateral Treaties of the League of Nations

The eighteenth session of the Assembly in 1963 instructed the Secretary-General to invite certain new states to accede to those treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which might be of interest to them. The relevant resolution incorporated the so-called Vienna formula, whereby an invitation to participate in these treaties would be issued only to states which were members of the United Nations or of its Specialized Agencies, parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or designated for such purpose by the General Assembly. The resolution also called upon the Secretary-General to determine, in consultation with states parties to the treaties, whether any of these had ceased to be in force, had been superseded by later treaties, had otherwise ceased to be of interest or required action to adapt them to contemporary conditions. In the course of the Sixth Committee's debate on this item at the twentieth session, the question was raised as to which states should be invited to accede to these treaties and an unsuccessful effort was made by countries favouring the "all states" formulation to delete, from a draft resolution approving the Secretary-General's report, any reference to those parts of the earlier Assembly resolution which had referred directly to the Vienna formula. The resolution which was approved also drew attention to nine treaties which the Secretary-General had indicated were likely to be of particular interest to new states.

Other Items

The Sixth Committee also dealt with the two items arising out of the amendments to the Charter increasing the size of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Because the majority vote required for deci-

sions in the Security Council had been raised from seven to nine by the amendment, it was necessary to amend as well Article 109, which refers to reviewing and altering the Charter on the recommendation of the Council and the General Assembly. The Sixth Committee, therefore, approved a resolution deciding that Paragraph 1 of this article be altered by simply replacing the word "seven" with the word "nine", while retaining, mainly for historical reasons, Paragraph 3. To cover the increases in both Councils, the Sixth Committee also recommended amendments to Rules 8(b), 143 and 146 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly. The Soviet bloc was opposed to any amendment of Rule 8(b), as they regarded the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, to which it refers, as both unconstitutional and illegal. France, which abstained on the amendment of this rule, took the view that, in effect, the "Uniting for Peace" resolution modified General Assembly and Security Council functions without the amendment procedures contained in the Charter itself.

III

SPECIAL BODIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly has created, over the years, certain organs or special bodies to carry out specific assignments in the economic, social or humanitarian fields. Of these, one that has attracted much attention in recent years is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which was established in 1964 as an organ of the Assembly "to promote international trade especially with a view to accelerating economic development . . .". It reports to the General Assembly and its expenses are borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. While very different in character, size and purpose, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) were also created by the Assembly. They work with the United Nations and the inter-governmental agencies in projects related to their own objectives. Their budgetary arrangements vary, but in general their programmes are financed by voluntary contributions separate from the United Nations budget.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

In its task of promoting international trade and accelerating international development as noted above, UNCTAD is "to formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development; generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and development . . .; to initiate action where appropriate . . . for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade . . .; (and) to be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of governments . . .". UNCTAD is made up of members of the United Nations and the inter-governmental agencies, and is to convene at intervals of not more than three years. It has as its permanent organ the

55-member Trade and Development Board, which is to meet normally twice a year to carry out the functions of the Conference when it is not in session. Canada is a member. The Secretariat of UNCTAD is headed by Dr. Raul Prebisch of Argentina.

The first year of UNCTAD's operations was mainly devoted to organizational questions.¹ At its first session in New York in April, the Board formulated its own work programme and established functional committees on manufactures, commodities, invisibles and financing, and shipping, which in turn held meetings during the year and formulated their own work programmes. Canada is a member of all four. At its second session, in August and September (it also reconvened in November), the Board selected Geneva as the site for the headquarters of UNCTAD after considerable debate over the relative merits of several alternative cities, but it was also envisaged that some meetings of the Conference, Board and other UNCTAD bodies might sometimes be held elsewhere, especially in developing countries. In addition to this question, which dominated its discussions, the second session of the Board recommended that a second UNCTAD Conference be convened in the first part of 1967 and approved a resolution requesting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare annually a report on international trade and economic development to enable the Board to fulfil its task of keeping under review, and taking appropriate action for the implementation of the recommendations and other provisions in the Final Act of the Conference. The resolution requested member states and the other bodies and agencies concerned in the United Nations system to provide information for this purpose.

Particular attention was paid by UNCTAD during the year to the market situation in a number of commodities of special interest to the developing countries, particularly sugar and cocoa. An International Sugar Conference was held in Geneva in September and October and several meetings of a working party on prices and quotas for cocoa also took place there in October under UNCTAD auspices. Discussion is to be continued with the aim of concluding a new international agreement for these two commodities.

The United Nations Tin Conference, the first conference to be convened under the auspices of UNCTAD, met in New York in April and drafted a new international tin agreement, while the Conference on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries adopted in New York in June a new international convention incorporating principles designed to secure adequate transit facilities for the goods moved from land-locked countries to the sea-ports of maritime states. One-fifth of the nations of the world are land-locked.

¹See also Page 27.

The twentieth session of the General Assembly confirmed the recommendations made by the Trade and Development Board but, while satisfied with the organization of the UNCTAD's subsidiary bodies and with the methods of work adopted by the Board at its first session, it expressed serious concern at the lack of progress in solving the substantial problems with which the first Conference was faced. It urged member states to take full account in their trade and development policies of the needs of the developing countries and to seek prompt measures to solve these problems.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) helps developing countries to improve conditions for their children and youth by providing assistance in such fields as health, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training. It provides assistance at the request of governments for projects which form part of national programmes of development. In January 1965, UNICEF lost its principal architect and builder through the death of Maurice Pate, who had been Executive Director of UNICEF since its inception in 1946. He was succeeded by Henry R. Labouisse of the United States.

At its meetings in 1965, the UNICEF Executive Board, of which Canada is a member, approved a \$29-million programme to cover 200 projects in 82 countries and territories. About \$15 million was provided for health programmes, \$4 million for education and \$2.7 million for nutrition. The Executive Board re-elected the representatives of Israel to its chairmanship and of Canada to the chairmanship of the Programme Committee, discussed assistance for pre-school children, and decided to hold its principal meeting in Addis Ababa in 1966. Aid to family planning will be one of the items on the agenda. The UNICEF programme is financed entirely by voluntary contributions, both governmental and private. Private contributions, including the sale of UNICEF greeting cards and the Hallowe'en Campaign now amount to about \$6.6 million a year from all countries. In 1965, individual Canadians contributed about \$800,000 and the Canadian Government increased its contribution by \$200,000 to \$1 million (Canadian). In October, UNICEF was honoured with the award of the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize. In congratulating UNICEF, the Prime Minister of Canada said that UNICEF's programme had strengthened the foundation for peace, and placed UNICEF "among the most respected of the world's concerted efforts dedicated to human betterment and peace".

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides care, either under its mandate or through its good offices, for refugees made homeless as a result of wars and other conflicts. While the task of helping European refugees appeared to be nearing completion, throughout 1965 the Office took on added responsibilities in bringing assistance to new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa, where the total number within its purview is over 400,000.

The budget for the 1965 programme was \$3.5 million, of which over one-half was directed to the expanding refugee problems in Africa. The Executive Committee, which Canada chaired in 1965, approved a budget of \$3.9 million for UNHCR programmes in 1966. These programmes are financed by voluntary contributions from government and private sources. In 1965, the Canadian Government decided to increase its annual contribution by \$60,000 to \$350,000 (Canadian).

At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan of Iran was elected High Commissioner to succeed Mr. Felix Schnyder of Switzerland, who was retiring after four years of distinguished service.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) was established by the General Assembly in 1949 to assist Palestine Arabs who became refugees as a result of hostilities in Palestine during 1948. It is a special non-political agency which, in co-operation with the "host governments" (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the United Arab Republic), provides basic rations, shelter, health and welfare services as well as education and training for many of the refugees. There were 1,280,823 refugees registered with the Agency in June 1965.

During 1964-65, the Agency continued to provide relief and health services to the refugees on approximately the same scale as in the previous year, although it was forced to restrict its educational and training services because of lack of funds to offset rising costs. The Commissioner General said in his annual report that budgetary problems were jeopardizing the Agency's future.

At the twentieth session, the General Assembly voted to extend UNRWA's mandate until June 30, 1969. During the debate on UNRWA in

the Special Political Committee, the Canadian representative expressed Canada's interest in the future operations of the Agency when he said:

We are principally concerned to ensure that the refugees will continue to receive relief and that the Commissioner General will be provided with the means of fulfilling the humanitarian role which the General Assembly has assigned to him.

Canada contributed \$500,000 in cash and \$700,000 (Canadian) in wheat flour to the Agency for 1966 - an increase of \$200,000 over its contribution of 1964.

IV

SELECTED COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Atomic Radiation Committee

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was created by the General Assembly in 1955 to study and report on the levels and effects of atomic radiation. It held its fifteenth session in Geneva in November. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a Canadian-sponsored resolution which, among other matters, confirmed the Assembly's continuing interest in the hazards of atomic radiation and commended the Committee for its valuable contribution to a wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation. The Committee was requested to carry on with its programme, including its consideration of a report for the twenty-first session on natural radiation sources, radioactive contamination of the environment and certain biological effects of ionizing radiation.

As an active member of the Committee since its inception, Canada continues to be concerned about the hazards of atomic radiation. In its extensive fall-out monitoring programme, Canada has a number of collection stations which provide information taken from air, milk, water, soil and human bone samples for transmission to interested recipients, including the Committee, which uses the data for its world-wide fall-out studies.

*Disarmament Commission*¹

Following general acceptance of a Soviet proposal for its reconvening, the Disarmament Commission, which is composed of all members of the United Nations, met in New York from April to June for the first time in five years. Since the nineteenth session of the Assembly had not been able to consider

¹See also Page 15 for the disarmament debate in the First Committee and references to the work of the ENDC.

the items on disarmament, this meeting provided a useful opportunity to members of the United Nations to express their views on the course that should be followed in forthcoming disarmament negotiations.

The general debate revealed widespread recognition of the continuing value and importance of the ENDC as a forum for constructive and detailed negotiations, both on general and complete disarmament and on interim arms control and disarmament measures. The consensus was that priority should be given to an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The Soviet Union presented draft resolutions calling for the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of foreign bases and personnel from the territory of other states. The United States also presented a draft resolution calling for the early reconvening of the ENDC to resume negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty, a non-proliferation agreement, an agreement to halt or restrict the production or use of fissionable materials for military purposes and a freeze on the production of nuclear delivery vehicles. After some debate, the Commission, on the recommendation of a number of non-aligned countries, approved a compromise resolution, with the Soviet bloc abstaining, which recommended the early reconvening of the ENDC so as to enable priority consideration of a non-proliferation agreement and a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Reference was also made to the application of military savings to peaceful programmes.

The Commission approved a second resolution, also sponsored by several non-aligned countries, calling for the convening of a world disarmament conference to include all countries. In voting for it, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns expressed Canadian support in principle for the conference, while pointing out that careful preparation would be necessary, that continued recognition of the agreed principles recommended as a basis for disarmament negotiations by the sixteenth session of the Assembly was most important, and that the world conference should not interfere with the continuation of detailed negotiations in the ENDC.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission was established in 1947 to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. It is composed of 25 experts in international law who sit in their personal capacities; the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, has been a member since 1961.

In 1965, the Commission held the first part of its seventeenth session in Geneva from May to July, during which it devoted, as in the past, much of

its time to further consideration of the Law of Treaties. On this occasion, it was able to adopt most of the first articles in Part I which cover the conclusions of treaties, reservation, entry into force and registration, correction of errors, and the functions of depositories. The revised versions, which the Commission has now adopted, are shorter and closer to residual rules of law than were those in the drafts, and most of the purely descriptive elements have been deleted from them. The seventeenth session of the Commission decided to deal with Part II of the draft treaties at a further meeting, which was scheduled to be held in January 1966 in Monaco. The Commission also re-examined, revised and provisionally adopted 28 new articles on the Despatch of Temporary Envoys on Special Missions, thus completing the first draft of the articles on this subject. However, it decided to review them again after it had received observations and comments from governments and to defer for future consideration the question of whether certain special rules of law should be drafted for so-called "high-level" special missions. In drafting the articles, the Commission attempted to bring them into close harmony with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and on Consular Relations.

At the twentieth session of the Assembly, the Sixth Committee considered the reports of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission and approved the intention of the Commission to concentrate exclusively during 1966 on the completion of the revision of the draft articles of the Law of Treaties and of Special Missions.

International Co-operation Year Committee

At its eighteenth session in 1963, the General Assembly set up the Committee for International Co-operation Year (ICY) to draw up and co-ordinate a programme of activities for the Year. The Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Mr. Paul Tremblay, was its chairman for much of 1965. Amongst the activities carried out on behalf of ICY by the United Nations itself were a series of lectures at the beginning of the year by seven distinguished scholars on the general theme of international co-operation, the commemorative session of the United Nations in San Francisco in June to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter, the presentation of ICY medallions to various distinguished leaders throughout the world who had contributed to international co-operation, and the release of a special ICY stamp issue by the United Nations Postal Administration. The United Nations Information Offices gave full publicity to ICY and the activities connected with it through the publication of booklets and leaflets, as well as television and radio programmes.

Various member states engaged in similar activities. In Canada the Executive Council for ICY co-ordinated, with the assistance of a grant from the Federal Government, the activities of private organizations, which undertook well over 100 projects in the name of ICY. These ranged in character from co-operation in the fields of education, arts, science and sports, through the provision of food, clothing and books, to travel, tourism and seminars. Information kits on ICY activities in Canada were distributed by the Executive Council, statements on ICY were made by several distinguished Canadians, radio and television stations carried programmes on ICY, and articles appeared in a large number of Canadian newspapers, magazines, and reviews. The Government itself released in March a special issue of 27 million ICY stamps, published articles about ICY in the monthly publications of its various departments, and released booklets dealing with particular aspects of international co-operation. The International Service of the CBC devoted special programmes to ICY, and the National Film Board produced and distributed throughout Canada a message urging support for ICY from the Governor-General.

Outer Space Committee

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is engaged in an examination of areas of international co-operation in outer space, including means of peaceful space exploration and exploitation, and a study of the legal problems which might arise in this field. The Committee, at its seventh session in New York in October, took note, amongst other matters, of progress reports on outer-space activities of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union. It also made recommendations with respect to education, training, international sounding-rocket facilities, the exchange of information, and the encouragement of international programmes in the field of outer space, and requested its legal sub-committee, which also met in 1965, to continue its work on the draft international convention on liability for damage caused by space vehicles and on an agreement concerning assistance of astronauts and space vehicles. A working group of the Committee proposed the holding of a conference in 1967 on the peaceful uses of outer space to focus attention on the practical benefits and opportunities available for non-space powers in the outer-space field.

The twentieth session of the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and activities of the Outer Space Committee and showed a growing interest in programmes of education and in the training of specialists from developing countries in the peaceful uses of outer space.

V

THE COUNCILS, THE COURT AND THE SECRETARIAT

Security Council

The Security Council has the primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security; its functions, therefore, are divided mainly between the pacific settlement of disputes and action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Until and including 1965, its decisions were made by an affirmative vote of any seven of its total of 11 members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Council, though decisions on procedural matters required only a majority of any seven members.¹ If a member is a party to a dispute referred to the Council, it is required to abstain from voting with respect to measures for the pacific settlement of the dispute. In 1965, the Security Council was composed of Britain, China, France, the U.S.S.R. and the United States as permanent members, and Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Uruguay as non-permanent members.

By September 1, 1965, the required number of member states had ratified the amendment to the Charter enlarging the Security Council to 15 members by increasing the number of its non-permanent seats from six to ten. Of these four additional members, two were to be chosen initially for a term of one year and, of the ten non-permanent seats, five were assigned to the Afro-Asian group, one to the Eastern European group, two to the Latin American group and two to the Western European and Other States group. In December 1965, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Bulgaria and Mali to succeed Bolivia, Malaysia and the Ivory Coast, and Japan, Nigeria, New Zealand and Uganda to the four additional seats, with the latter two receiving one-year terms only. Jordan continues on the Council for 1966, as it had been

¹Under the amendment to the Charter enlarging the Council, nine rather than seven votes are required effective January 1, 1966, in each case.

agreed in 1964 that it would receive another year if the Council were enlarged.¹

Cyprus

Although the Security Council considered the Cyprus question² on five occasions during the year, little progress was made towards a permanent political solution to the island's problems. In March 1965, Mr. Galo Plaza, the mediator appointed by the Secretary-General, outlined possible terms for a settlement between the parties to the dispute. The Governments of Greece and Cyprus, although not in complete agreement with all of his suggestions and particularly his proposal that the Government of Cyprus should voluntarily undertake to renounce union with Greece (Enosis), considered that the report formed a suitable basis for further discussions. The Government of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, on the other hand, objected strongly to certain sections of it, and charged that Mr. Galo Plaza had gone beyond his terms of reference by envisaging the abrogation or modification of the 1960 treaties which had provided for the independence of Cyprus, by failing to support international guarantees to prevent a unilateral decision on the union of the island with Greece and by rejecting the possibility of a federation for Cyprus and favouring instead a unitary state in which Turkish Cypriots would be awarded only minority rights. Moreover, they considered that the functions of the mediator had come to an end upon the publication of his report – a view which the Secretary-General refused to accept. Although Mr. Galo Plaza remained at the disposal of the parties for further mediation efforts until his resignation at the end of the year, no further progress was made through United Nations machinery for bringing the parties together.

In August, the Security Council met at the request of Turkey to consider the unrest on the island following certain constitutional changes. After hearing the views of both sides, the Security Council approved a resolution on August 10 which, among other things, called upon all the parties, in conformity with the March 4, 1964, resolution, to avoid any action which was likely to worsen the situation. On November 5, the Security Council, at the request of Turkey, discussed the situation on the island following an outbreak of fighting at Famagusta. The Council's president concluded the discussion by appealing to all the parties to show the utmost moderation, to co-operate in the detailed implementation of the Security Council's resolutions, and to refrain from any act which might aggravate the situation in Cyprus.

¹For past and present membership of the Security Council see Appendix II-3.

²See also Page 20 for Assembly debate.

On March 19 and June 15, the Security Council reaffirmed its previous resolutions on Cyprus and renewed the mandate of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for three and six months respectively. At its meeting on December 17 to consider a further extension of the mandate, several members expressed their concern at the lack of progress in finding a political solution to the problem. Although they agreed that the Force could not be withdrawn, they noted the difficulty in financing it by voluntary contributions.¹ To avoid creating the impression that UNFICYP could be continued indefinitely and to emphasize the urgency of finding a political solution, they agreed that the mandate of the Force should be renewed only for three months and not for the six-month period recommended by the Secretary-General.

Rhodesia

The Rhodesian question was discussed in the Security Council in April and May and again in November upon Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of its independence.² The first meetings were called at the request of both the Special Committee on Colonialism and the representatives of 35 African states. They were, in part, prompted by the decision of the Rhodesian Government to hold elections on May 7 in order to obtain a strong popular mandate to support it in its negotiations with Britain for independence. Many of those who spoke in the Council were concerned that the elections appeared to point to a unilateral declaration of independence.

The representatives of Senegal and Algeria, who were permitted to participate in the Council's deliberations as spokesmen for the Organization of African Unity, stressed the unanimity of African views on the Rhodesian question, claimed that Britain had been negligent in allowing the current situation to develop, and expressed the fear that, if existing trends continued, Rhodesia would be transformed into another South Africa. They called for the immediate abrogation of the 1961 constitution, the convening of a constitutional conference and, if necessary, the use of force by Britain to assert its authority in Rhodesia and prevent a unilateral declaration of independence. The British representative, after reaffirming his Government's view that the Council had no competence to discuss Rhodesian affairs, said that British policy was based on three principles: first, that Britain must be satisfied that any basis for independence was acceptable to the people of the country as a whole; second, that a way forward must be sought by negotiation, not by

¹See also Page 2.

²See also Page 30 for the Assembly on the Rhodesian question.

unconstitutional or illegal action; and third, that none must be left in doubt of the political and economic consequences that would flow from an illegal declaration of independence. On May 6, the Security Council adopted a resolution which requested Britain to take all necessary action to prevent a unilateral declaration and to convene a constitutional conference of all political parties for the adoption of new constitutional provisions acceptable to the majority of the people of Rhodesia so that an early date might be set for independence. A Soviet amendment calling on Britain to cancel the elections was rejected.

The Smith administration unilaterally declared the independence of Rhodesia on November 11. The Security Council, at the request of both Britain and of the General Assembly, met in emergency session the next day to consider the issue. During the debate that ensued, the British Foreign Secretary said that his Government had asked the Council to convene because the attempt to establish an illegal minority regime was a matter of world concern and because the goodwill, co-operation and active support of United Nations members would be required if the various economic measures against Rhodesia were to be effective. He reiterated that Britain would only grant independence on terms acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, but did not believe that the use of force would contribute to a solution of the current problem. The Afro-Asian states that asked to participate in the debate tended to hold Britain responsible for not taking sufficient preventive measures and called for the use of force, if necessary, to put down the rebellion. The United States endorsed the stand taken by Britain, while France, although it condemned the unilateral declaration, considered that the problem was an internal British matter and said that it would abstain on any votes on the question. On November 12, the Council approved a resolution by a vote of ten in favour to none against, with France abstaining, which condemned the unilateral declaration and called upon all member states not to recognize the Smith Government or provide any assistance to it. On November 20, after a number of further meetings, the Council approved by the same vote a second resolution which determined that the situation, if continued, would constitute a threat to the peace. It called upon Britain to put down the rebellion and on "all states to refrain from any action which would assist and encourage the illegal regime and, in particular, to desist from providing it with arms, equipment and military equipment and to do their utmost in order to break all economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products".

Prior to this action by the Security Council, Canada had declared on November 11 that it would not recognize the Smith regime and that it would

withdraw its Trade Commissioner, end its small aid programme, place a complete embargo on the export of arms to Rhodesia, and remove the preferential tariff rates for Rhodesian goods and export credit facilities. By the end of November and in pursuance of the November 20 resolution, Canada had placed a ban on the import of over 90 per cent of those Rhodesian products imported during 1964. In December, an export embargo was placed on oil and oil products.

Dominican Republic

On April 24, 1965, a successful attempt was made to overthrow the Government of President Reid Cabral of the Dominican Republic. However, his replacement by a civilian and military group supporting the return of former President Juan Bosch was contested by most of the Dominican military establishment.

Armed clashes between the two factions intensified and were accompanied by an aerial and naval bombardment of the city of Santo Domingo by the anti-Bosch forces, which left a high toll of casualties, including non-combatants. On April 28, United States troops landed near the Dominican capital in response to a request from the military faction, which had declared that it was unable to assure the protection of the lives and property of foreign nationals. On April 29, the United States representative informed the Security Council that this action had been taken by his Government for the purpose of protecting and evacuating American citizens. On May 1, the Soviet Union requested an urgent meeting of the Council "to consider the armed interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic", and the violent rush of events in the Dominican Republic held the attention of the Council from May 3 to June 21. By this time, the Organization of American States (OAS) had presented to both sides in the civil strife a plan of conciliation which was eventually to form the basis of the provisional government which took office on September 3.

The central issue before the Council was the Soviet charge that the United States military action, undertaken as a "pretext" for protecting United States citizens, was "an act of direct aggression in complete violation of the Charter of the United Nations", and particularly Paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article 2, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction. The Soviet representative returned repeatedly to this theme, but failed to obtain Security Council approval for a resolution censuring the United States and demanding the withdrawal of United States troops. The

Soviet position was supported by the Cuban representative, who had been invited to participate in the Council discussions. Milder criticism of United States action in the Dominican Republic was expressed by the representatives of France, Uruguay, Jordan and the Ivory Coast.

In his initial reply to these charges, the United States representative referred to the request to safeguard American lives, stated that Communist leaders had taken control of what was initially a democratic movement and declared that the American nations would not permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western hemisphere. He also gave assurances that, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter, the United States would keep the Council fully informed of the measures taken in relation to the Dominican crisis. The United States received varying degrees of support from China, Britain and Bolivia.

Shortly after the landing of United States troops, the Organization of American States initiated efforts to obtain a settlement of the crisis, including the dispatch of its Secretary-General to Santo Domingo and the establishment of an Inter-American Peace Force, to which a number of OAS members, including the United States, contributed. The United States representative maintained before the Council that the measures taken by the United States in conjunction with the OAS were consistent with the purpose and letter of the United Nations Charter and particularly with Article 33, which calls upon the parties to any dispute which threatens international peace and security to seek first a solution by peaceful means, including "resort to regional agencies or arrangements". He also reminded the Council of the provisions of Article 52, which specifically recognizes the role of regional agencies in the settlement of local disputes. In supporting the policy of the United States, he insisted that the Inter-American Peace Force was maintaining an attitude of strict impartiality in the civil conflict. These statements were sharply disputed by the Soviet and Cuban representatives, who claimed that United States and OAS policies in Santo Domingo constituted enforcement action and were therefore illegal, as such action could not be taken without the authorization of the Security Council.

Representatives of the Government of Colonel Caamano and of the Government of General Imbert, the opposing factions, were invited to present their views to the Security Council on the Dominican crisis. The Security Council treated both factions on an equal footing and declined to pass judgment on their competing claims to represent formally the Dominican Republic in the United Nations.

Debate on the respective peace-keeping responsibilities of the United Nations and the OAS in the Dominican Republic became more heated fol-

lowing the appointment of a United Nations observer mission to the Dominican Republic on May 15 in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Security Council the previous day. The Secretary-General appointed José Mayobre, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to lead the mission and Major General I. J. Rikhye as his senior military adviser. Their function was to keep the Council informed of events in the Republic. The United Nations mission in Santo Domingo was the subject of criticism from the OAS in a communication to the Council complaining that the mission was hindering OAS efforts to restore peace in the Dominican Republic. This criticism was rejected by the Soviet representative who declared that the activities of the OAS were undermining the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and security and were thus in violation of the Charter. The Council debated the issue at length but inconclusively.

On June 22, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, in commenting on the role played by the United Nations in the Dominican Republic and its relation to action taken by the OAS, made the following points before the Standing Committee on External Affairs:

- (1) Both the United Nations and regional agencies or organizations have a role to play in dealing with disputes or threats to the peace.
- (2) The United Nations must be concerned with all situations affecting peace and security and cannot be denied the right to decide whether it will or should intervene.
- (3) Enforcement action should not be taken without the approval of the Security Council. . . .
- (4) Even if a peace-keeping action authorized and taken by a regional agency does not constitute enforcement action, nevertheless we would take the view that it is important for regional organizations engaged in any action involving the maintenance of international security to conduct the operation in close association with the United Nations, which retains overall responsibility for preserving international peace and security.

At the end of the year, the United Nations mission was still functioning in Santo Domingo and reporting on the Dominican situation directly to the Secretary-General.

Senegal-Portugal

In May 1965, the Security Council considered Senegal's complaint that Portugal had repeatedly violated Senegalese territory and air-space during the pre-

ceding two years. The representative of Portugal told the Council that there had been no such violations and accused Senegal of permitting and helping armed gangs of terrorists to attack Portuguese Guinea. He suggested that, rather than complain to the Council, Senegal should have made a preliminary attempt to settle this matter directly with the Portuguese Government or through mutually acceptable third parties. Portugal was ready to agree to the establishment of an inquiry team to investigate the specific allegations made by Senegal. The representative of Senegal replied that his Government had brought to the Council specific charges which could be substantiated by material proof if the Council so wished and that Senegal had not sought a direct understanding with Portugal because it had no confidence in negotiations with the Portuguese Government. On May 19, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution which deplored the Portuguese incursions and requested Portugal to take all effective and necessary action to prevent further violations of Senegalese territory.

Kashmir

The dispute over Kashmir flared up again in 1965 and led to the most extensive fighting between the two countries since 1947 and 1948. While tensions had been increasing for some months, the situation deteriorated seriously in April over the Rann of Kutch and again in August in Kashmir. In a message sent to President Ayub of Pakistan and Prime Minister Shastri of India on September 1, the Secretary-General warned that outright military confrontation could only have the gravest implications for the peace of the world and appealed for a cease-fire and withdrawal of each side's armed personnel to provide a climate favourable to a resolution of the political difficulties. The following day, Prime Minister Pearson urged both countries to respond to the Secretary-General's appeal and offered Canadian assistance, if it were acceptable to both countries, to facilitate a favourable response. Mr. Pearson further offered to go at once to the subcontinent if this would help India and Pakistan to meet the Secretary-General's appeal.

The Security Council considered the Kashmir question in emergency session, and in a resolution of September 4 unanimously called upon the two governments to take steps for an immediate cease-fire, to withdraw all their armed personnel to their own sides of the line and to co-operate fully with the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in its task of supervising the cease-fire. As the conflict continued to intensify and expand, the Council, in a second unanimous resolution on September 6, repeated its call for a cease-fire and asked the Secretary-

General to strengthen UNMOGIP. At the request of the Council, the Secretary-General visited India and Pakistan from September 7 to 16 in an attempt to persuade them to effect a cease-fire.

On his return, U Thant reported to the Council, and a number of his recommendations were incorporated in a resolution of September 20, adopted with the support of all permanent members. This resolution "demanded" that a cease-fire should take effect on September 22 at 0700 hours GMT, with a subsequent withdrawal of all armed personnel to positions held by them on August 5; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to ensure the effective supervision of both the cease-fire and the withdrawal; and decided that, once the cease-fire and withdrawal had been carried out, the Council would consider what steps could be taken to assist in the settlement of the political problem underlying the conflict. India accepted the demand for a cease-fire at once and Pakistan also agreed to it shortly before it was due to come into effect. However, the cease-fire did not hold, and, on September 27, the Council adopted a fourth resolution demanding that the parties honour their commitments to the Council.

Basing himself on the resolution of September 20, the Secretary-General decided to establish a new observer group – the United Nations India Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) – to be responsible for observing the cease-fire and supervising the withdrawal of forces on the border *outside* Kashmir. This group was operationally separate from, although administratively related to, UNMOGIP, which operates *within* Jammu and Kashmir. By October 11, 90 observers from 10 different countries had arrived on the subcontinent to begin their work with UNIPOM. Fifty-nine additional observers were recruited for UNMOGIP. Over the subsequent months, they were partly successful in reducing tension along the cease-fire line and, in some instances, were able to arrange tactical adjustments of the forces on each side.

At the request of the Secretary-General, Canada agreed to provide 12 officers to act as observers for UNIPOM and Major-General B. F. Macdonald to head the Mission. Canada also sent ten additional officers to UNMOGIP to join the nine Canadians already there. To ensure air support for both missions, Canada agreed to supply an air-transport unit including six aircraft and, at its maximum strength, about 150 officers and men.

Despite the increased United Nations presence in the area, the situation remained precarious and, on October 25, the Council, at the request of Pakistan, met again to consider the deteriorating situation. On this occasion, India withdrew from the meeting on the ground that Pakistan should not be allowed to discuss the situation in that portion of Kashmir governed by India. On November 5 the Council passed a further resolution, on which the Soviet

Union abstained, which regretted the delay in fully implementing an effective cease-fire and in withdrawing armed personnel, and called upon both sides to instruct their armed personnel to co-operate with the United Nations. The resolution also demanded the prompt and unconditional execution of the proposal for a meeting of Indian and Pakistani representatives with a representative of the Secretary-General, and urged that the plan for withdrawals should contain a time-limit for implementation. This was a reference to an earlier proposal of the Secretary-General which both sides had accepted in principle but which was not implemented because India was unable to accept the representative then designated by the Secretary-General. However, following the Council's resolution of November 5, the Secretary-General reported on November 25 that, after helpful discussions with both parties, he had selected Brigadier-General Julio Marambio of Chile to meet with representatives of India and Pakistan. General Marambio proceeded to the subcontinent for talks on withdrawals and was pursuing his efforts to find a basis for agreement on this question as the year ended.

In December, the Secretary-General reported that, while some degree of quiet had been established along the cease-fire line, incidents continued and tension between the parties persisted at numerous points. After being informed by India and Pakistan that they would like the United Nations Observer Mission to continue, the Secretary-General extended the life of UNIPOM for a further three months from December 22 under the provisions of a General Assembly resolution which allows him to expend up to \$2 million annually for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The continuance of the expanded UNMOGIP was financed by normal budgetary arrangements in the revised estimates of the United Nations for the financial years 1965 and 1966.

Portuguese Territories in Africa

In November, at the request of the African states, the Security Council considered the question of the situation in Portuguese territories in Africa. African representatives told the Council that the reforms which Portugal claimed to have introduced in its territories had not met the basic aspirations of the African population. They also described the situation in the territories as a threat to international peace and security and asserted that it was aggravated by the supply of weapons and other military materials by NATO countries to Portugal.

In reply, the Portuguese representative said that, while educational facilities in these territories might not be sufficient or perfect, they were better

than in most African states. He denied that Portuguese colonial policy was being supported by financial, economic or military assistance from the West, and accused the African states of disturbing the peace in Angola and Mozambique. He also invited the Council to set up a sub-committee to assess whether the situation was in fact a threat to international peace and security and, at the same time, to investigate bases and camps in neighbouring countries used for infiltration into the Portuguese territories. On November 23, the Council adopted a resolution calling upon Portugal to give immediate effect to the principle of self-determination and requesting all states to refrain from offering Portugal any assistance "which would enable it to continue its repression of the people of the territories under its administration" and to take all the necessary measures "to prevent the supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for this purpose". This resolution was similar to one adopted by the Council on July 1, 1963.

Economic and Social Council

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. Until the end of 1965, the Council was composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections held each year. In 1965, Canada began its current term on the Council along with Pakistan, Roumania, Gabon, Peru and the United States.¹

By September 1, 1965, the required number of member states had ratified the amendment to the Charter enlarging the Council to 27 seats. Seven of the nine additional seats were assigned to the Afro-Asian group, one to the Latin American group and one to the West European and Others group. In order to provide a proper staggering of terms, three of the new members were to serve in the first instance for three years, three for two years and three for one year. In December 1965, the General Assembly elected or re-elected Britain, Czechoslovakia, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden and the Soviet Union to the six existing seats that were about to become vacant, and Iran, Morocco, Venezuela (three-year terms), Cameroun, Dahomey and India (two-year terms) and Greece, Sierra Leone and Tanzania (one-year terms) to the nine additional seats.

¹See Appendix II-4 for past and present membership of ECOSOC.

The Economic and Social Council reports annually on its work to the General Assembly, while six Functional Commissions report to the Council. They are responsible for work in specific fields and include the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Population Commission, the Social Commission, the Statistical Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women.¹

In addition to initiating programmes, the Council co-ordinates the economic, social and relief programmes carried out by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations and by related agencies. Until the end of 1965, the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing committee of the Council, had general responsibility for administering the regular technical assistance programme of the United Nations itself and the much larger inter-agency Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). The United Nations Special Fund also reported to ECOSOC. On January 1, 1966, EPTA and the Special Fund were merged into the new United Nations Development Programme,² whose 37-member Governing Council will report annually to ECOSOC. In addition, the Council reviews the work of its four Regional Economic Commissions, which provide forums for exchange of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of regional concern. ECOSOC receives yearly reports from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).³

Sessions of the Economic and Social Council in 1965

The Economic and Social Council held both its resumed thirty-seventh and its thirty-eighth sessions in New York in March 1965, during which it named Akira Matsui of Japan as its President for 1965 and filled vacancies on a number of subordinate bodies. Canada was elected or re-elected to the Statistical Commission, the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Special Committee on Co-ordination. The Council also dealt with the reports of the four financial agencies,⁴ including a proposal of the International Monetary Fund to increase its monetary quotas by 25 per cent. Most of the time of the Council at these two sessions was devoted to discussing the question of a major review and reappraisal of the role and functions of ECOSOC. The

¹In March 1965, the Council decided to discontinue the Commission on International Commodity Trade. Its functions were transferred to the Committee on Commodities of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

²See Page 24.

³See Pages 44 to 46 for an account of the activities of these bodies.

⁴See Page 77.

principal issue debated was whether this task should be undertaken by the Council itself or by the General Assembly. Canada shared the majority view that by-passing the Council in this study would necessarily affect ECOSOC's position and hence the outcome of the review itself.

Debate on this question continued at the thirty-ninth session of the Council, which was held in Geneva in July. The problem of ECOSOC's role arises from the diversity of United Nations activities in the field of economic and social development, which have grown and expanded as needs arose. Many of these tasks are being performed by the Specialized Agencies; others by the United Nations itself, to the point where it can almost be referred to as an "unspecialized" Specialized Agency. The diversity of the organizational framework in which the many and growing responsibilities of the United Nations system are being met requires increasing co-ordination to ensure that current programmes are not being duplicated, that forward planning is complementary and that the overall resources at the disposal of the United Nations for economic and social development are used most efficiently according to a well-defined set of priorities. The necessity of such a review was especially prompted by the establishment in 1964 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹ which will take over and expand the work in this field in which ECOSOC was hitherto involved. The Council asked the Secretary-General to submit to the twentieth session of the General Assembly² an analytical summary of the views expressed at the meetings of the Council. In the light of the debate on the question at the General Assembly, the Council decided to resume consideration of the review at one of its forthcoming sessions.

In the context of the debate on its role and functions, the thirty-ninth session decided to improve the management capacity of the Council by reconstituting the Special Committee on Co-ordination, which was initially established for the purpose of following the progress of the United Nations Development Decade. It directed that henceforth the Committee should meet with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (which brings together the heads of the Specialized Agencies) so that all the programmes of the United Nations system could be properly co-ordinated. To assist the committees in their studies, the Council passed a resolution calling upon the Specialized Agencies to produce budgets which could be more easily compared or even standardized, and supported efforts to produce an integrated United Nations programme and budget. These new management responsibilities required some administrative changes in the operation of ECOSOC itself, and

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1964*, Page 24, and Page 42 of this issue.

²See Page 27.

the Council called for an overhaul of the practices relating to documents and their efficient distribution. A Canadian proposal to revise the Council's schedule of meetings is currently being studied by the member states.

In the economic development field, the Council took stock of progress at the mid-point of the Development Decade, heard the Secretary-General point out that both the growth-rate in developing countries and assistance from the developed countries had slowed down, and approved unanimously a resolution sponsored by 12 developing countries calling for increased aid and greater forward planning.¹ The Council agreed to the organization of industrial symposia designed to help countries benefit from the experience of other countries, recommended that more technical assistance funds should be devoted to industrial projects in developing countries, and asked the Secretary-General to suggest ways in which additional financing on a voluntary basis could be utilized for industrialization within the framework of the new United Nations Development Programme.² The thirty-ninth session commended the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) for a report identifying those areas in which scientific and technological advance should be adapted to the needs of developing countries and suggesting a programme of co-ordinated priority action. ACAST was asked to examine existing agency programmes in this area more closely and to recommend revisions, and the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies were urged to respond to the specific recommendations in the ACAST report. The Council also established, on a permanent footing, the World Food Programme, which was launched at Canada's initiative on an experimental basis in 1962. It recommended to the United Nations a target for WFP of \$275 million for 1966 to 1968, of which not less than 33 per cent should be in cash and services.

In the social and humanitarian fields, the Council adopted recommendations of the Social Commission³ concerning family and child welfare and the training of social-welfare personnel; outlined a suggested programme of action for youth to follow in contributing to economic development; appointed a group of experts to study the relations between distribution and social policy; and, in dealing with the most controversial issue among the social items, passed unanimously a resolution authorizing the provision of technical assistance in family planning to member states requesting such assistance.⁴ The

¹See Page 7. Canada's commitment to the ideals of the United Nations aid programmes was later reflected at the Development Programme pledging conference held in New York in October, when it increased its annual contribution from \$7.325 million to \$9.5 million (Canadian).

²See Page 24.

³See Page 67.

⁴See Page 66.

Council also authorized a study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres; extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery to permit him to bring forth at the forty-first session a full report on slavery practices; and discussed briefly, but took no decision on, the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. All in all the Council, while it was not able to complete the unusually long list of agenda items of its thirty-ninth session, passed 40 resolutions on such subjects, apart from those already mentioned, as water desalinization, the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference, land reform, transport development and the financing of economic development. ECOSOC held a resumed session in November to deal with the first reports of the Trade and Development Board, to elect the first members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (including Canada for a two-year term), and to approve the provisional agenda for the 1966 sessions.

Functional Commissions

In 1965 the six Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council held meetings. During the year, Canada was a member of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Statistical Commission, and sent delegations to their respective sessions.

Commission on Human Rights

At its twenty-first session, held in Geneva in March and April 1965, the Commission on Human Rights devoted most of its time to discussing the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.¹ Broadly speaking, much of the debate on the convention revolved around the definition of certain key words. Some delegations preferred a more general approach, which would tend to confine the convention to indicating the direction which national legislation should follow with respect to religious discrimination, but most members, including Canada, believed that, if the convention was to have significance, its provisions should be spelled out as clearly as possible. The Commission was only able to approve the preamble and four of the articles of the draft convention, but is scheduled to deal with it again at its twenty-second session in 1966.

The Commission dealt at length with the question of "war criminals and crimes committed against humanity", decided to ask the Secretary-General to

¹For further details on this subject see *External Affairs*, June 1965, P. 226. In 1963 and 1964, the Commission had dealt with and approved about half the articles of a draft declaration on the same subject, and it is scheduled to resume discussion of this question at its twenty-second session in 1966.

undertake a study of this problem, and placed it among the items on the agenda of its 1966 session as a matter of priority. It also made proposals with respect to the system of periodic reports on human rights and, in its recommendations with respect to observances and activities for 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, proposed that an international conference should be held in 1968 to review progress in the field of human rights and to consider what further measures might be taken by the United Nations in this area.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its twentieth session in Geneva in November and December 1965. It approved a resolution establishing a special committee to study problems concerning drugs not now under international control, such as barbiturates and tranquillizers, and noted that, while illicit traffic was still alarming in extent, international co-operation in the enforcement of control measures was improving, especially among Canada, the United States, Mexico and France. It also reviewed the problems posed by opium and opiates, cannabis and coca leaf, considered a United States proposal for the complete suppression of the use of opium, and adopted a resolution stressing the need for technical assistance to the countries in which coca leaf was used. It heard views expressed on the socio-economic aspects of drug addiction and reviewed achievements in the narcotics field during the twenty years of its existence. Canada has been a member of the Commission since its establishment in 1946.

Population Commission

The Population Commission held its thirteenth session in New York in March and April 1965. Basing itself on the results of an inquiry previously addressed to member states of the United Nations, the Commission discussed at length the relation of population growth to economic and social development and suggested that such enquiries be carried out on an average of every five years, with the succeeding enquiry to be narrower and more intensive in scope.

The Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to consider giving greater priority in the Secretariat to work in the population field and to consult the Specialized Agencies concerned on the division of responsibilities in the programme of work recommended by the Commission. The Commission discussed population problems and, in what could be regarded as the key issue of its thirteenth session, dealt with the extent and type of United Nations technical assistance in the population field. The issue was underscored by the visit of five United Nations experts to India in Febru-

ary to tender advice to the Indian Government on its family-planning programme – the first project of this nature undertaken by the United Nations. Some delegations expressed reservations about the possibility of the United Nations becoming directly involved in the field of family planning, even if at the request of member states. After considerable discussion on this subject, the Commission noted in its report that, while the United Nations should refrain from espousing any particular population policy, a distinction should be made between “propaganda” and “information” in the provision of assistance to member states engaged in family-planning programmes.¹ Canada was not a member of the Population Commission in 1965.

Social Commission

The Social Commission held its sixteenth session in New York in May 1965. The Commission dealt with such subjects as rural and community development, social defence (prevention of crime and treatment of offenders), social development, social services, and housing, building and planning. It stressed the importance of rapid implementation of land-reform schemes and invited active participation in the World Land Reform Conference to be held in 1966. It recommended that more should be done by the United Nations in the social-defence field. Concerned with the problems attendant upon urbanization, the Commission called for the drafting of a programme of research and training in this field to develop proposals for their solution. The Commission also decided that in 1966 it should reappraise its own role in order that it could better meet the social needs of member states. In the social-service field, the Commission made a number of recommendations with respect to welfare-training programmes, unemployment amongst young people and the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Of particular significance was the recommendation to convene in 1968 or later a conference of social-welfare ministers to identify common elements in social welfare, to clarify and focus attention on the role of social welfare in national development, and to determine what resources are needed to meet social-welfare objectives. Canada served on the Social Commission from 1947 to 1953 and from 1961 to 1964.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its thirteenth session in New York in April and May 1965. As it had not met in three years, it had before it a full list of agenda items and adopted a number of resolutions. Amongst the more important was a recommendation that member states carry out population and housing censuses between 1965 and 1974 and that they take into account

¹See Pages 27 and 64.

the suggestions to be outlined by the Commission regarding such matters as definitions, units of enumeration and the topics to be investigated. In this respect, the Canadian Delegation successfully sponsored a resolution regarding the improvement of vital-statistics systems in developing countries. The Commission devoted considerable attention to the need for co-ordinating the programme of the Statistical Office of the United Nations with those of the Specialized Agencies in order to avoid duplication of material held or requested by the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to continue work on the revision and extension of the United Nations System of National Accounts, whose purpose is to achieve a common means of analyzing economic data. A particularly noteworthy recommendation in Canada's view was the proposal to use the International Trade Statistics Centre to channel trade statistics from member states to the various international agencies. Except for three years when it was not a member, Canada has belonged to the Commission since its establishment in 1946.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women held its eighteenth session in Tehran in March 1965.¹ The Commission recommended that seminars or workshops be held annually on the political education of women; dealt with the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, which it hopes to complete at its next session; and recommended that governments ensure equality of rights between men and women on dissolution of marriage. It also adopted three resolutions concerning vocational training for women and their employment, especially on a part-time basis; discussed the question of "equal pay for equal work"; and requested member states to ensure that women and girls be given equal educational opportunities. Canada was not a member of this Commission in 1965.

Regional Economic Commissions

The four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations are the Economic Commissions for Latin America, for Europe, for Africa and for Asia and the Far East. Canada is a member of the first and has observer status on the other three. They are established to assist in raising the level of economic activity in their respective regions and to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the countries within the region, both among themselves and with the countries of the world. All action taken by the Commis-

¹For further details on the agenda of the eighteenth session, see Publication No. XIII (January 1965) of the Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labour.

sions is intended to fit into the framework of the policies of the United Nations as a whole.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) continued its work in 1965 towards the achievement of the economic integration of the region, and its eleventh session, held in Mexico in May 1965, was largely devoted to this question. The Canadian Delegate welcomed this trend, but expressed the hope that whatever political or economic structure emerged would be "outward looking and outward thinking". The eleventh session adopted 17 resolutions, six of which were concerned with industrialization and related subjects, four with integration and trade policy, and the remainder with the inter-American telecommunications network and on science, technology, education and planning. Of special interest were the meetings of experts later in the year on trade and development and on the adaptation of the United Nations System of National Accounts to the needs of Latin American countries. The proposals made by the former are intended to serve as the basis of working documents for the use of Latin American governments at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In the field of research, ECLA engaged in a number of studies in 1965, including an economic survey of Latin America and an analysis of transport in the region. Canada has been a member of ECLA since 1961.

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued to operate through a number of committees on a variety of subjects in discharging its task of attempting to harmonize national policies on common problems. At its twentieth session in Geneva in May, at which Canada was represented by an observer, ECE discussed as it has in past sessions the reports of its committees, the question of East-West trade and the annual survey of European economic growth. It also devoted attention to its relations with UNCTAD and outlined ways in which it could contribute to United Nations assistance programmes. Throughout the year ECE carried out studies of various questions, published statistical surveys, and organized study tours and seminars.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) placed emphasis in 1965 on manpower and training, economic integration at the sub-regional level and aid for multi-national projects. Intra-African integration was the central and recurring theme of most statements and agenda items at the seventh session held in Nairobi in February, which dealt with international aid to Africa, trade and payment matters, agricultural stagnation, the need for education and training in a variety of fields, industry and transport, and co-operation between ECA and the Organization of African Unity. In November, an agreement of this nature was signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the OAU. At a conference held under the auspices of ECA in

Lusaka in October and November, eight East African states decided to establish an East African economic community to encourage greater economic co-operation. ECA continued in 1965 to carry out a number of projects, surveys and studies in the African region and organized courses or seminars on economic development. Canada was represented by an observer at the seventh session of the Commission.

Canada was also represented by an observer at the twenty-first session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was held in Wellington in March. It recommended further measures for reviewing the co-ordination of development plans on a regional basis, urged its members to make effective use of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and asked Asian governments to provide information on their industrial development plans. An event closely associated with ECAFE was the signing in Manila in December of a charter establishing the Asian Development Bank with an authorized capital of \$1 billion. It is supported by 22 countries, including Canada, which subscribed \$25 million. In 1965 work continued on an ECAFE project to develop the Lower Mekong River Basin with the completion of the first dam in Northeastern Thailand. Canada has contributed \$1.3 million to the project under the Colombo Plan.

Trusteeship Council

The Charter established an international trusteeship system by which colonial territories placed under United Nations supervision are administered through individual trusteeship arrangements. Of 11 territories originally placed under trusteeship, only three remain: New Guinea, which is administered by Australia; Nauru, jointly administered by Australia, Britain and New Zealand; and the large Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States.

Membership in the Council is evenly divided between administering and non-administering members. The former are Australia, Britain, New Zealand and the United States; while the latter are China, France, and the Soviet Union, as permanent members of the Security Council, and Liberia, which was re-elected to the Trusteeship Council at the twentieth session of the General Assembly.¹ The Trusteeship Council held its thirty-second session in New York in May and June 1965.

¹For past and present membership of the Trusteeship Council, see Appendix II-5.

New Guinea

After considering the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to New Guinea and the annual reports submitted by Australia as the administering authority, the Council noted with satisfaction certain developments in New Guinea, including progress towards self-government evident in the functioning of the elected House of Assembly established in 1964. It recommended additional means of transferring responsibility to the population. These included the extension throughout the territory of the present system of local government councils and the establishment of elected urban councils; increased participation of indigenous persons in both economic and administrative fields; and continued emphasis on public health and secondary and higher education to benefit the more than 1,500,000 inhabitants.

The Visiting Mission had reported that many New Guineans, including members of the House of Assembly, did not consider independence desirable at this time. Nevertheless, the Trusteeship Council urged Australia to take steps for the progressive transfer of all administrative functions, and the twentieth session of the General Assembly called for early independence.¹ New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are being administered as a single unit with the intention that they shall become independent as one country.

Nauru

Nauru is a phosphate-bearing island of just over 5,000 acres situated in the Central Pacific. Since the phosphate deposits are expected to be exhausted in 40 years, there has been a measure of controversy in past years over the question of resettlement of the population. However, as a result of the Canberra Conference in June 1965 (between representatives of the Nauruan people and the Australian Government), studies are under way to examine the question of rehabilitating the worked-out mining land on Nauru.

The Canberra Conference also agreed to the establishment in January 1966 of a legislative and executive council and to new royalty rates. It did not reach agreement, however, on the advisability of setting a date for independence or on the matter of rights over the phosphate and operation of the industry. The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed the right of the people of Nauru to self-government and urged additional discussions in 1967. The twentieth session of the General Assembly went further than this recommendation, however, and called for independence by January 31, 1968.²

¹See Page 34. Canada abstained on this resolution and on the one regarding Nauru on the ground that they presented a distorted picture of the situation in these territories.

²Ibid.

Pacific Islands

The Pacific Islands or Micronesia, a "strategic trust territory" for which the Security Council is ultimately responsible, is composed of some 2,100 widely-scattered islands with a total population of about 85,000. A national legislature has been established and the first general election was held in January 1965. The Trusteeship Council commended this achievement and urged that the United States, as the administering authority, take further steps in educating the Micronesians in medical and administrative skills, as well as in promoting their participation at the executive level of administration.

The Council, while noting that a two-year economic development programme has been undertaken as a step towards a long-term programme and that external aid has been increased, expressed the hope that internal investment could also be augmented to make the most productive use of Micronesia's comparatively meagre economic resources. It recommended that the Micronesians should be provided with the opportunity to invest in the ownership of commercial operations such as fisheries.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations to replace the Permanent Court of International Justice, and its Statute is annexed to the United Nations Charter, of which it forms an integral part. The parties to the Statute include all members of the United Nations and three other entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland. The Court's President, Sir Percy Spender, marked the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations at the opening of the Court's oral hearings in 1965 by saying in part:

This Court, in which, as a whole, its Statute requires that "the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured", is, again in the words of its Statute, "permanently in session" in order to play its part in furthering the purposes of the Organization, by performing its function of deciding objectively and "in accordance with international law" the disputes which are submitted to it, and by so doing, contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

The Court consists of 15 independent judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted to the Secretary-General by "national groups" in the Permanent

Court of Arbitration or by "national groups" similarly appointed. A position on the bench fell vacant in August 1965 with the death of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi of the United Arab Republic and in November Mr. Fouad Ammoun of Lebanon was elected to the Court until February 1967 to complete the unexpired portion of Judge Badawi's term. There are no Canadians serving on the Court at the present time, although Judge John E. Read of Canada was a member from 1946 to 1958.¹

Cases

The only cases still pending before the Court during 1965 were the Barcelona Traction case and the South West Africa cases, and no applications were made to the Court during the year to hear new cases.

The *Barcelona Traction Case*, instituted by Belgium against Spain, concerns the Barcelona Light and Power Company Limited, a company registered under Canadian law. The dispute relates to certain acts of Spain by virtue of which the company was declared bankrupt and its property liquidated.² Following the Court's judgment of July 1964 on the preliminary objection to its jurisdiction, the time-limit for filing the counter-memorial of Spain was fixed for July 1965. At the request of the Spanish Government, this time-limit was extended to December 1965.

The *South West Africa cases* are concerned with the proceedings instituted in November 1960 against South Africa with regard to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and its performance of its duties as the mandatory power.¹ The written pleadings in the case were completed in December 1964 and the oral proceedings commenced in March 1965, with the Court first rejecting an application by South Africa concerning the composition of the Court. The Court then announced that it would take no decision before the closure of oral proceedings on another application by South Africa for an inspection *in loco*. The parties presented their oral arguments on questions of law and called witnesses and experts during the course of the proceedings, which continued from March to July and recommenced in September 1965. In November, the President declared the oral proceedings closed subject to the request that the Agents hold themselves at the disposal of the Court to furnish any additional information which the Court might require, and subject to any order or direction which the Court might subsequently make.

¹For a list of the judges of the Court, see Appendix II-6.

²See *Canada and the United Nations 1964*, Page 43.

Secretariat

The administrative functions of the United Nations are entrusted to the Secretariat,¹ with the Secretary-General at the helm. According to Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and he in turn employs the necessary staff for the proper discharge of his duties.

Under the Charter, the Secretary-General's functions are to act as the chief administrative officer of the Organization and to appoint the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly; to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security; and to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. Consequently, he is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given to him by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connection with the Organization's normal activities and the attainment of its basic objectives under the Charter, and for bringing to the attention of the Council and the Assembly those problems and proposals which he considers require a decision. In addition, he may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly, or he may on occasion use his good offices to seek a solution to a question without bringing it before any specific United Nations body. Prevailing international conditions and the personality and ability of a particular Secretary-General determine the extent of his involvement in specific problems and the way in which these problems are handled.

The present Secretary-General, U Thant of Burma, was appointed Acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, to complete the unexpired term of office of the late Dag Hammarskjöld. On November 30, 1962, he was appointed Secretary-General for a term ending on November 3, 1966.

In 1965, the total staff of the Secretariat (including the voluntary programmes) numbered 8,934, and 107 nationalities were represented in it. Article 101 (3) of the Charter states that:

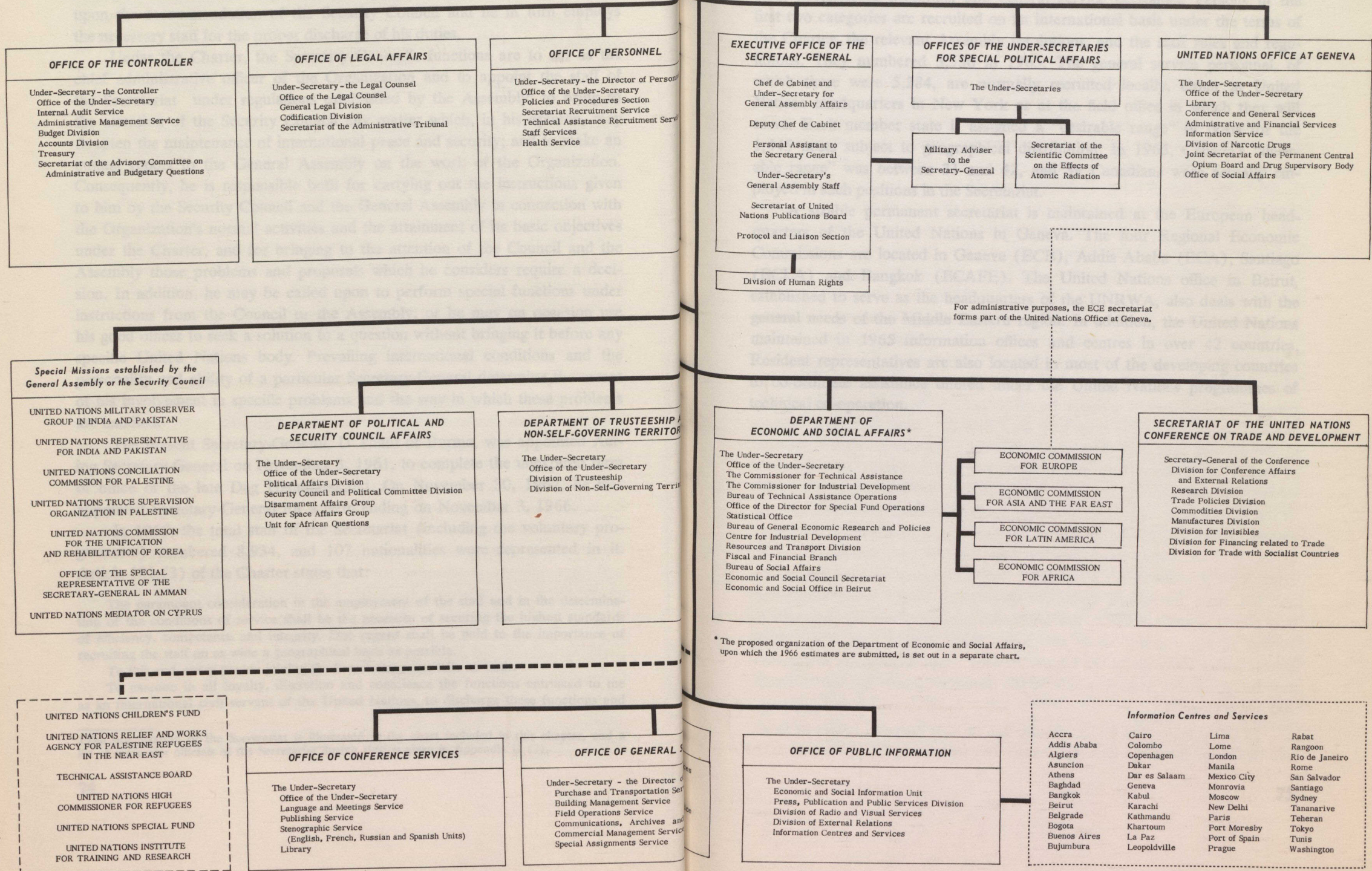
The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

To this end, every person joining the Secretariat must take an oath:

To exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as an international civil servant of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and

¹The organization of the Secretariat is illustrated in the chart included in this chapter, and a list of the senior officials of the Secretariat during 1965 is given in Appendix II (7).

SECRETARY-GENERAL



OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Under-Secretary - the Controller
Office of the Under-Secretary
Internal Audit Service
Administrative Management Service
Budget Division
Accounts Division
Treasury
Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary - the Legal Counsel
Office of the Legal Counsel
General Legal Division
Codification Division
Secretariat of the Administrative Tribunal

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

Under-Secretary - the Director of Personnel
Office of the Under-Secretary
Policies and Procedures Section
Secretariat Recruitment Service
Technical Assistance Recruitment Service
Staff Services
Health Service

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Chef de Cabinet and Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs
Deputy Chef de Cabinet
Personal Assistant to the Secretary General
Under-Secretary's General Assembly Staff
Secretariat of United Nations Publications Board
Protocol and Liaison Section

Division of Human Rights

OFFICES OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Under-Secretaries

Military Adviser to the Secretary-General
Secretariat of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

The Under-Secretary
Office of the Under-Secretary
Library
Conference and General Services
Administrative and Financial Services
Information Service
Division of Narcotic Drugs
Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body
Office of Social Affairs

Special Missions established by the General Assembly or the Security Council

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN
UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN
UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AMMAN
UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR ON CYPRUS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

The Under-Secretary
Office of the Under-Secretary
Political Affairs Division
Security Council and Political Committee Division
Disarmament Affairs Group
Outer Space Affairs Group
Unit for African Questions

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Under-Secretary
Office of the Under-Secretary
Division of Trusteeship
Division of Non-Self-Governing Territories

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS*

The Under-Secretary
Office of the Under-Secretary
The Commissioner for Technical Assistance
The Commissioner for Industrial Development
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
Office of the Director for Special Fund Operations
Statistical Office
Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies
Centre for Industrial Development
Resources and Transport Division
Fiscal and Financial Branch
Bureau of Social Affairs
Economic and Social Council Secretariat
Economic and Social Office in Beirut

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Secretary-General of the Conference
Division for Conference Affairs and External Relations
Research Division
Trade Policies Division
Commodities Division
Manufactures Division
Division for Invisibles
Division for Financing related to Trade
Division for Trade with Socialist Countries

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

The Under-Secretary
Office of the Under-Secretary
Language and Meetings Service
Publishing Service
Stenographic Service (English, French, Russian and Spanish Units)
Library

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Under-Secretary - the Director of
Purchase and Transportation Services
Building Management Service
Language and Meetings Service
Field Operations Service
Communications, Archives and Commercial Management Service
Special Assignments Service

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

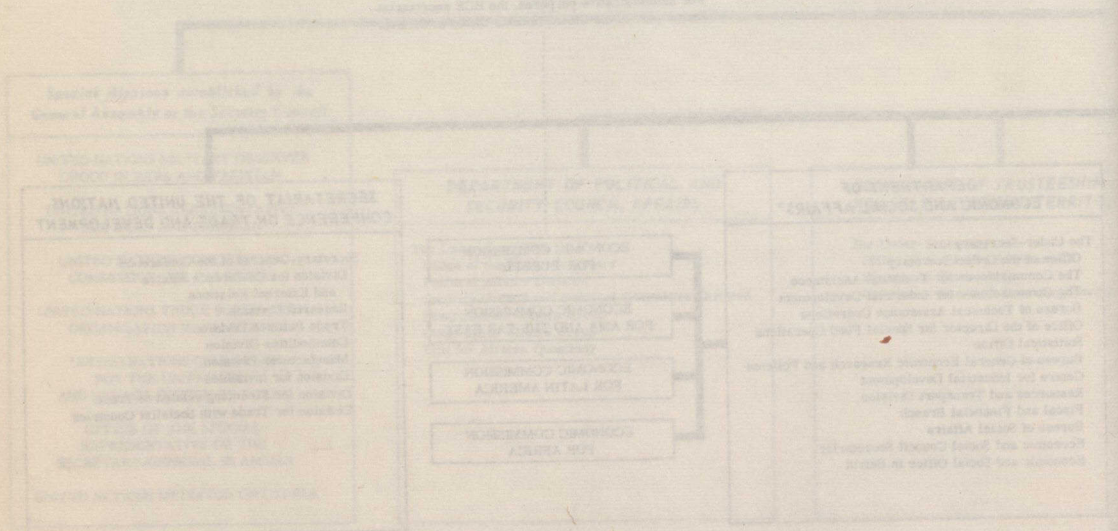
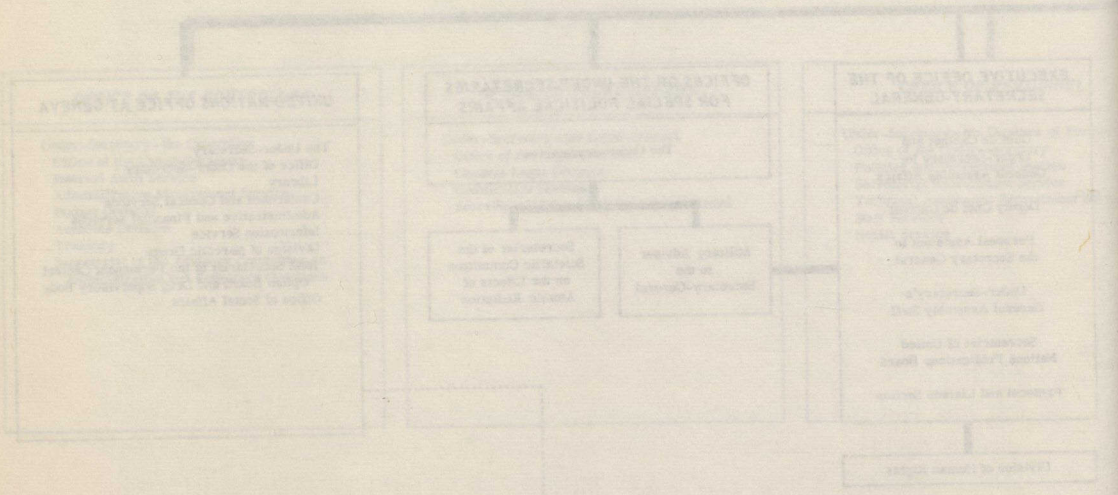
The Under-Secretary
Economic and Social Information Unit
Press, Publication and Public Services Division
Division of Radio and Visual Services
Division of External Relations
Information Centres and Services

Information Centres and Services

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

* The proposed organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, upon which the 1966 estimates are submitted, is set out in a separate chart.

SECRETARY GENERAL



* The proposed organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs would be as follows:

Division	Chief of Division	Staff
Division of Economic and Social Affairs	Under-Secretary	1000
Division of Technical Cooperation	Under-Secretary	1000
Division of Political Affairs	Under-Secretary	1000

regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization.

The staff of the Secretariat is divided into three categories: directing staff, professional personnel and general service personnel. Persons in the first two categories are recruited on an international basis under the terms of the Charter, the relevant Assembly resolutions, and the staff rules and regulations. They numbered 3,550 in 1965. The general service personnel, of which there were 5,384, are normally recruited locally, either at United Nations headquarters in New York or at the field office in which they will serve. Each member state is assigned a "desirable range" of posts for the 1,445 posts subject to geographical distribution. In 1965, Canada's "desirable range" was between 31 and 42, and 39 Canadians were actually employed in such positions in the Secretariat.

A sizable permanent secretariat is maintained at the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva. The four Regional Economic Commissions are located in Geneva (ECE), Addis Ababa (ECA), Santiago (ECLA) and Bangkok (ECAFE). The United Nations office in Beirut, established to serve as the headquarters of the UNRWA, also deals with the general needs of the Middle Eastern region. In addition, the United Nations maintained in 1965 information offices and centres in over 42 countries. Resident representatives are also located in most of the developing countries to co-ordinate assistance offered under the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

VI

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

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 to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The inter-governmental agencies have become the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all as envisaged by the Charter.

Thirteen of these organizations are known as Specialized Agencies. They are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. It should be mentioned, however, that the four international financial agencies have their own distinctive character, both because of the decisive role they play in international economic affairs and because of their close relations with one another. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD) or the World Bank, as it is often called, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are known as the Bretton Woods institutions because the first two, the Fund and the Bank, were established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945, while IDA and IFC were established under the sponsorship of the Bank, with which they remain closely affiliated. The fourteenth organization is the International Atomic Energy Agency. While also separate and autonomous, it was established "under the aegis of the United Nations", reports annually to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

In order to provide a fuller description of their purpose, source of funds, and activities, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International

Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) have been dealt with more extensively in this year's issue than the other agencies. In last year's edition, more detailed treatment was given to the Bretton Woods institutions; in subsequent issues, more space will be devoted in turn to the other agencies.

The Bretton Woods Institutions

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them deal with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. This activity is closely linked with other efforts made by the Fund to bring about a more balanced international-payments situation and the elimination of exchange restrictions. In general, the Fund works for freer and expanding world trade, thus helping to raise standards of living and to facilitate economic development. Members are requested to orient their fiscal and monetary policies, and their use of the Fund's resources, to these objectives. During 1965, the Fund continued its studies and discussions on the international monetary system, both within the Executive Board and through participation in the work of other groups.

Following a proposal in 1965 of the Board of Governors, the quotas for the Fund, if all members consent, will be raised from \$16 billion to about \$21 billion, with Canada's quota, if Parliament approves, increasing from \$550 million to \$740 million.

After drawing the equivalent of \$300 million in 1962, Canada discharged its repayment obligations to the Fund by the end of 1964. In 1965, net drawings by other member countries in Canadian dollars increased Canada's net creditor position in the Fund from the equivalent of \$60 million at the end of 1964 to \$216 million on December 31, 1965. The Fund's holdings of Canadian dollars at that time amounted to 45 per cent of Canada's quota of \$550 million.

As in recent years, most of the drawings in 1965 were against stand-by arrangements under which members were assured that drawings could be made up to specified limits within an agreed period. The Fund renewed or entered into new stand-by arrangements in the amount of \$726.2 million in 1965, and the amounts available under stand-by arrangements in effect on December 31, 1965, amounted to the equivalent of \$278 million.

In 1965, 23 countries obtained financial assistance from the Fund, in an amount equivalent to \$2.4 billion, with Britain accounting for \$1.4 billion. These drawings were partly offset by the repayment of the equivalent of \$390

million by 21 countries, bringing the total amount of outstanding drawings on December 31, 1965, to over \$4.3 billion.

Under the Fund's General Arrangements to Borrow, ten major industrial countries have agreed to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified limits totalling the equivalent of \$6 billion in order to augment the Fund's holdings of convertible currencies should the need arise. Canada's commitments under these arrangements amount to the equivalent of \$200 million. In 1965, these arrangements were activated for a second time in connection with the drawing of \$1,400 million by Britain. The amount borrowed from Canada on this occasion was \$35 million. The undrawn balance under these arrangements on December 31, 1965, was \$5,070 million. In October 1965, the Executive Board of the Fund extended the General Arrangements to Borrow for a further four-year period.

In the World Bank Group, the Bank itself operates primarily by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance productive investments in its member countries. It also provides a wide variety of technical assistance, ranging from full-scale economic surveys of the development potential of member countries to regional investigations and advice on particular projects. The International Development Association promotes economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. While the terms of IDA lending are more lenient than those of the Bank, IDA uses the same high standards of project planning and execution when considering a credit operation. Its resources are primarily provided by contributions from the more highly industrialized countries. By making funds available on more lenient terms (50-year maturities and interest free), IDA permits the World Bank Group to make a greater contribution to meeting the requirements of a growing number of less-developed countries, whose need for, and ability to make use of, outside capital is greater than their ability to service conventional loans. Associated with IDA lending is the broad range of technical services which the World Bank Group has at its disposal. Finally, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) is an investment institution designed to supplement the activities of the Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in developing countries.

Although there was a sharp decline in new credits extended by IDA, from \$418 million in 1964 to \$196 million in 1965, and a slight drop in investment by IFC, from \$25 million to \$22 million in 1965, loans by the Bank totalled \$1,167 million, the highest level reported for any one year and

an increase of \$439 million over 1964. Taken together the new loans, credits and investments by the Group aggregated \$1,386 million in 1965, a new record and a gain of \$215 million over 1964.

The annual report of the IBRD and IDA emphasized the economic and financial environment in which the World Bank Group operates. It noted that the developing countries, exclusive of Communist China, had a population of about 1.5 billion and a total annual national product of \$200 billion (an average of \$133 *per capita*). As a result of rapid population growth, the developing countries generally were unable to increase their *per capita* product faster than about two per cent a year. After observing that the net flow of external finance from developed to developing countries had risen by very little during the 1960s, the report stated that a preliminary enquiry by the staff of the Bank revealed that the developing countries could effectively use, on the average over the next five years, some \$3 to \$4 billion more of external capital a year. A large portion of this amount should be offered on concessional terms such as are provided by IDA.

In the year ending June 30, 1965, gross disbursements (drawdowns) on outstanding IBRD-IDA loans and credits to developing member countries totalled about \$712 million¹ or about eight per cent of the total gross amount of official bilateral and multilateral aid. About \$222 million was accounted for by IDA credits.

In the first IBRD bond issue in Canada in ten years, the IBRD raised \$25 million (Canadian) in Canadian capital markets in 1965. (It was followed by another \$20 million (Canadian) issued in February 1966.) During the year, Canadian manufacturers and engineering consultants were active in designing and equipping development projects financed by the Bank and IDA.

While the great preponderance of IBRD and IDA lending continued to be for basic public utilities, operations in support of agriculture and education were expanded during the year. In the investigation and preparation of projects in agriculture and education, the Bank and IDA co-operated closely with UNESCO and FAO under the new co-operative arrangements with these institutions. A greater emphasis was also given to industrial development and the Bank's Articles of Agreement were amended to permit it to lend up to \$400 million to IFC so as to make greater resources available for investment in private enterprises in developing countries.

The IDA Board of Governors approved the transfer of \$75 million from the 1964-65 earnings to IDA. Including a similar transfer of \$50 million in 1964, total IBRD grants to IDA now stand at \$125 million.

¹IBRD disbursements to developed member countries were \$109 million.

In 1965, the Bank organized consultative groups of countries and international agencies to co-ordinate financial and technical aid to Malaysia and Thailand, thus bringing to six the number of such groups sponsored by the Bank. Canada is a member of the consultative groups for Nigeria, Colombia, Tunisia, Malaysia and Thailand, as well as of the Consortium on Aid to India and the Consortium for Pakistan, which are also sponsored by the Bank. The Bank and IDA provide members of these co-ordinating groups with background studies of the economic problems and priorities of the recipient countries concerned.

The Bank joined FAO and the International Coffee Organization in a study of the problems of coffee exporters and published two studies requested by UNCTAD. One dealt with the "Horowitz Proposal", which envisaged borrowings by an international agency at market rates with the proceeds to be re-lent at low interest to developing countries on the basis of an "interest subsidy" by developed countries. The other concerned a "supplementary financing" scheme aimed at assisting developing countries whose development plans were endangered by unforeseen declines in export earnings. The Bank also undertook a number of project-feasibility and sector studies in the fields of river-basin development, transport development, highways, port administration, land development and road maintenance, and acted as executing agent for the United Nations Special Fund in connection with feasibility studies for irrigation, power development and transport projects. Two offices were opened by the Bank in Africa – one in the Ivory Coast to serve West Africa and the other in Kenya to serve East Africa. These missions will assist member countries in identifying and preparing projects for presentation to the Bank and IDA. During the year, the Executive Directors of the Bank submitted to member countries the text of a convention for the establishment of a centre for the conciliation and arbitration of disputes between foreign investors and governments.

In 1965, Malawi and Zambia joined the Bretton Woods institutions and Indonesia withdrew. At the year's end, total membership of the Fund and the Bank was 103, of IDA 96 and of IFC 80.

Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established at a conference of 40 member states held in Quebec City in October 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. Lester B. Pearson. It is concerned with promoting international co-operation in agriculture and related fields, including forestry and

fisheries, and with disseminating information on these subjects. Its activities include the promotion of food production, encouragement of agricultural education, improved administration, conservation, marketing and nutrition. FAO, whose headquarters are in Rome, functions through a Conference, the policy-making body which meets every two years; a Council of representatives of 31 member governments elected by the Conference, which supervises the work of the Organization between sessions of the Conference; and a Secretariat, at present headed by Benai Ranjan Sen of India as Director-General. The Secretariat is arranged into five departments: Technical (with divisions of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and nutrition); Economics; Public Relations and Legal Affairs; Administration and Finance; and a recently-established Fisheries Department.

FAO marked its twentieth anniversary at the thirteenth session of its Conference, held in Rome in November and December 1965 under the chairmanship of the Honourable Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry for Canada. After admitting a number of new countries, which brought FAO membership to 110 and four associate member states, and increasing the number of seats in the Council from 27 to 31, the Conference reviewed the first 20 years of FAO's existence. It expressed concern with the slow progress of world agriculture towards achieving the objectives of the Organization. Some 10 to 15 per cent of the world's population was still undernourished, and up to half suffered from undernourishment or malnutrition or both. Gains in food production in developing countries were not keeping pace with the population increase and the rising volume of agricultural exports was offset by falling prices.

Although the Conference approved the continuation of the World Food Programme (WFP)¹, it was generally agreed that food aid, although invaluable in emergencies and essential for years to come, could not provide a permanent solution to the problems of hunger and malnutrition. The only final solution would be increased production in the developing countries themselves, for which technical assistance must be supplemented by the provision of investment funds and credit and by the establishment of an agrarian structure which would give farmers the will and the incentives as well as the financial means and the knowledge to embark on more productive forms of agriculture. To this end, the Conference approved further intensive work on the drafting of a world plan for agricultural development which, based on economic realities, could serve as a realistic guide to the Organization's future policies and actions. The plan is to be ready in 1968.

¹See Page 24.

The Conference reviewed the activities of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and its subsidiary bodies. Matters relating to food aid and to the utilization of agricultural surpluses had been kept under review by the CCP and its Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, which remained the basic inter-governmental forum for multilateral consultations of food aid and surplus problems. The Conference agreed that the functions and work of CCP and the UNCTAD bodies were complementary and that the CCP and its subsidiary bodies could contribute effectively to the tasks of UNCTAD and its Committee on Commodities by making available its specialized knowledge and experience on agricultural matters. It was agreed that this co-operation between the CCP and UNCTAD should be strengthened further with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring the best use of the resources available to the two organizations.

The Conference approved a budget of nearly \$50 million to carry out the Organization's regular work during the years 1966 and 1967 (in 1965, the appropriations for FAO were \$20,797,588). The budgetary increases in the programme cover additional expenditures arising out of, amongst other things, the expansion of fisheries activities; increased work on commodity policy and trade; and increased activity in forestry, livestock productivity, research in tropical agriculture, integrated pest control, improved seeds and the storage and transportation of food. The "Freedom-from-Hunger" Campaign will also be expanded, with its central costs henceforth being paid out of the Organization's regular budget rather than from voluntary trust funds. It was launched by FAO in 1960 and by the end of 1965 more than \$400 million had been contributed to it by individuals and non-governmental organizations throughout the world. It has financed various field projects, including a fertilizer programme, which, as its largest project, was operating in 18 countries. In 1965, pilot schemes on fertilizer distribution and credit were introduced in seven countries.

In 1965, FAO carried out projects in collaboration with various governments and with the Special Fund, UNICEF, WHO, IBRD, and other agencies. It was the executing agency for 210 projects assisted by the Special Fund. It also sent 1,300 experts to 90 countries.

In 1965, Canada was elected to the FAO Council and, in turn, to the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), the newly-established Committee on Fisheries, and the Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme. Canada is also a member of the CCP's subsidiary commodity groups on grains, cocoa and bananas, and the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. During 1965, a number of Canadians joined the FAO Secretariat in Rome and accepted assignments in the field as technical experts.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), whose headquarters are in Montreal, was established in 1947 to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation. It encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. To promote the use of new equipment and technical methods, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, radio beacons and ranges, traffic control, communications, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. Since its inception, ICAO has been successful in achieving simplification of government customs, immigration and public health regulations as they affect air transport. The Organization also drafts international air law conventions and is concerned with many of the economic aspects of international air transport.

ICAO carries on its operations through its Assembly, Council, and Secretariat, as well as through a number of commissions and committees. The Assembly, which consists of all of the member states of ICAO, is convened at least once in a three-year period to decide on policy, vote on the budget, and deal with any question not specifically referred to the Council. The Council, composed of 27 states elected by the Assembly, is the governing body of the Organization. It carries out the directives of the Assembly, appoints the Secretary-General and administers the finances of the Organization. It creates standards for international air navigation and collects, examines and publishes information concerning air navigation, and supervises the work of its subsidiary technical committees. It may also act as a tribunal for the settlement of any dispute arising among member states relating to international civil aviation. The Council is assisted in its responsibilities by an Air Navigation Commission and by four committees: Air Transport, Legal, Finance, and Joint Support of Air Navigation Services. The Secretariat is appointed and directed by the Secretary-General of ICAO – at present Bernard T. Twigt of the Netherlands, who succeeded Ronald M. Macdonnell of Canada in 1964. The Organization has field offices in Mexico City, Lima, Paris, Cairo and Bangkok to help maintain liaison with its 110 member states, and its budget in 1965 was \$6,429,671.

ICAO held the fifteenth session of its Assembly in June and July 1965 in Montreal. In his address of welcome to the delegates, the Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport for Canada, pointed out how much the average international air traveller was indebted to ICAO for the service he enjoyed:

I wonder how many of the people who travel the international air routes at great speed realize how much of this they owe to ICAO through its development of international standards. . . . The most efficient aircraft . . . could not give the service it does without great strides having been made in the fields of international co-operation and standardization. The international traveller now accepts as commonplace what would no doubt still be only an idea without the quiet accomplishments of the International Civil Aviation Organization over the past 20 years.

The Assembly discussed a wide variety of international civil aviation problems and approved a series of policy resolutions to guide the work of the Organization in the technical, legal, economic and administrative fields during the next three years.

The Assembly asked the Organization to press forward with its studies with respect to the introduction into commercial service of supersonic aircraft; examined progress made in providing international civil aviation with adequate facilities and services to meet the increasingly exacting requirements brought about by high-performance aircraft and a great expansion in traffic; pointed out the need for both "user" and "provider" states to give serious consideration to the economic justification of projected air-navigation facilities and services; and asked the Council to assist states in their consideration and evaluation of the economic and financial aspects of regional plans. As one of the functions of the Council in the economic field is to forecast developments likely to require action by the Organization, the Assembly requested the Council to prepare and maintain long- and medium-term forecasts of trends in developments in civil aviation of both a general and a specific nature and to make these available to members of the Organization. The Assembly decided that ICAO should undertake studies to further the development of international air-passenger travel. These studies are to be conducted on a world-wide basis, priority being given to regional studies to meet the particular needs of developing nations in Africa.

The fifteenth session of the Assembly undertook a comprehensive review of the technical assistance activities of ICAO, which have expanded considerably during the past 14 years. After expressing satisfaction with what had been achieved, it asked recipient states to concentrate their requests for technical assistance on the ground services required for civil aviation, invited them to draw up long-range plans in this area, and reminded them of their obligation to provide the best-qualified personnel possible to work with the internationally-recruited experts. At the same time, the Assembly suggested that the United Nations be asked to help in the establishment or development of preliminary training-schools which would provide students with a sufficiently thorough background in such subjects as mathematics and science to enable them to benefit better from subsequent technical training.

Canada has been a member of the Council since its establishment in 1947, and a Canadian held the presidency of the fifteenth session of the Assembly. Canada is also a member of the Air Navigation Commission and the four committees of the Council mentioned earlier.

International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization was established in 1919 and in 1945 it became one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canada was one of its founding members and has participated actively in the work of the Organization ever since. It is a tripartite organization in which representatives of governments, management and trade unions from 115 member nations meet regularly to discuss the industrial and social problems of the world and their solution. Its aim has been to promote social justice by securing improvement of industrial and living conditions through national legislative action and through agreement between governments, employers and workers of member countries. Since 1950 the emphasis in ILO activities designed to achieve these goals has gradually shifted from standard-setting to operational activities centred on the development of training programmes and labour and social assistance for the developing countries.

The main organs of ILO are the General Conference, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office. The General Conference meets annually in Geneva for the consideration of world problems in the labour and social fields, the adoption of the annual budget transmitted by the Governing Body, and the discussion and adoption of international instruments in specific technical, labour and social areas. Each member state is entitled to four delegates (two government, one worker, one employer) with voting rights, plus technical advisers and observers. The Governing Body is an executive council consisting of 48 members (24 government, 12 employer and 12 worker) plus deputy and substitute deputy members. Of the government members, ten (including Canada) are from states of chief industrial importance and hold non-elective seats, while the remaining 14 members are elected every three years, as are the employer and worker members. The Governing Body meets three or four times a year, usually in Geneva. It examines the annual budget, plans the work of the Organization and its regional conferences, industrial committees, committees of experts and other agencies, and discusses their recommendations as to future programmes of activity in various sectors as well as the implementation of these programmes by the Secretariat and member countries. The International Labour Office in Geneva is the Organization's Secretariat, research and information centre, operational headquarters and

publishing-house. It is at present headed by David Morse of the United States as Director-General. Branch offices are situated in various regions (including one in Ottawa) along with field and liaison offices and national correspondents to carry out essential functions, including the operational programmes of the Organization.

At the 49 General Conferences that it has held since its establishment, the ILO has developed an International Labour Code consisting of 124 Conventions and 125 Recommendations covering the whole spectrum of labour and social affairs, such as: industrial relations and freedom of association, conditions of employment and social security, manpower and vocational training, industrial health and safety, discrimination in employment and equal pay for equal work. Various parts of the Code are constantly being reviewed and revised to bring them into line with modern standards and conditions.

The forty-ninth ILO Conference in Geneva in June 1965 adopted five new international instruments dealing with employment of young persons for underground work in mines, and employment of women with family responsibilities. It also gave study to other instruments on co-operatives and agrarian reform, approved a number of resolutions and a budget of \$20,337,871 for 1966 (an increase over its budget of \$19,304,347 for 1965), and examined the application of previous conventions and recommendations by member countries. The Conference debated, at considerable length, the Director-General's report on the three major areas of future ILO action: human resources and economic development, development of social institutions, and conditions of life and work.

In addition to active participation in various long-term technical programmes with EPTA and the Special Fund (now the United Nations Development Programme), the ILO has an operational programme under its regular budget. It totalled about \$1.6 million in 1965, of which \$630,000 was devoted to rural development, \$600,000 to labour and social assistance, and the balance to projects for workers' education and management development.

During 1965, Canada continued to play a leading role in ILO activities. In addition to the sessions of the Governing Body and the General Conference, it was represented at a preparatory technical conference on fishermen's questions and at meetings of the Metal Trades Committee, the Permanent Agricultural Committee, the Inter-American Advisory Committee and a panel of consultants on women workers' problems. The Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour was chairman of the Governing Body for the year ending in June 1965, and in this capacity was also chairman of the working party which is studying necessary revisions of the programme and structure of the Organiza-

tion to meet the challenge of the modern world. Several other Canadians were appointed or re-appointed during the year to ILO committees and panels of experts and still others have agreed to serve as experts in a number of countries for ILO technical projects in such fields as clerical training, workers' education, aptitude testing, and technical education. A number of ILO trainees have also been provided with training courses in Canada. Beginning in 1965, Canada is giving \$50,000 a year for five years to the International Institute for Labour Studies, of which \$30,000 is an outright grant, and \$20,000 for Canadian fellowships for study and research at the Institute. A further contribution of \$50,000 a year for four years is being given to the International Centre for Advanced Technical Training at Turin. Both of these institutions are sponsored by the ILO.

As part of their activities on behalf of International Co-operation Year, the federal and provincial governments intensified their efforts to review Canadian law and practice in relation to ILO standards, with the aim of ratifying a number of ILO conventions. As a result, it is anticipated that several of these, covering maritime and fishermen's questions, employment policy, social security, labour clauses in public contracts and employment of women, will be ready for ratification by Canada in 1966.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), whose headquarters are in London, was established in 1959 to promote international co-operation on technical shipping problems and the adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation. Its functions are advisory and consultative. In 1965 it had a membership of 60 countries and a budget of \$828,500.

During 1965 IMCO activities focused on such matters as tonnage measurement and stability of ships, fire protection on tankers, prevention of oil pollution of the sea, and the carriage of dangerous goods. A conference held in the spring on the facilitation of international maritime traffic and transport drew up a convention which would simplify the handling of ships, passengers and cargoes in world seaports, while the fourth session of the IMCO Assembly, held in Paris in September, approved the revised International Code of Signals, the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes, and part of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

Canada has served on both the Administrative Council and the Technical Maritime Safety Committee since their inception, and was re-elected to them in 1965. Canada also participated in the technical work of the sub-committees concerning marine safety.

International Telecommunication Union

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with headquarters in Geneva, is an organization of 129 nations set up to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation, and to harmonize the actions of member states in the attainment of these common ends. The ITU fulfils these basic purposes through the convening of international conferences and meetings, active participation in United Nations technical co-operation projects in the new and developing countries, and publication of a wealth of telecommunication information.

The supreme authority of ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference, which meets every five years to determine broad policy and the revision of the International Telecommunication Convention. Subordinate to it is the Administrative Council, which meets in annual session to carry out the administrative and supervisory functions necessary to ensure efficient operation of the Organization. It is composed of 25 member states elected by the Conference. There are also two administrative conferences on telegraph and telephone regulations and on radio regulations, which normally meet at the same time as the Conference. The Secretariat of ITU is divided into four permanent organs: the General Secretariat, which is responsible for administration and finance; the International Frequency Registration Board, which serves as international custodian of the radio-frequency spectrum; and two international consultative committees, which study technical, operating and tariff questions in the fields of radio communications and telegraph and telephone communications. In 1965 the budget of the ITU was \$4,952,894.

The ITU celebrated its centenary in 1965 – 100 years of uninterrupted international co-operation in the field of telecommunications – and held its ninth Plenipotentiary Conference in Montreux, Switzerland, from September to November. Most of the Conference was devoted to the drafting and signature of the new International Telecommunication Convention, which will enter into force in January 1967. The Conference also elected Manahar Balaji Sarwate of India as Secretary-General to succeed Gerald C. Gross of the United States and made structural changes in the Organization by increasing the number of seats on the Administrative Council from 25 to 29 and reducing the membership of the International Frequency Registration Board from 11 to 5 members.

The Administrative Council also held meetings during 1965, as did the Plan Committee for Latin America and study groups of the two consultative

committees: the International Telegraph Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR). A study group of the latter considered the selection of a colour-television standard for Europe, a subject which will be further discussed by the CCIR itself in 1966.

ITU continued to play an active role in United Nations technical assistance programmes during 1965 and served as executing agency for 16 projects under EPTA and the Special Fund totalling more than \$13.9 million. It sent 194 experts to developing countries to advise them on improvement of their telecommunication network and staff training, provided 192 fellowships for trainees and students and delivered training equipment valued at \$1.1 million to various countries.

In February, the ITU published a general plan for international network development during the period 1963 to 1968. It outlined how world telecommunication routes might be established or extended and also contained draft world numbering and routing plans for automatic world-wide telephone and telex service. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) continued publishing its seasonal high-frequency broadcasting schedules and monthly summaries of monitoring information, as well as maintaining an international frequency register of the wave frequencies assigned by countries to their radio stations.

Canada plays a leading part in ITU affairs and has held a seat on the Administrative Council since that body was formed in 1947. For the past several years its representative on the Council has chaired the committee on radio communications. At the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference, senior Canadian officials participated in committees concerned with organization of the Union, finance and personnel matters, technical co-operation and relations with the United Nations.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) serves to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science and culture. UNESCO's budget for 1965 was \$23,896,058, but, in addition, it received nearly \$28 million for special projects from EPTA and the Special Fund. In 1965 UNESCO gave special attention to the problem of literacy in its sponsorship of the World Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy, which was held in Tehran in September at the invitation of the Iranian Government. The Congress reviewed the problem of illiteracy throughout the world, examined a

variety of methods used in literacy work and recognized that the elimination of illiteracy should not be treated as an end in itself but rather as an integral part of programmes of economic and social development. It expressed support for UNESCO's five-year experimental programme to explore ways and means of dealing with illiteracy, which is expected to begin in 1966. Literacy was also the theme of the International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, which UNESCO helped to organize.

With the decision of the General Conference in 1964 to accord science the same priority as education, UNESCO continued its activities in 1965 to promote scientific research. Amongst the programmes undertaken was the start in January 1965 of the International Hydrological Decade which, by way of stations set up throughout the world, will seek the data needed to draw up a global water balance. Canada is a member of the co-ordinating council of this programme.

Canada participated actively in UNESCO activities in 1965. Following a series of meetings of specialists at the end of the year, the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO submitted detailed recommendations for the 1967-1968 UNESCO programme, which is to cover such fields as the natural sciences, social and human sciences, cultural activities and mass communications. In March the Commission held its fourth national conference in Montreal on the theme "International Co-operation and the Development of Nations", Mr. René Maheu, the Director-General of UNESCO, giving the closing address. In January, the Commission joined L'Institut Canadien d'Education des Adultes in co-sponsoring a regional conference in Montreal on the subject "Le Canada et les Pays Africains Francophones".

As part of its programme in Canada, the National Commission has established an information service which is widely used by teachers and voluntary organizations, issued several publications designed to support the study of international questions in Canada, encouraged participation of Canadian schools in the UNESCO Associated Schools Project and supported the attendance of Canadian specialists at a number of international UNESCO meetings.

Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was established in 1875 for the purpose of forming a single postal territory of all members of the organization to facilitate and improve postal services. In 1965 it had 127 member states and a budget of \$1,221,181. Its activities during the year were marked by its efforts in the technical assistance field and the part that it played in the

exchange between developed and developing countries of a large number of trainees and experts in the postal services field.

During 1965 Canada held the chairmanship of the UPU's Finance Committee of the Executive Council. It is also a member of the Organization Committee, which is engaged in an examination of the structure of the permanent Secretariat of the Union, and of the Air Mail Committee, which is studying problems arising from the rapidly developing air-mail services.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides advice on the combating of disease and the improvement of health conditions, as well as such technical services as biological standardization, the dissemination of epidemiological information and the organization of international research projects on certain diseases. In 1965, its membership increased to 125 states, including three associate members, and its budget rose to \$39,507,000.

The eighteenth World Health Assembly, which met in Geneva in May 1965, approved the Organization's fourth five-year plan to cover its programme for the period 1967-1971. The 1966 programme will include further work on the Codex Alimentarius, a joint FAO-WHO project concerned with food standards, additives, pesticide residues, etc. Specific programme proposals for the future call for intensified research related to the interruption of transmission of malaria in problem areas, and a target date of ten years for the world-wide eradication of smallpox. Under the International Sanitary Regulations, the Assembly agreed that the international certificate of vaccination should be revised to include, as a requirement for vaccination or re-vaccination for smallpox, the fluid lymph vaccine or a freeze-dried vaccine - both to conform to standards prescribed by WHO.

The Assembly agreed to establish, by providing certain administrative and co-ordinating services, a world research agency for cancer, which will serve as a centre through which participating countries and WHO may cooperate to stimulate and support all phases of cancer research. The Assembly also encouraged the Director-General to take steps to develop research activities and services in epidemiology, and took action to improve the quality of pharmaceutical preparations entering the international market, and recommended stringent control of sedatives and stimulants. On the subject of world population control, the Assembly unanimously approved a resolution requesting the Director-General to develop further the WHO programme in the area of advisory services and in the fields of medical studies of sterility

and fertility control methods and the health aspects of population dynamics. It was agreed that the WHO programme should not involve operational activities.

During 1965, WHO continued its campaign against communicable diseases, especially malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox and cholera. Pre-eradication malaria campaigns and surveys have been undertaken in 29 countries and, by the end of September, 56 per cent of the population in previously malarious areas of the world had been freed from the threat of endemic malaria. WHO aided national tuberculosis programmes by providing 75 medical doctors and technicians to assist more than 30 countries. Although smallpox has been eradicated in 12 countries since 1959, tens of thousands of cases still occur every year, and WHO continued its eradication programme launched in 1959. It also provided emergency assistance to countries stricken by cholera, which since 1961 has flared up in the Pacific region and in Asia, and, under its environmental health programme, provided long-term assistance to more than 70 developing countries during 1965 faced with such problems as sewage disposal and air and water pollution.

World Meteorological Organization

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was established in 1950 to encourage international co-operation in exchanging meteorological information. Major emphasis was given during 1965 to the planning and implementation of World Weather Watch (WWW). This is in essence a system composed of world, regional and national meteorological centres for the collection, processing and dissemination of weather data. Each national service will provide to other countries information from them. In 1965 the budget of WMO was \$1,768,745.

Canadians now preside over two of the eight technical commissions of WMO – the Commissions for Climatology and Maritime Meteorology. In addition to meetings concerned with WWW, Canada was represented at a number of other WMO meetings held during 1965, including those of committees or panels concerned with the International Hydrological Decade, aerology, climatology, instruments and methods of observation. Canada was host for the International Symposium on Design of Hydrometeorological Networks, which was held in June at Laval University and attended by about 185 scientists from more than 30 countries. Three WMO fellows were accepted in 1965 for studies in Canada and three Canadian meteorological experts served abroad under the technical assistance programme for the WMO.

International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is concerned with the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the generation of nuclear electrical power and as an instrument in the advance of medicine, agriculture and industry. In 1965, seven additional countries joined the Agency to give it a total of 93 members; its total budget was about \$10,406,000, of which \$2,468,000 was used for its technical assistance operations.

One of the most important functions of the Agency is its responsibility to develop a system of safeguards to prevent the diversion of nuclear material to military purposes. In carrying out this task the General Conference of IAEA, which met in Tokyo in September, unanimously endorsed the revised IAEA Safeguards System. Twenty-one states have turned over responsibility to the Agency for the administration of safeguards; for example, in the agreement negotiated between Canada and Japan, IAEA will administer safeguards with respect to nuclear materials transferred between them.

The technical assistance activities of IAEA continued to expand in 1965, the Agency, in co-operation with EPTA, providing equipment, experts and fellowships for trainees for such projects as the application of radioisotopes in agriculture, industry, medicine and hydrology, the analysis of nuclear raw material and nuclear construction engineering. The IAEA also initiated in 1965 a number of study-group meetings on research reactors to encourage direct links between developing and established reactor centres, and organized in Trieste the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, the first scientific research institute to be set up under the aegis of a United Nations organization. In co-operation with the FAO, IAEA continued a project aimed at the elimination of the American fruit fly in Central America and carried out a number of other studies in the agricultural field.

In the Agency, Canada is recognized as one of the five nations most advanced in nuclear technology and, therefore, is entitled to a seat on its Board of Governors; in 1965 the Canadian Governor served as Chairman. Several other Canadians also served on the IAEA headquarters staff in Vienna.

The Agencies and Apartheid

Substantive resolutions on the question of *apartheid* in South Africa were again introduced in 1965 in the meetings of three of the Specialized Agencies. After suspending the voting privileges of South Africa in 1964, the World Health Assembly in 1965 approved a constitutional amendment by the necessary two-thirds majority calling for the suspension or exclusion of a member

if it ignored "the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, by deliberately practising a policy of racial discrimination". Before becoming operative, the amendment must be ratified by two-thirds of the member states of WHO. However, at the ICAO Assembly in 1965, a similar amendment to its constitution failed to achieve the required two-thirds majority but a subsequent resolution condemning *apartheid* was approved. At the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, a resolution was approved, after lengthy and heated debate, calling for the exclusion of the South African delegates from the Conference although South Africa continued to be listed as a member of the organization in the annex to the ITU Convention. The Canadian view has consistently been that, while Canada is unequivocally opposed to South Africa's *apartheid* policy, the question is political in character and as a matter of principle it should, therefore, be dealt with in the General Assembly or in the Security Council as the main political organs of the United Nations and not in the Specialized Agencies. Therefore, while it abstained on the resolutions in ICAO condemning *apartheid*, it voted against the other resolutions mentioned above.

Appendix I

Canadian Participation in the United Nations

1. Canadian Membership on Security Council, ECOSOC, the Court and Selected Bodies of the General Assembly, 1945-1968

(December 1965)

Year	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies										Standing Committees (h)						
	Security Council	ECOSOC	ICJ (a)	UNEF Advisory Ctee (b)	UNSCEAR (b)	Outer Space (b)	Scientific Advisory Ctee (b)	UNHCR Exec Ctee	ILC (a)	UN-FAO World Food Programme Inter-Govtl Ctee (b)	Working Group of 21 (g)	Special Ctee on Peace-keeping Operations (b)	ICY Ctee	Trade and Development Board	Committee on Contributions (a)		
															1945	1946	
1945	(c)		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	1945	
1946	-	x(c)	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
1949	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1949
1950	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1950	
1951	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1951	
1952	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1952	
1953	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1953	
1954	-	-	x	-	-	-	x(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1954
1955	-	-	x	-	x(c)	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1955
1956	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1956
1957	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1957
1958	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1958
1959	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1959
1960	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1960
1961	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x(c)	-	-	-	-	x	-	1961
1962	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x(f)	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1962
1963	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1963
1964	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1964
1965	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x(c)	-	-	1965
1966	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	1966
1967	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	1967
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968

NOTE: Except in those cases where Canada has been elected to a body for a term ending at some specific point after 1966, its membership (x) or non-membership (-) is only shown through 1966. Canada also belongs to the Disarmament Commission and the Committee for the Review of the Charter, but, since these are committees-of-the-whole, they have not been listed above.

- (a) Members elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.
- (b) Members appointed for an indefinite period.
- (c) Established as a UN body.
- (d) United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee discontinued on December 31, 1957, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee, set up to replace it.
- (e) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an *ad hoc* Committee established in 1958; Canada was a member of the *ad hoc* Committee.
- (f) Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected for a five-year term, January 1962 to December 1966.
- (g) Began as the Working Group of 15 on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, but expanded in 1962 to 21 members. Its functions were largely taken over in 1965 by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.
- (h) The other standing committee is the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Procedures, but a Canadian has not served on it as yet.

2. Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1946-1968

(December 1965)

ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions						ECOSOC Standing Committees				ECOSOC Special Bodies				Govern- ing Council UN Develop- ment Pro- gramme	ECLA	
	Statistical	Popula- tion	Inter- national Com- modity Trade	Nar- cotic Drugs	Soc- ial	Status of Women	Human Rights	TAC	Cittee on NGOs	Cittee for Industrial Develop- ment	Cittee on Housing, Building & Planning	Special Citee on Co-ordi- nation	DSB	UNICEF Exec Board (b)			Govern- ing Council Special Fund
1946	(a)	(a)	-	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	(a)	(a)	-	-	1946
1947	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1947
1948	x	x	-	x	x	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	(b)	1948
1949	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1949
1950	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1950
1951	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1951
1952	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1952
1953	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1953
1954	-	(a)	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1954
1955	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1955
1956	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1956
1957	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1957
1958	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	(a)	-	-	1958
1959	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1959
1960	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1960
1961	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1961
1962	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	x	-	-	1962
1963	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	1963
1964	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	1964
1965	x	-	(c)	x	x	-	-	x(d)	x	x	x	-	-	x	(a)	-	1965
1966	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	1966
1967	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1967
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968

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

(a) Established as a UN body.

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

(c) Discontinued. Functions transferred to Trade and Development Board.

(d) The functions of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) and the Governing Council of the Special Fund were transferred effective January 1966 to the Governing Council of the UN Development Programme.

3. Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations Specialized Agencies, IAEA and GATT, 1945-1968

(December 1965)

	Specialized Agencies														GATT Council of Reps		
	Bretton Woods Institutions							Other Agencies									
	IMF Exec Board	IBRD Exec Direc- tors	IDA Exec Direc- tors	IFC Board of Direc- tors	FAO Council	ICAO Council (a)	ILO Govern- ing Body (a), (b)	IMCO Council	ITU Admin Council (a)	UNESCO Exec Board (g)	UPU Exec Council (a)	WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Ctee	IAEA Board of Govern- ors			
1945	x(e)	x(e)	-	-	x(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	x	x	-	-	x	x(e)	x(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	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	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	x	x	x(e)	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(a) Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.
 (b) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".
 (c) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.
 (d) Council established in 1960, composed of representatives of any member states wishing to participate.
 (e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.
 (f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.
 (g) Until 1954, members of executive body elected as individuals on personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

4. Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Common System in 1965

	Percentage Assessment	Contribution (CDN \$)
(a) <i>United Nations</i>		
i. Regular Budget	3.17	3,016,439
ii. Special Accounts		
UNEF ¹	N/A	734,304
UNFICYP ²	"	3,516,000
Congo Civilian Fund	"	500,000
UNRWA a) Cash	"	500,000
b) Food Aid	"	699,969
World Food Programme		
a) Cash	"	400,000
b) Commodities	"	1,462,685
UNHCR	"	290,000
EPTA	"	2,325,000
Special Fund ³	"	5,000,000
UNICEF	"	1,000,000
UNITAR	"	60,000
iii. Voluntary Contribution ⁴	"	4,000,000
(b) <i>Specialized Agencies & IAEA</i>		
ILO	3.36	674,682
FAO a) Regular Budget	4.15	791,849
b) Voluntary Programmes	N/A	5,000
WHO	2.83	1,198,191
UNESCO	2.98	751,436
ICAO	4.51	236,541
IMCO	1.60	13,256
ITU	3.26	149,850
WMO	2.63	47,885
UPU	2.69	29,267
IDA ⁵	N/A	15,027,012
IBRD } IFC } ⁶ IMF }		
IAEA a) Regular Budget	2.87	226,547
b) Operational Budget	N/A	61,992
(c) <i>Related Organizations</i>		
ICEM ⁷	N/A	60,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	"	15,000
United Nations Association in Canada	"	17,000

¹According to Resolution 2115 (XX) of December 21, 1965, Canada's apportioned share is \$734,304. Of this amount \$594,736 has already been paid as an advance contribution under Resolution 2004 (XIX) of February 18, 1965; the balance of \$139,568 still owing at the end of the year may be paid out of Canada's voluntary contribution of \$4 million under the terms of Resolution 2115 (XX).

²Estimated. Between the inception of UNFICYP on March 4, 1964, and December 26, 1965, the net cost to Canada of its participation in the Force was \$7,002,000. Canada pays all costs of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus but recovers from the United Nations the out-of-pocket expenses of Canadian personnel in the Nicosia zone and at UNFICYP headquarters. The figure cited above does not include salaries and similar costs that Canada would have had to pay if the personnel had remained in Canada.

³\$3 million was paid in 1965; the balance of Canada's commitment will be paid when Parliament grants full supply for the fiscal year 1965-66.

⁴In response to a request from the Secretary-General, Canada agreed on June 27, 1965, to make a voluntary contribution of \$4 million to the United Nations to assist it in its current financial difficulties.

⁵Of the commitment of \$15,027,012, which represents the first installment of Canada's supplementary contribution to IDA resources, \$13,274,518 was drawn during 1965. A further sum of \$2.5 million was drawn in January 1966.

⁶Canada has paid in full its subscriptions to these organizations and was not required, therefore, to make payments in 1965. It is expected, however, that additional subscriptions will be made to the IBRD and IMF in 1966 as a result of the general review of quotas in the IMF that was authorized by its Board of Governors at the annual meeting in Tokyo in 1964.

⁷Canada withdrew from the ICEM in 1962, but has continued to make an annual grant for the transportation of refugees.

5. Canadian Delegation to the Twentieth Session of the General Assembly

- Chairman: The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Vice-Chairman: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
- Representatives: Dr. Stanley Haidasz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Mrs. Margaret Konantz, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg South
- Professor R. St. John Macdonald, University of Toronto
- Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament
- Mr. M. H. Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Ambassador to Brazil
- Miss Margaret Meagher, Ambassador to Austria
- Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Consul General in Boston
- Parliamentary Observers: The Honourable Rhéal Bélisle, Member of the Senate
- The Honourable John J. Kinley, Member of the Senate
- The Honourable Hartland de M. Molson, Member of the Senate
- Mr. Yves Forest, Member of Parliament for Stanstead
- Mr. Walter F. Foy, Member of Parliament for Lambton West
- Mr. Gilles Grégoire, Member of Parliament for Lapointe
- Mr. Raynald J. A. Guay, Member of Parliament for Lévis
- Mr. Milton L. Klein, Member of Parliament for Cartier
- Mr. Herman E. Laverdière, Member of Parliament for Bellechasse
- Mr. Carl Legault, Member of Parliament for Nipissing
- Mr. H. P. Lessard, Member of Parliament for Saint-Henri
- Mr. Marcel Lessard, Member of Parliament for Lac-Saint-Jean
- Mr. J. Nicholas Mandziuk, Member of Parliament for Marquette

The Honourable J. Waldo Monteith, Member of Parliament for Perth

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

Mr. Gerald A. Regan, Member of Parliament for Halifax

Mr. S. M. Max Saltsman, Member of Parliament for Waterloo South

Mr. James R. Tucker, Member of Parliament for Trinity-Conception

Mr. Perry Ryan, Member of Parliament for Spadina

Mr. Ian Watson, Member of Parliament for Chateauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie

Observer: Mr. Willson Woodside, National Director, United Nations Association in Canada

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Albania.....	X	X	X ¹	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Algeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cambodia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroun.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ceylon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chad.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chile.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Congo (Brazzaville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Congo (Leopoldville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies 1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Dahomey.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
El Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Republic of Germany	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Guinea.....	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
Holy See.....	-	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
Hungary.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India.....	X	X	X ¹	X ²	X ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesias.....	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ireland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy.....	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
Jamaica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies 1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Jordan.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Kenya.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Kuwait.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laos.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Lebanon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Liberia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Libya.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Liechtenstein.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Luxembourg.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Madagascar.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Malaysia.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Maldives Islands.....	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Mali.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	10
Malta.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X
Mauritania.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monaco.....	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Mongolia.....	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Morocco.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Nepal.....	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Netherlands.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Nigeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies
1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Paraguay.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		-
Peru.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Poland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Republic of Korea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Republic of Vietnam.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Roumania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
San Marino.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saudi Arabia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Sierra Leone.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Singapore.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somalia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	-
Syria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Thailand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Gambia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad and Tobago.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Tunisia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies 1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
U.S.S.R.....	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	10
United Republic of Tanzania.....	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
Upper Volta.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Uruguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Venezuela.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Western Samoa.....	-		-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Yemen.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		10
Zambia.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		10
TOTALS.....	117	93	115	110 ³	120 ⁵	122 ⁶	103	80	96	103	110	129 ⁸	127 ⁷	126 ⁹	60	67 ¹⁰
	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT

¹Indonesia and Albania notified ILO on March 25, 1965, and August 5, 1965, respectively, of their decision to withdraw. South Africa, which notified ILO on March 11, 1964, of its decision to withdraw, will cease to be a member on March 11, 1966.

²Indonesia has notified FAO of its intention to withdraw. This withdrawal is to take effect on February 12, 1966.

³FAO has 4 associate members: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Mauritius.

⁴Indonesia notified UNESCO on February 12, 1965, of its intention to withdraw. This withdrawal is to take effect on December 31, 1966.

⁵UNESCO has 3 associate members: British Eastern Caribbean Group, Mauritius, Qatar.

⁶WHO has 3 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar, Southern Rhodesia.

⁷The 127 members of UPU include the following not listed in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; overseas territories of which the Government of Britain is responsible; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

⁸The 129 members of ITU include the following not listed in the table: group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; overseas territories for the International relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible; Portuguese overseas provinces; Rhodesia; Spanish provinces in Africa; territories of the United States.

⁹The 126 members of WMO include 114 states and 12 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those listed in the table, the members are: British Caribbean territories and British Guiana; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Southern Rhodesia; Spanish territories in Guinea; Surinam.

¹⁰The 67 Contracting Parties to GATT include Rhodesia, not listed in the table. An additional 13 countries, marked ¹⁰ in the table, have the following forms of special relationship: Acceded provisionally — Argentina, Iceland, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia; participating under special arrangements — Cambodia, Poland; applying GATT *de facto* pending final decision as to their future commercial policy — Algeria, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Mali, Singapore, Zambia.

2. Dates of Admission of United Nations Members

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946
Australia	"	Iceland	"
Belgium	"	Sweden	"
Bolivia	"	Thailand	"
Brazil	"	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Britain	"	Yemen	"
Byelorussian S.S.R.	"	Burma	April 19, 1948
Canada	"	Israel	May 11, 1949
Chile	"	Indonesia ³	Sept. 28, 1950
China	"	Albania	Dec. 14, 1955
Colombia	"	Austria	"
Costa Rica	"	Bulgaria	"
Cuba	"	Cambodia	"
Czechoslovakia	"	Ceylon	"
Denmark	"	Finland	"
Dominican Republic	"	Hungary	"
Ecuador	"	Ireland	"
El Salvador	"	Italy	"
Ethiopia	"	Jordan	"
France	"	Laos	"
Greece	"	Libya	"
Guatemala	"	Nepal	"
Haiti	"	Portugal	"
Honduras	"	Roumania	"
India	"	Spain	"
Iran	"	Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956
Iraq	"	Tunisia	"
Lebanon	"	Sudan	"
Liberia	"	Japan	Dec. 18, 1956
Luxembourg	"	Ghana	March 8, 1957
Mexico	"	Malaysia, Federation of ⁴	Sept. 17, 1957
Netherlands	"	Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958
New Zealand	"	Cameroun	Sept. 20, 1960
Nicaragua	"	Central African Republic	"
Norway	"	Chad	"
Panama	"	Congo (Brazzaville)	"
Paraguay	"	Congo (Leopoldville)	"
Peru	"	Cyprus	"
Philippines	"	Dahomey	"
Poland ¹	"	Gabon	"
Saudi Arabia	"	Ivory Coast	"
Syria ²	"	Madagascar	"
Turkey	"	Niger	"
Ukrainian S.S.R.	"	Somalia	"
Union of South Africa	"	Togo	"
U.S.S.R.	"	Upper Volta	"
United Arab Republic	"	Mali	Sept. 29, 1960
United States of America	"	Senegal	"
Uruguay	"	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Venezuela	"	Sierre Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Yugoslavia	"		

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961	Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962
Mongolia	"	Uganda	Oct. 25, 1962
United Republic of Tanzania ⁵	Nov. 14, 1961	Kuwait	May 14, 1963
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963
Jamaica	"	Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964
Rwanda	"	Malta	"
Trinidad and Tobago	"	Zambia	"
		The Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965
		Maldives Islands	"
		Singapore	"

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

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

³On January 21, 1965, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, Lambertus M. Palar, handed to the Secretary-General, U Thant, a letter from his Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, stating that Indonesia had withdrawn from the United Nations and "from Specialized Agencies like the FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO".

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

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

3. Security Council—Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1966

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

3. Security Council—Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1966 (Continued)

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	
Brazil.....	x								x									x	x			
Bolivia.....																						
Chile.....							x										x					
Colombia.....			x				x		x													
Cuba.....				x							x											
Ecuador.....																						
Mexico.....					x																	
Panama.....																						
Peru.....																						
Uruguay.....										x												
Venezuela.....																						

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

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1968

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

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1968 (Continued)

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

NOTE: From 1946 until the end of 1965, there were 18 seats on the Economic and Social Council. Although there was never any formal written or verbal agreement on their geographical distribution, in practice certain trends developed which set aside five seats for the permanent members of the Security Council on a continuing basis (although China lost its seat at the end of 1960) and which divided the remainder as follows: one seat in rotation to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and a second to Pakistan and India (as members of the Commonwealth); almost always two seats to the countries of Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia); usually three to Western Europe, but in some years only two, generally one to the Middle East; an average of one seat to the remaining Afro-Asian states and four to Latin America. In 1963 the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Charter (Resolution 1991) increasing the size of the Council from 18 to 21 members and distributing the nine additional seats amongst four regional groups with the Western European and Other States group receiving one, the Afro-Asian seven and the Latin American one. None of the additional seats was allotted to the Eastern European group. By September 1, 1965, over two-thirds of the member states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, had ratified this amendment and, at the twentieth session, nine additional members were elected to the Council for terms of office beginning on January 1, 1966. This table has been organized so as to reflect the current division of the members into these four regional groups, although it should be understood, as indicated above, that prior to enlargement such groups did not formally exist as far as the Economic and Social Council was concerned. It might also be noted that China, while listed with the other Afro-Asian countries, does not participate in the group's activities.

5. Membership of the Trusteeship Council, 1947-1966

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

NOTE: Italy as the administering authority for Somaliland under Italian administration was represented at the sessions of the Council between 1955 and 1960, when Somaliland became independent.
¹Belgium ceased to be an administering power with the independence of Ruanda-Urundi in 1962.
²Until 1960, France participated as an administering power, but it now participates as a permanent member of the Security Council.
³Resigned.
⁴Syria was elected to the Council in 1953; before the establishment of the United Arab Republic, Egypt had not been a member.

6. International Court of Justice

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Term Ends</i>
Abdel Hamid Badawi ¹	United Arab Republic	1967
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1973
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
André Gros	France	1973
Philip C. Jessup	United States	1970
Muhammed Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan	1973
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Vladimir M. Koretsky	U.S.S.R.	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
Bohdan Winiarski	Poland	1967

President of the Court: Judge Sir Percy Spender
Vice-President of the Court: Judge Wellington Koo
Registrar of the Court: Jean Garnier-Coignet
Deputy Registrar: S. R. A. Aquarone

¹At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, Fouad Ammoun of Lebanon was elected to the Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Abdel Hamid Badawi in August 1965.

7. Secretariat

U Thant – Secretary-General

Under-Secretaries and Officers of Equivalent Rank

Headquarters:

Ilbrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic)

Commissioner for Industrial Development

Godfrey K. J. Amachree (Nigeria)

Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (United States)

Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs

Gabriel D'Arboussier (Senegal)

Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Philippe de Seynes (France)

Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs

Roberto Heurtematte (Panama)

Associate Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund

Paul G. Hoffman (United States)

Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund

Dr. Victor Hoo (China)

Commissioner for Technical Assistance

Henry R. Labouisse (United States)

Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar (Britain)
 Director of Personnel

C. V. Narasimhan (India)
 Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the
 Secretary-General

Aleksei Efremovich Nesterenko (U.S.S.R.)
 Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs

Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia)
 Under-Secretary for Conference Services

David Owen (Britain)
 Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board

Dr. Raúl Prebisch (Argentina)
 Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Dr. Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia)
 Director, United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers
 from Newly Independent Countries

José Rolz-Bennett (Guatemala)
 Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs and Officer-in-Charge, Office of
 Public Information

Constantin Stavropoulos (Greece)
 Legal Counsel

Bruce Turner (New Zealand)
 Controller

David Vaughan (United States)
 Director of General Services

Overseas

Pier P. Spinelli (Italy)
 Director of United Nations Offices in Geneva

Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia)
 Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe

U Nyun (Burma)
 Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

José Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela)
 Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America

Robert Gardiner (Ghana)
 Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa

8. Selected Committees and Other Bodies

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

Australia	Iran	Syria
Britain	Iraq	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Cambodia	Ivory Coast	United Republic of Tanzania
Chile	Madagascar	United States
Denmark	Mali	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Poland	Venezuela
India	Sierra Leone	Yugoslavia

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

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

(3) *Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*

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

(4) *Special Fund Governing Council*

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

(5) *Trade and Development Board*

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Netherlands
Argentina	France	New Zealand
Australia	Germany, Federal	Nigeria
Austria	Republic of	Norway
Belgium	Ghana	Pakistan
Bolivia	Guinea	Philippines
Brazil	Honduras	Poland
Britain	Hungary	Roumania
Bulgaria	India	Spain
Cameroun	Indonesia ¹	Sweden
Canada	Iran	Switzerland
Ceylon	Iraq	Turkey
Chile	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Congo (Leopoldville)	Japan	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Lebanon	United Republic of Tanzania
Dahomey	Madagascar	United States
Denmark	Mali	Uruguay
Ecuador	Mexico	Yugoslavia
El Salvador	Morocco	

(6) *Committee on United Nations-FAO World Food Programme*

Argentina	Germany, Federal	Nigeria
Australia	Republic of	Pakistan
Brazil	Ghana	Philippines
Britain	India	Thailand
Canada	Indonesia ¹	United Arab Republic
Colombia	Jamaica	United States
Denmark	Morocco	Uruguay
France	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
	New Zealand	

(7) *Committee for International Co-operation Year*

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

(8) *International Law Commission*

Roberto Ago	(Italy)
Gilberto Amado	(Brazil)
Milan Bartos	(Yugoslavia)
Herbert W. Briggs	(United States of America)
Marcel Cadioux	(Canada)
Erik Castren	(Finland)
Abdullah El-Erian	(United Arab Republic)
Taslim O. Elias	(Nigeria)
Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga	(Uruguay)
Victor Kanga	(Cameroun)
Manfred Lachs	(Poland)
Liu Chieh	(China)
Antonio de Luna	(Spain)
Radhabinod Pal	(India)
Angel M. Paredes	(Ecuador)
Obed Pessou	(Dahomey)
Paul Reuter	(France)
Shabtai Rosenne	(Israel)
José Maria Ruda	(Argentina)
Abdul Hakim Tabibi	(Afghanistan)
Senjin Tsuruoka	(Japan)
Grigory I. Tunkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Alfred Verdross	(Austria)
Sir Humphrey Waldock	(Britain)
Mustafa Kamil Yasseen	(Iraq)

(9) *Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations*

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

(10) *Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee*²

Brazil	Ethiopia	Poland
Britain	France ³	Roumania
Bulgaria	India	Sweden
Burma	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria	United States

(11) *Committee on Housing, Building and Planning*

Britain	Iran	Pakistan
Canada	Israel	Peru
Chile	Italy	Roumania
Colombia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Lebanon	United Arab Republic
France	Madagascar	United States
Ghana	Nigeria	Uruguay

(12) *Committee for Industrial Development*

Algeria	Ecuador	Morocco
Argentina	France	Pakistan
Austria	Gabon	Peru
Brazil	Germany, Federal	Philippines
Britain	Republic of	Poland
Cameroun	Greece	Roumania
Canada	Iraq	Sweden
Central African	Japan	Turkey
Republic	Kuwait	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Luxembourg	United States
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	

¹Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations and FAO in January 1965 and did not, therefore, participate during the year in the meetings of these two bodies.

²This Committee is not a United Nations body.

³France is not participating.

Appendix III

United Nations Budgetary Information

1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1965 - 1966

Section	1966 Appropriations U.S \$	1965 Appropriations U.S \$
<i>Sessions, Special Meetings and Conferences (Part I)</i>		
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,107,400	1,236,700
2. Special meetings and conferences	1,741,000	1,522,500
<i>Staff Costs and Related Expenses (Part II)</i>		
3. Salaries and wages	56,300,000	49,323,800
4. Common staff costs	13,195,300	11,593,000
5. Travel of staff	2,144,400	2,105,600
6. Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality	125,000	125,000
<i>Premises, Equipment, Supplies and Common Services (Part III)</i>		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	4,360,000	5,445,350
8. Permanent equipment	525,930	489,600
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,800,000	3,739,150
10. General expenses	4,701,000	4,433,300
11. Printing	1,800,000	1,353,000
<i>Special Expenses (Part IV)</i>		
12. Special expenses	8,885,800	8,524,200
<i>Technical Programmes (Part V)</i>		
13. Economic development, social activities and public administration	6,105,000	6,145,000
14. Human rights advisory services	220,000	180,000
15. Narcotic drugs control	75,000	75,000
<i>Special Missions and Related Activities (Part VI)</i>		
16. Special missions	4,317,990	4,021,500
17. UN field service	2,106,200	1,764,000
<i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Part VII)</i>		
18. Office of the UNHCR	3,011,800	2,469,300
<i>International Court of Justice (Part VIII)</i>		
19. International Court of Justice	1,074,100	1,147,200

Section	1966	1965
	Appropriations U.S. \$	Appropriations U.S. \$
<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Part IX)</i>		
20. UNCTAD	5,971,500	2,779,600
Total Appropriation	121,567,420	108,472,800
Less income, other than staff assessment	6,675,800	8,715,280 ¹
Net appropriation	114,891,620	99,757,520
Of which staff assessment is	13,114,900	10,224,000

¹The sum of \$8,715,280 includes \$6,481,200 by income other than staff assessment, \$2,167,085 by the amount available in the surplus amount for the financial year 1964 and \$66,995 by the contribution of new member states in 1963, 1964 and 1965.

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

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America	31.91	31.91	31.28	25.00	30.00	31.20	31.91
U.S.S.R.	14.92	—	—	10.05	14.03	13.31	13.44
Britain	7.21	9.49	9.18	9.14	6.78	6.43	6.50
France	6.09	8.02	7.39	6.07	5.72	5.44	5.49
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	9.76	6.35	4.37	6.97	6.61	6.68
China	4.25	—	0.67	2.06	2.50	3.79	3.83
Canada	3.17	4.17	4.20	3.36	2.98	2.83	2.86
Japan	2.77	3.65	2.56	2.01	2.60	2.47	2.50
Italy	2.54	3.34	2.82	2.35	2.39	2.27	2.29
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.97	—	—	1.01	1.85	1.76	1.77
India	1.85	2.44	2.15	2.91	1.74	1.65	1.67
Australia	1.58	2.08	2.18	1.83	1.48	1.41	1.42
Poland	1.45	1.91	1.30	1.25	1.36	1.29	1.31
Sweden	1.26	1.66	1.46	1.58	1.18	1.12	1.14
Belgium	1.15	1.51	1.45	1.35	1.08	1.03	1.04
Czechoslovakia	1.11	—	1.12	0.92	1.04	0.99	1.00
Netherlands	1.11	1.46	2.13	1.13	1.04	0.99	1.00
Brazil	0.95	1.25	1.51	1.32	0.89	0.85	0.86
Argentina	0.92	1.21	0.99	1.36	0.86	0.82	0.83
TOTAL	86.21	83.86	78.74	79.07	86.49	86.26	87.54

NOTE: The 19 largest contributors have been selected on the basis of their percentage assessment to the United Nations itself. Although the correlation is close, they are not in all cases the 19 largest contributors to each of the Specialized Agencies indicated above. A dash indicates that a state is not a member.

Appendix IV

Presidents Of The General Assembly

First regular session, 1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First special session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second regular session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second special session, 1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third regular session, 1948-49	H. V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth regular session, 1949	Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth regular session, 1950-51	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth regular session, 1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh regular session, 1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
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	Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth regular session, 1959	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fourth emergency special session, 1960	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fifteenth regular session, 1960-61	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third special session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth regular session, 1961-62	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth regular session, 1962	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth special session, 1963	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Eighteenth regular session, 1963	Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)
Nineteenth regular session, 1964-1965	Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana)
Twentieth regular session, 1965	Amintore Fanfani (Italy)

Appendix V

Addresses, Documents And Publications

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

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

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

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

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

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

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

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

International Development Association (IDA)

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

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

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

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

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

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

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

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters: 41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Kärntnering 11-13, Vienna 1, Austria

2. United Nations Documents

Printed publications issued for sale by the United Nations may be obtained in Canada from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, and from Canadian Government bookshops located at Mackenzie and Rideau Streets in Ottawa, 1182 St. Catherines Street West, Montreal, 36 Adelaide Street East in Toronto, 497-499 Portage Avenue (Mall Centre) in Winnipeg, and 657 Granville Street in Vancouver.

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

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

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

The United Nations Association in Canada, 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.

3. Publications of the Department of External Affairs

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

1. *Canada and the United Nations*

The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated for 75 cents a copy in Canada, the United States and Mexico; other countries 85 cents: 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1956-57; 1957; 1958 (French only); 1959 (French only); 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964.

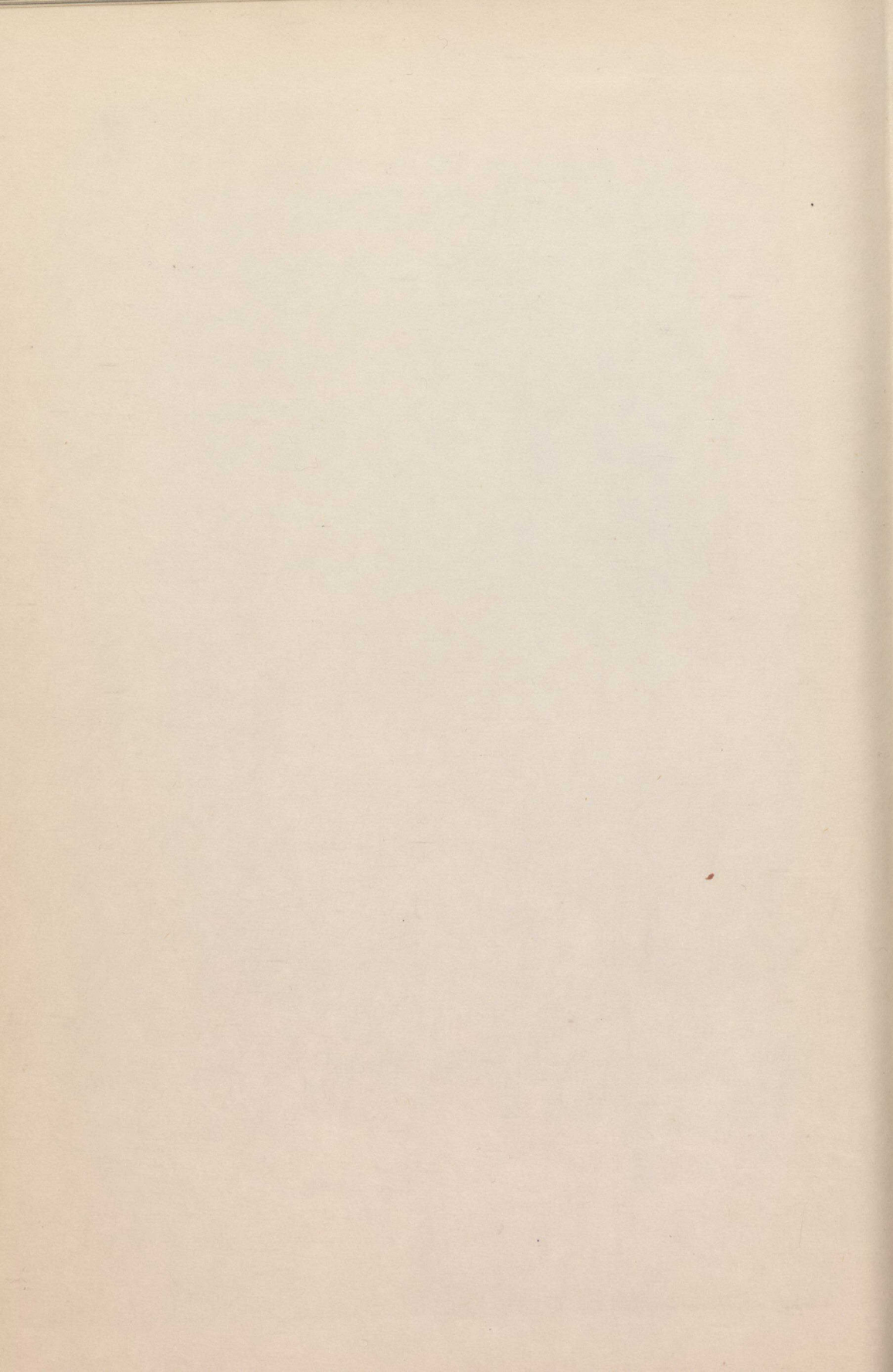
2. *External Affairs*

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

3. *Statements & Speeches*

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

- 65/3 Statement by the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Club, Ottawa, February 10, 1965
- 65/5 *The United Nations Crisis* – Hon. Paul Martin, Vancouver Institute, Vancouver, February 20, 1965
- 65/13 *Peace Keeping and Disarmament* – Hon. Paul Martin, World Veterans Federation, Geneva, May 3, 1965
- 65/16 *Interdependence in the Modern World* – Hon. Paul Martin, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Windsor, May 18, 1965
- 65/17 *Canada and the Evolving United Nations* – Hon. Paul Martin, United Nations Association of Canada, Montreal, June 4, 1965
- 65/18 *New World, New Problems* – Hon. Paul Martin, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, June 8, 1965
- 65/19 *Preventing the Spread of Nuclear Arms* – Hon. Paul Martin, Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, August 17, 1965
- 65/22 *International Tensions and the United Nations* – Hon. Paul Martin, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Ottawa, September 9, 1965
- 65/24 *Canada and World Problems* – Hon. Paul Martin, Twentieth Session of the General Assembly, September 24, 1965
- 65/26 *Three Lines of Approach to Canadian Foreign Policy* – Hon. Paul Martin, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Winnipeg, October 10, 1965



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