

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As at 31 December 1965)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.		TOTAL AREA ^a	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) ^a	
			(Square kilometres)	Total	Date
Afghanistan	19 Nov.	1946	647,497	15,227	1 July 1964
Albania	14 Dec.	1955	28,748	1,814	1 July 1964
Algeria	8 Oct.	1962	2,381,741	10,670	30 June 1963
Argentina	24 Oct.	1945	2,776,656	22,352	1 July 1965
Australia	1 Nov.	1945	7,686,810	11,411	30 Sep. 1965
Austria	14 Dec.	1955	83,849	7,237	31 Dec. 1964
Belgium	27 Dec.	1945	30,513	9,428	31 Dec. 1964
Bolivia	14 Nov.	1945	1,098,581	3,702	31 Dec. 1965
Brazil	24 Oct.	1945	8,511,965	81,301	1 July 1965
Bulgaria	14 Dec.	1955	110,669	8,178	31 Dec. 1964
Burma	19 Apr.	1948	678,033	24,732	1 July 1965
Burundi	18 Sep.	1962	27,834	2,369	1 July 1962
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct.	1945	207,600	8,533	1 Jan. 1965
Cambodia	14 Dec.	1955	181,035	5,740	17 Apr. 1962
Cameroon	20 Sep.	1960	475,442	5,150	31 Dec. 1964
Canada	9 Nov.	1945	9,976,177	19,604	1 July 1965
Central African Republic	20 Sep.	1960	622,984	1,352	1 July 1965
Ceylon	14 Dec.	1955	65,610	10,965	30 June 1964
Chad	20 Sep.	1960	1,284,000	3,300	1963-1964
Chile	24 Oct.	1945	741,767	8,567	1 July 1965
China	24 Oct.	1945	9,596,961	656,220	31 Dec. 1957
Colombia	5 Nov.	1945	1,138,338	17,787	5 July 1965
Congo (Brazzaville)	20 Sep.	1960	342,000	826	1 July 1964
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	20 Sep.	1960	2,345,409	15,627	1 July 1965
Costa Rica	2 Nov.	1945	50,700	1,460	1 Oct. 1965
Cuba	24 Oct.	1945	114,524	7,631	1 July 1965
Cyprus	20 Sep.	1960	9,251	598	31 Dec. 1965
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct.	1945	127,869	14,159	1 July 1965
Dahomey	20 Sep.	1960	112,622	2,300	1 July 1964
Denmark	24 Oct.	1945	43,043	4,720	1 July 1964
Dominican Republic	24 Oct.	1945	48,734	3,573	1 July 1965
Ecuador	21 Dec.	1945	283,561	5,228	25 Nov. 1965
El Salvador	24 Oct.	1945	21,393	2,928	1 July 1965
Ethiopia	13 Nov.	1945	1,221,900	22,200	1 July 1964
Finland	14 Dec.	1955	337,009	4,625	1 Dec. 1965
France	24 Oct.	1945	547,026	49,030	1 Sep. 1965
Gabon	20 Sep.	1960	267,667	462	1 July 1965
Gambia, The	21 Sep.	1965	11,295	330	1 July 1965
Ghana	8 Mar.	1957	238,537	7,740	30 June 1965
Greece	25 Oct.	1945	131,944	8,510	30 June 1964
Guatemala	21 Nov.	1945	108,889	4,343	30 June 1965
Guinea	12 Dec.	1958	245,857	3,420	30 June 1964
Haiti	24 Oct.	1945	27,750	4,660	30 June 1965
Honduras	17 Dec.	1945	112,088	2,163	30 June 1965
Hungary	14 Dec.	1955	93,030	10,160	31 Dec. 1965

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MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.		TOTAL AREA ^a (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) ^a	
				Total	Date
Iceland	19	Nov. 1946	103,000	190	1 Dec. 1964
India	30	Oct. 1945	3,046,232 ^b	471,624 ^b	1 July 1964
Iran	24	Oct. 1945	1,648,000	22,860	1 July 1964
Iraq	21	Dec. 1945	448,742	7,004	1 July 1964
Ireland	14	Dec. 1955	70,280	2,855	1 July 1965
Israel	11	May 1949	20,700	2,607	31 Dec. 1965
Italy	14	Dec. 1955	301,225	51,494	30 Sep. 1965
Ivory Coast	20	Sep. 1960	322,463	3,750	1 July 1964
Jamaica	18	Sep. 1962	10,962	1,773	30 June 1965
Japan	18	Dec. 1956	369,661	98,390	1 Nov. 1965
Jordan	14	Dec. 1955	90,185	1,935	31 Dec. 1964
Kenya	16	Dec. 1963	582,644	9,365	1 July 1965
Kuwait	14	May 1963	16,000	467	25 Apr. 1965
Laos	14	Dec. 1955	236,800	1,882	May 1962
Lebanon	24	Oct. 1945	10,400	2,152	31 Dec. 1961
Liberia	2	Nov. 1945	111,369	1,066	Apr. 1965
Libya	14	Dec. 1955	1,759,540	1,559	31 July 1964
Luxembourg	24	Oct. 1945	2,586	331	1 July 1965
Madagascar	20	Sep. 1960	595,790	6,180	1 July 1964
Malawi	1	Dec. 1964	119,310	3,753	1 July 1963
Malaysia ^c	17	Sep. 1957	332,632	9,137	1 July 1964
Maldives Islands	21	Sep. 1965	298	98	1965
Mali	28	Sep. 1960	1,201,625	4,576	1 July 1965
Malta	1	Dec. 1964	316	318	30 Sep. 1965
Mauritania	27	Oct. 1961	1,085,805	900	1 July 1964
Mexico	7	Nov. 1945	1,972,546	40,913	30 June 1965
Mongolia	27	Oct. 1961	1,535,000	1,045	31 Dec. 1953
Morocco	12	Nov. 1956	445,050	12,959	1 July 1964
Nepal	14	Dec. 1955	140,797	9,388	22 June 1961
Netherlands	10	Dec. 1945	33,612	12,362	1 Dec. 1965
New Zealand	24	Oct. 1945	268,676	2,656	30 Sep. 1965
Nicaragua	24	Oct. 1945	139,700	1,655	30 June 1965
Niger	20	Sep. 1960	1,267,000	3,250	1 July 1964
Nigeria	7	Oct. 1960	923,768	56,400	1 July 1964
Norway	27	Nov. 1945	324,219	3,723	1 July 1965
Pakistan	30	Sep. 1947	946,716 ^d	102,885 ^d	1 July 1965
Panama	13	Nov. 1945	75,650	1,246	1 July 1965
Paraguay	24	Oct. 1945	406,752	2,030	30 June 1965
Peru	31	Oct. 1945	1,285,215	11,650	30 June 1965 Dec. 1965
Philippines	24	Oct. 1945	300,000	32,913	
Poland	24	Oct. 1945	312,520	31,496	30 June 1965
Portugal	14	Dec. 1955	91,971	9,199	31 Dec. 1965
Romania	14	Dec. 1955	237,500	19,027	1 July 1965
Rwanda	18	Sep. 1962	26,338	3,018	30 June 1964
Saudi Arabia	24	Oct. 1945	2,253,300	6,036	1 Jan. 1956
Senegal	28	Sep. 1960	196,192	3,400	1 July 1964
Sierra Leone	27	Sep. 1961	71,740	2,200	1 July 1964
Singapore ^c	21	Sep. 1965	581	1,865	30 June 1965
Somalia	20	Sep. 1960	637,660	2,500	1 July 1965
South Africa	7	Nov. 1945	1,221,037	17,892	1 July 1965
Spain	14	Dec. 1955	504,748	31,737	31 Dec. 1965
Sudan	12	Nov. 1956	2,505,813	13,733	31 Dec. 1965
Sweden	19	Nov. 1946	449,793	7,773	31 Dec. 1965
Syria ^e	24	Oct. 1945	185,180	5,467	31 Dec. 1964
Thailand	16	Dec. 1946	514,000	30,591	1 July 1965
Togo	20	Sep. 1960	56,600	1,662	31 Dec. 1965
Trinidad and Tobago	18	Sep. 1962	5,128	949	30 June 1964
Tunisia	12	Nov. 1956	164,150	4,565	1 July 1964
Turkey	24	Oct. 1945	780,576	32,005	20 Oct. 1965

	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (in thousands) ^a	
			Total	Date
Uganda	25 Oct. 1962	236,036	7,551	30 June 1965
Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	601,000	45,100	1 Jan. 1965
USSR	24 Oct. 1945	22,402,200	229,100	1 Jan. 1965
United Arab Republic	24 Oct. 1945	1,000,000	28,900	1 July 1964
United Kingdom	24 Oct. 1945	244,030	54,595	30 June 1965
United Republic of Tanzania	14 Dec. 1961	939,701	9,927	1 July 1962
United States	24 Oct. 1945	9,363,353	195,627	1 Dec. 1965
Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960	274,200	4,763	31 Dec. 1964
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945	186,926	2,715	1 July 1965
Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945	912,050	8,722	30 June 1965
Yemen	30 Sep. 1947	195,000	5,000	1 July 1960
Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945	255,804	19,632	31 Dec. 1965
Zambia	1 Dec. 1964	752,614	3,778	31 Dec. 1965

^a SOURCE: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

^b Excluding data for Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

^c On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaysia (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

^d Excluding data for Jammu and Kashmir (the final status of which has not yet been determined), Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan. Population also excludes foreigners.

^e Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations, and the United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations.

^f Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 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; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

APPENDIX II

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NOTE: Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963, came into force on 31 August 1965.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarged the Security Council from 11 to 15 members.

The amended Article 27 provided that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be

made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61 enlarged the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby estab-

lish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make re-

commendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 b above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports for the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the

Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23¹

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27²

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine

¹ Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

² Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members: provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of such a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international

friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act

of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obli-

gations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII
REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX
INTERNATIONALECONOMICANDSOCIAL
CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be

vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61³

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the

³ Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 61 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;

- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of

the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Article 89

- 1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
- 2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

- 1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
- 2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

- 1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
- 2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

- 1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
- 2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

- 1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
- 2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

- 1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their

position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. 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.

CHAPTER XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY
ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109⁴

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members

⁴ On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly decided, in accordance with Article 108, to adopt an amendment to paragraph 1 of Article 109 to replace the word "seven" in the first sentence by the word "nine" so that a vote by any "nine" (rather than any "seven") Security Council members would be required for a Council decision, in pursuance of paragraph 1, on the date and venue of a General Conference of United Nations Members to review the Charter.

of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratification deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council

from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing

by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.
2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.
3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.
2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.
3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.
2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.
2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.
2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.
3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the

Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.
2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.
3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.
2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.
3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II
COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the

Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agree-

ment or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the Government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President. If neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.
2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.
3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.
4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.
5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.
2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV
ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V
AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

APPENDIX III

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSIONS IN 1965

Resumed Nineteenth Session: 1 September 1965.

Twentieth Regular Session: 21 September-22 December 1965.

OFFICERS

President, Nineteenth Session: Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana).

(NOTE: In the special circumstances prevailing during the General Assembly's nineteenth session, there was no opportunity to elect the Vice-Presidents, to elect the Officers of the Main Committees and hence to constitute the General Committee.)

President, Twentieth Regular Session: Amintore Fanfani (Italy).

Vice-Presidents, Twentieth Regular Session: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, France, Guatemala, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Morocco, Paraguay, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; and (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Seven Main Committees have been established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as follows:

Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF MAIN COMMITTEES

For information about Main Committee officers for the General Assembly's resumed nineteenth session, see NOTE above to section on the President of the nineteenth session.

At the Assembly's twentieth regular session, the officers of the Main Committees were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Karoly Csatorday (Hungary).

Vice-Chairman: Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador).

Rapporteur: Ismail Fahmy (United Arab Republic).

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Carlet R. Augusto (Haiti).

Vice-Chairman: Jose D. Ingles (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Hermod Lannung (Denmark).

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: P. A. Forthomme (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman: Patricio Silva (Chile).

Rapporteur: Andrianampy Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar).

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico).

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco).

Rapporteur: R. St. John MacDonald (Canada).

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Majid Rahnema (Iran).

Vice-Chairman: Emmanuel Bruce (Togo).

Rapporteur: K. Natwar Singh (India).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Najib Bouziri (Tunisia).

Vice-Chairman: Pedro Olarte (Colombia).

Rapporteur: Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia).

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic).

Vice-Chairman: Constantin Flitan (Romania).

Rapporteur: Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador).

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees of the Assembly: The General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Its members for the Assembly's twentieth session were: Australia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Iceland, Madagascar, Syria, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The General Assembly has two standing committees: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities for a three-year term.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Members in 1965:

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1965: Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Agha Shahi (Pakistan).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1966: Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands); Albert F. Bender (United States); Raul A. J. Quijano (Argentina); V. F. Ulanchev (USSR).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1967: Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Servanescu (Romania).

On 27 October 1965, the Assembly appointed Shilendra K. Singh (India) to serve from 27 October 1965 to 31 December 1965 to replace Agha Shahi (Pakistan) who had submitted his resignation on 14 September 1965.

On 13 December 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1965: Abdou Ciss (Senegal); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Shilendra K. Singh (India). Each was appointed to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968.

Members for 1966: Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands); Albert F. Bender (United States); Abdou Ciss (Senegal); Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Raul A. J. Quijano (Argentina); Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Servanescu (Romania); Shilendra K. Singh (India); V. F. Ulanchev (USSR).

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1965:

To serve until 31 December 1965: T. W. Cutts (Australia); James Gibson (United Kingdom); David Silveira da Mota (Brazil).

To serve until 31 December 1966: Birendra Naraym Chakravarty (India); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR); Maurice Viaud (France).

To serve until 31 December 1967: Raymond T. Bowman (United States); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

On 27 October 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1965: James Gibson (United Kingdom), Louis-Denis Hudon (Canada) and David Silveira da Mota (Brazil). Each was appointed to serve for the period 1 January 1966-31 December 1968.

On 21 December 1965, the Assembly appointed Gopaldaswami Parthasarathi (India) to serve from 21 December 1965 to 31 December 1966 to replace Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India) who had submitted his resignation on 6 December 1965.

Members for 1966: Raymond T. Bowman (United States); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Louis-Denis Hudon (Canada); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Gopaldaswami Parthasarathi (India); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland); David Silveira da Mota (Brazil); V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR), Maurice Viaud (France).

SUBSIDIARY, AD HOC AND RELATED BODIES

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were either in existence or functioning in 1965, or else were established during the General Assembly's twentieth session held between 21 September and 22 December 1965. Those bodies marked * were set up or began to function during 1965, and those marked † were discontinued in 1965.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations*
Disarmament Commission

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Working Group of the Whole*

- United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
 United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
 Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
 Sub-Committee on Petitions
 Working Group
 Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia
 Sub-Committee on Aden
 Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana
 Sub-Committee I
 Sub-Committee II
 Sub-Committee III
 United Nations Representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islandst
 Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
 Peace Observation Commission
 Collective Measures Committee
 Panel of Military Experts
 Committee for the International Co-operation Year
 Special Committee on the South African Government's Policies of Apartheid
 Sub-Committee on Petitions
 Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa*
 Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola
 United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)
 United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
 Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force
 United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jordan
 Ad Hoc Committee on Oman
 United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 Trade and Development Board
 Committee on Commodities*
 Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities*
 Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes*
 United Nations Committee on Tungsten*
 Committee on Manufactures*
 Group on Preferences*
 Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade*
 Committee on Shipping*
 Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities
 United Nations Development Programme*
 United Nations Special Fund†
 Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development*
 Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research*
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 Executive Committee on the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights*
 Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly
 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
 United Nations Staff Pension Committee
 Investments Committee
 Board of Auditors
 Panel of External Auditors
 Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*
 United Nations Administrative Tribunal
 Committee on Application for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements
 International Law Commission
 Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
 Committee on Government Replies on the Question of Defining Aggression
 Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources
 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States
 Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law†
 Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law*
- INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 Each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee. The Committee did not meet in 1965.
- SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
 The Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations was set up at the General Assembly's nineteenth session on 18 February 1965, under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, who was authorized to appoint the members of the Committee, with the collaboration of the Secretary-General.
 The Special Committee met in 1965, between 26 March and 15 June and between 16 and 31 August.
- Members and Chief Representatives in 1965
 Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak.
 Algeria: Tewfik Bouattoura.
 Argentina: Lucio Garcia del Solar.
 Australia: Patrick Shaw.
 Austria: Kurt Waldheim.
 Brazil: Jose Sette Camara.
 Canada: Paul Tremblay.
 Czechoslovakia: Jiri Hajek.

El Salvador: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre.
 Ethiopia: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.
 France: Roger Seydoux.
 Hungary: Karoly Csatorday.
 India: B. N. Chakravarty.
 Iraq: Adrian M. Pachachi.
 Italy: Piero Vinci.
 Japan: Akira Matsui.
 Mauritania: Ahmed-Baba Miske.
 Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.
 Netherlands: J. G. de Beus.
 Nigeria: Chief S. O. Adebó.
 Pakistan: Syed Amjad Ali.
 Poland: Bohdan Lewandowski.
 Romania: Mihail Haseganu.
 Sierra Leone: Gershon B. O. Collier.
 Spain: Manuel Aznar.
 Sweden: Sverker C. Astrom.
 Thailand: Upadit Pachariyangkun.
 USSR: N. T. Fedorenko.
 United Arab Republic: Mohamed Awad El-Kony.
 United Kingdom: Lord Caradon.
 United States: Adlai E. Stevenson, Arthur J. Goldberg.
 Venezuela: Carlos Sosa Rodriguez.
 Yugoslavia: Danilo Letic.

Chairman: President of the Nineteenth Session of the General Assembly: Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana).

On 15 December 1965, the General Assembly asked the Special Committee to continue its work, and invited it to elect its officers from among its members.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Disarmament Commission held 33 meetings between 26 April 1965 and 15 June 1965. All the Members of the United Nations are members of the Commission.

Chairman in 1965: Mohamed Awad El-Kony (United Arab Republic).

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 8 October 1965. The members and chief representatives were:

Albania. Representatives: Halim Budo, Rako Naco.
 Argentina. Representative: Lucio Garcia del Solar.
 Alternate: A. A. Cocca.
 Australia. Representatives: Sir Kenneth Bailey, M. J. McKeown.
 Austria. Representatives: Kurt Waldheim, Chairman, Franz Schmid.
 Belgium. Representatives: Roger Denorme, Erik Bal.
 Brazil. Representatives: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos, Rapporteur, Jaoa Augusto de Medicis.
 Bulgaria. Representatives: Milko Tarabanov, Alexander Yankov.
 Canada. Representatives: Paul Tremblay, V. G. Turner.
 Chad. Representative: Jerome Doubanger.

Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Jiri Hajek, Vladimir Prusa, Vladimir Gotmanov.
 France. Representative: Olivier Deleau.
 Hungary. Representative: Endre Ustor. Alternate: G. Selmeçi.
 India. Representatives: B. C. Mishra, J. P. Jain.
 Iran. Representatives: Houshang Amirmokri, Jafar Nadim.
 Italy. Representatives: Piero Vinci, Franco E. Fiorio, Carlo Maria Rossi-Arnaud.
 Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternates: Tashio Yonasaki, Yoshiya Kato.
 Lebanon. Representative: Souheil Chammas.
 Mexico. Representative: Mrs. Elisa Aguirre.
 Mongolia. Representative: B. Dashtseren.
 Morocco. (Not Represented).
 Poland. Representatives: Manfred Lachs, E. Wysner.
 Romania. Representatives: Mihail Haseganu, Vice-Chairman, E. Glaser, L. Bota.
 Sierra Leone. Representative: D. A. O. Williams.
 Sweden. Representative: Jan O. G. Romare.
 USSR. Representatives: N. T. Fedorenko, A. A. Blagonravov, P. D. Morosov.
 United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mohamed Awad El Kony, Salah Ibrahim.
 United Kingdom. Representatives: C. P. Hope, Ian Sinclair, A. A. Acland.
 United States. Representatives: James M. Nabrit, Jr., Arnold W. Frutkin, Leonard C. Meeker.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has two Sub-Committees: the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee. Each member of the Committee is represented on both Sub-Committees.

At its sixth session (in October/November 1964) the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space decided to set up a Working Group of the Whole to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration of peaceful uses of outer space.

The Working Group did not meet in 1965.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Sub-Committee did not meet in 1965.

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Sub-Committee held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 20 September and 1 October 1965.

Its members and chief representatives attending the session were as follows: Albania: Rako Nago. Argentina: D. Aldo Armando Cocca. Australia: Sir Kenneth Bailey. Austria: Karl Zemanek. Belgium: Max Litvine. Brazil: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos. Bulgaria: Alexander Yankov. Canada: H. Courtney Kingstone. Chad: Boukar Abdoul. Czechoslovakia: Jiri Hajek. France: Olivier Deleau. Hungary: Endre Ustor. India: G.

Parthasarathi. Iran: Mehdi Vakil. Italy: Carlo M. Rossi Arnaud. Japan: Toshio Yamazaki. Lebanon: Souheil Chammas. Mexico: Antonio Francoz Rigalt. Mongolia: Zagariin Erendo. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba. Poland: Manfred Lachs (Chairman). Romania: Edwin Glaser. Sierra Leone: Gershon B. O. Collier. Sweden: Love Kellberg. USSR: P. D. Morozov. United Arab Republic: Amin Hilmy II. United Kingdom: I. M. Sinclair. United States: Leonard C. Meeker.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 8 February 1965. Its members and representatives were as follows:

Brazil: Luiz Cintra do Prado.
Canada: W. B. Lewis.
France: Bertrand Goldschmidt.
India: Homi J. Bhabha.
USSR: V. S. Emelyanov.
United Kingdom: Sir William Penney.
United States: I. I. Rabi.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The Committee held its fifteenth session at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, from 15 to 23 November 1965. Its members and chief representatives were as follows:

Argentina: Dan Beninson.
Australia: D. J. Stevens, Chairman.
Belgium: J. A. Cohen.
Brazil: Crodowaldo Pavan.
Canada: G. C. Butler.
Czechoslovakia: Ferdinand Hercik.
France: Henri P. Jammet.
India: A. R. Gopal Ayengar, Vice-Chairman.
Japan: Kempo Tsukamoto.
Mexico: Manuel Martinez-Baez.
Sweden: R. M. Sievert.
USSR: A. M. Kuzin.
United Arab Republic: M. E. A. El-Kharadly.
United Kingdom: E. E. Pochin.
United States: Richard Hall Chamberlain.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Members and Representatives in 1965

Australia. Representative: Patrick Shaw. Alternate: Dudley McCarthy.
Bulgaria. Representatives: Milko Tarabanov, Matey Karasimeonov, Baruh Grinberg, Ivan Peinirdjiev.
Cambodia.* Representative: Huot Sambath (Second Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Thoutch Vutthi, Chhuan Sambor.
Chile. Representative: Javier Illanes. Alternate: Hernan Sanchez.
Denmark. Representative: Hans R. Tabor. Alternate: Skjold G. Mellbin.

Ethiopia. Representative: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy. Alternates: Girma Abebe, Ayelework Abebe.

India. Representative: G. Parthasarathi. Alternates: Brajesh C. Mishra, K. Natwar Singh (Rapporteur).

Iran. Representative: Mehdi Vakil. Alternate: Moshen S. Esfandiary.

Iraq. Representative: Adnan Pachachi. Alternates: Alauddin H. Aljubouri, S. Saleem.

Italy. Representative: Piero Vinci. Alternates: Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio, Vincenzo Zito.

Ivory Coast. Representative: Arsene Assouan Usher. Alternates: Moise Aka, Julien Kacou.

Madagascar. Representative: Louis Rakotomalala. Alternate: Gabriel Rakotoniaina.

Mali. Representatives: Sori Coulibaly (Chairman), Mamadou Moctar Thiam, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau.

Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski. Alternate: Jan Slowikowski.

Sierra Leone. Representative: G. B. O. Collier. Alternates: George Coleridge-Taylor, G. E. O. Williams.

Syria. Representative: Rafik Asha. Alternates: Adnan Nachebe, Rafic Jouejati.

Tunisia. Representatives: Ta'ieb Slim, Sadok Bouzayen, Mohamed Gherib.

USSR. Representative: N. T. Fedorenko. Alternate: P. F. Shakhov.

United Kingdom. Representative: Lord Caradon. Alternate: F. D. W. Brown.

United Republic of Tanzania. Representatives: J. W. S. Malecela, Mohammad Ali Foum, A. B. C. Danieli, E. P. Mwaluko.

United States. Representatives: Mrs. Marietta P. Tree, Mrs. Eugenic M. Anderson. Alternates: Dwight Dickinson, Christopher Thoron.

Uruguay. Representative: Carlos Maria Velazquez (First Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Mateo Marques-Sere.

Venezuela. Representative: Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez. Alternate: Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez.

Yugoslavia. Representative: Danilo Lekic. Alternate: Milos Melovski.

* On 20 September 1965, in a letter to the Secretary-General, Cambodia announced its intention of withdrawing from the Special Committee. Afghanistan replaced Cambodia on this Committee as from 21 December 1965.

The Special Committee has a Sub-Committee on Petitions and a Working Group. In addition to these it has a Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, a Sub-Committee on Aden, a Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana and Sub-Committees I, II and III which examine conditions in other territories and certain other items.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS

Members in 1965: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar (Vice-Chairman), Poland, Tunisia, Venezuela (Chairman).

WORKING GROUP

In 1965, the Working Group of the Special Com-

mittee of 24 consisted of the Bureau (the officers of the Special Committee) and the representatives of Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy and Sierra Leone.

The Bureau consisted of the following officers of the Special Committee: The Chairman (the representative of Mali), the First Vice-Chairman (the representative of Uruguay), the Second Vice-Chairman (the representative of Cambodia), the Rapporteur (the representative of India).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Members in 1965: Mali (Chairman), Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Syria, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADEN

Members in 1965: Cambodia (Chairman), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF GOOD OFFICES ON BRITISH GUIANA

Members in 1965: Mali (Chairman), Tunisia, Uruguay.

SUB-COMMITTEE I

Members in 1965: Denmark, Ethiopia (Chairman), Mali, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia (Rapporteur).

SUB-COMMITTEE II

Members in 1965: Australia, Cambodia (Chairman), Chile, India, Iraq, Poland, Sierra Leone, United States.

SUB-COMMITTEE III

Members in 1965: Bulgaria, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Uruguay (Chairman), Venezuela.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IN THE COOK ISLANDS
Omar A. H. Adeel.

PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION

The Panel was established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268 D (III)¹ and consists of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, to serve a term of five years.

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

Members in 1965: China, Czechoslovakia (Rapporteur), France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan (Vice-Chairman), Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay (Chairman).

On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly appointed these members of the Commission for the years 1966 and 1967.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Members in 1965: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950 (resolution 377(V)) called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request to Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Members in 1965

Argentina. Representative: Lucio Garcia del Solar.
Alternates: Raul A. J. Quijano, Carlos A. Goni Demarchi.

Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay, Chairman.
Alternate: Vernon George Turner.

Central African Republic. Representative: Michel Gallin-Douathe.

Ceylon. Representative: M. F. de S. Jayaratne. Alternate: A. Basnayake.

Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides. Alternate: A. J. Jacovides.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternates: Milos Vejvoda, Jaroslav Riha.

Finland. Representative: Max Jakobson. Alternate: Aarno Kahilo.

India. Representative: G. Parthasarathi. Alternates: Narendra Singh, S. K. Singh, Rapporteur.

Ireland. Representative: Cornelius G. Cremin. Alternate: Tadhg F. O'Sullivan.

Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate: Martinus L. Johnson.

Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternates: Jose Cavillo Trevino, Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Amin Hilrny II, Vice-Chairman. Alternates: Ahmed Tawfik Khalil, Ibrahim Allam Ibrahim Allam.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID

Members in 1965

Algeria. Representative: Tewfik Bouattoura. Alternates: Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout, Abderrahmane Bensid.

Costa Rica. Representative: Fernando Volio Jimenez (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Jose Maria Aguirre, Mrs. Emilia Barish.

Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey. Alternate: Joseph Benjamin Phillips.

Guinea. Representative: Marof Achkar (Chairman). Alternate: Cheik Omar Mbaye.

Haiti. Representative: Carlet R. Auguste. Alternates: Raoul Siclait, Alexandre Verret, Leonard Pierre-Louis.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1947-1948, p. 287.

Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday. Alternates: Arpad Prandler, Imre Borsanyi.
 Malaysia. Representative: Radhakrishna Ramani. Alternate: Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin.
 Nepal. Representative: Padma Bahadur Khatri (Rapporteur). Alternate: Ram C. Malhotra (until 18 March 1965), Devendra Raj Upadhyia.
 Nigeria. Representative: S. O. Adebo. Alternates: E. C. Anyaoku, J. D. O. Sokoya.
 Philippines. Representative: Privado G. Jimenez. Alternates: Hortencio J. Brillantes, Virgilio C. Nanas, Antonio J. Uy.
 Somalia. Representative: Hassan Nur Elmi (until April 1965), Abdulrahim A. Farah (from July 1965). Alternates: Ahmed M. Darman, Abdullahi E. Haji (until July 1965).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1965: Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria (Chairman), Philippines.

COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Members: Bolivia, Dahomey, Finland, Malaysia, Sudan.

The Sub-Committee reported to both the General Assembly and the Security Council in 1961 and 1962 and adjourned sine die after consideration of its report to the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)

Members in 1965

Australia. Representative: R. A. Peachey. Alternate: N. C. K. Evers.
 Chile. Representative: Roberto Suarez Barros (until 14 January 1965).
 Netherlands. Representative: N. A. J. de Voogd (until 18 January 1965); R. H. van Gulik (from 1 March 1965).
 Pakistan. Representative: Lt. General K. M. Sheikh.
 Philippines. Representative: Pedro G. Ramirez.
 Thailand. Representative: Yuad Loesrit. Alternate: Srisward Punkrasin.
 Turkey. Representative: Muammer Baykan. Alternate: Okan Gezer (from 14 September 1965).

COMMITTEE OF UNCURK

Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)

During 1965, the Force was composed of units voluntarily contributed by the following United Nations Member States: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Commander of UNEF: Major-General Syseno Sarmiento (until 28 December 1965), Major-General Indar Jit Rikhye (from 28 December 1965).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Members: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, Pakistan, serving under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

Members in 1965

France. Representative: Claude Arnaud.
 Turkey. Representative: Vahap Asiroglu (until 10 July 1965), Vecdi Turel.
 United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton. Alternate: Christopher Thoron.

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

Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore.

Deputy Commissioner-General: John Reddaway.

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

Members in 1965

Belgium. Representative: Jean Querton. Alternate: Victor Allard.
 France. Representative: Jacques Bourgoin.
 Jordan. Representative: Seif-ed-Din Keilani. Alternate: Ali Rauf.
 Lebanon. Representative: Georges Bey Haimari. Alternate: Rafic Chahine.
 Syria. Representative: Ahmed Mar'ashli. Alternate: Darwish el-Abyad.
 Turkey. Representative: General Shahap Gurler.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Abbas Sidky.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Derek Riches. Alternates: Henry A. Hankey, Peter K. Williams.
 United States. Representative: Dwight J. Porter. Alternate: Theodore A. Wahl.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, JORDAN

Pier P. Spinelli.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON OMAN

Members in 1965: Afghanistan (Chairman), Costa Rica, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal.
 The Committee did not meet in 1965.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

Members: Brazil, Iceland, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland.

This Committee adjourned sine die on 5 August 1952.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development consists of those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and consists of 55 members elected from the following four groups of States:

Group A: 22 of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Republic of Viet-Nam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Group B: 18 of the following States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: 9 of the following States: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Group D: 6 of the following States: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The members of the Board are elected at each regular session of the Conference and serve until the election of their successors.

BOARD MEMBERS IN 1965

Group A: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay.

Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

BOARD'S OFFICERS DURING 1965

On 5 and 7 April 1965, the Board elected the following as its officers:

President: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan).

Vice-Presidents: Manuel Aznar (Spain), Koh Chiba (Japan), Armand V. Fabella (Philippines), A. P. Fleming (Australia)*, Mario Franzi (Italy), Placido Garcia Reynoso (Mexico), Mihail Haseganu (Romania), Jaroslav Kohout (Czechoslovakia), Fernando Ortiz Sanz (Bolivia), Dey Ould Sidi Baba (Morocco).

Rapporteur: Akili B. C. Danieli (United Republic of Tanzania).

* Designated Acting President during the Second Session of the Board.

BUREAU OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Officers of the Trade and Development Board form the Bureau of the Board.

SESSIONS DURING 1965

During 1965, the Trade and Development Board held three sessions as follows:

First Session: 5-30 April 1965 at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Second Session: 24 August-15 September 1965 at Geneva, Switzerland; and 25-27 October 1965 and evening of 29 October 1965 at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Special Session: 28 October 1965 and morning of 29 October 1965 at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members and Chief Representatives at First Session of Board

The members and chief representatives at the first session of the Trade and Development Board, held at United Nations Headquarters, from 5 to 30 April 1965, were:

Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Argentina: Alfredo Concepcion. Australia: A. P. Fleming. Austria: Heinrich Standenat. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Bolivia: Fernando Ortiz Sanz. Brazil: Mario Tandredo Borges da Fonseca. Bulgaria: Avakum Branitchev. Cameroon: M. B. Bindzi. Canada: Miss B. M. Meagher. Ceylon: M. F. de S. Jayaratne. Chile: Patricio Silva. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Andre Mandi. Czechoslovakia: Jaroslav Kohout. Dahomey: Louis Ignacio-Pinto. Denmark: Hans R. Tabor. Ecuador: Leopoldo Benites Vinueza, El Salvador: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre. Ethiopia: Yawand-Wossen Mangasha. France: Maurice Viaud. Federal Republic of Germany: Walter Weber. Ghana: K. Budu-Acquah. Guinea: Kassory Bangoura. Honduras: Pilcarpo Callejas. Hungary: Jenő Baczoni. India: K. B. Lall. Indonesia: (Not represented). Iran: Mohammad Yeganeh. Iraq: Adnan M. Pachachi. Italy: Mario

Franzi. Japan: Koh Chiba. Lebanon: Georges Hakim. Madagascar: Louis Rakotomalala. Mali: Hammacire N'Doure. Mexico: Placido Garcia Reynoso. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba. Netherlands: j. H. W. Hoogwater. New Zealand: K. L. Press. Nigeria: Chief S. O. Adebo. Norway: Johan Cappelen. Pakistan: Syed Amjad Ali. Philippines: Armand V. Fabella. Poland: Franciszek Modrzewski. Romania: Mihail Haseganu. Spain: Manuel Aznar. Sweden: Sverker C. Astrom. Switzerland: Paul Rudolf Jolles. Turkey: Kamuran Gurun. USSR: K. G. Tretyakov. United Arab Republic: Abdel Monem El-Banna. United Kingdom: Sidney Golt. United Republic of Tanzania: John S. Malecela. United States: Philip H. Trezise. Uruguay: Aureliano Aguirre. Yugoslavia: V. Guzina.

Members and Chief Representatives at Second Session of the Board

The members and chief representatives at the second session of the Trade and Development Board, held at Geneva, from 24 August to 15 September 1965 and resumed at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 27 October 1965 and on the evening of 29 October 1965, were:

Afghanistan: Ali Nour. Argentina: Roberto A. Billinghamurst; Lucio Garcia del Solar.* Australia: A. P. Fleming. Austria: Emanuel Treu. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Bolivia: Fernando Ortiz Sanz. Brazil: Mario Tandredo Broges da Fonseca. Bulgaria: Avakoum Branichev; Milko Tarabanov.* Cameroon: Simon Pierre Tchoungui. Canada: K. Goldschlag. Ceylon: R. C. S. Koelmeyer; W. D. Soysa.* Chile: Francisco Antonio Pinto; Patricio Silva.* Democratic Republic of the Congo: Joseph Mbeka; Theodore Idzumbuir.* Czechoslovakia: Jaroslav Kohout. Dahomey: Mr. Ahoyo; Albert Alain Peters.* Denmark: Hans Tabor. Ecuador: Joaquin Zevallos Menendez; Gustavo Polti.* El Salvador: Gustavo Adolfo Guerrero; Hector Escobar Serrano.* Ethiopia: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.* Bekele Endeshaw. France: Maurice Viaud. Federal Republic of Germany: Walter Weber. Ghana: R. M. Akwei; N. A. Quao.* Guinea: Framoii Berete; Cheik Omar M'Baye. Honduras: Humberto Lopez Villamil.* Abraham Bennaton. Hungary: Jenő Baczoni; Janos Nyerges. India: K. B. Lall. Indonesia: (Not represented). Iran: Majid Rahnema. Iraq: Fahdil Salman; Adnan M. Pachachi.* Italy: Mario Franzi; Mario Zagari. Japan: Isao Abe. Lebanon: Nadim Demeschkie; Souheil Chammas.* Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe; A. Ramaholimihaso. Mali: Seydou Traore. Mexico: Placido Garcia Reynoso. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba.* Abderrahman Filali. Netherlands: G. B. de Grooth; J. H. Lubbers.* New Zealand: C. Craw; F. H. Corner.* Nigeria: K. O. Mbadiwe. Norway: Johan Cappelen; Sivert A. Nielsen.* Pakistan: Syed Amjad Ali. Philippines: Vicente Albano Pacis; Salvador P. Lopez.* Poland: Franciszek Modrzewski; Mieczyslaw Blusztajn.* Romania: Mihail Haseganu. Spain: Carlos Gamir Prieto; Pedro Temboury.* Sweden: E. Von Sydow. Switzerland: Paul Rudolf Jolles. Turkey: Kamuran Gurun. USSR: P. N.

Kumykin; S. A. Shevchenko. United Arab Republic: Abdel Moneim El-Banna; Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil.* United Kingdom: Sidney Golt. United Republic of Tanzania: A. M. Babu; John S. Malecela.* United States: Joseph A. Greenwald; Clarence I. Blau.** Uruguay: Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello; Horacio Polla.* Yugoslavia: Augustin Papic; Danil Lekic.*

* At resumed second session.

** At resumed second session only; was accredited as Advisor at second session.

Members and Chief Representatives at Special Session of the Board

The members and chief representatives at the special session of the Trade and Development Board, held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 October and the morning of 29 October 1965, were:

Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Argentina: Lucio Garcia del Solar. Australia: J. C. Ingram. Austria: Georg Reisch. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Bolivia: Fernando Ortiz Sanz. Brazil: Alfredo T. Valladao. Bulgaria: Milko Tarabanov. Cameroon: J. B. Beleoken. Canada: Klaus Goldschlag. Ceylon: W. D. Soysa. Chile: Patricio Silva. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Theodore Idzumbuir. Czechoslovakia: Ladislav Smid. Dahomey: Albert Alain Peters. Denmark: Hans Tabor. Ecuador: Gustavo Polit. El Salvador: Hector Escobar Serrano. Ethiopia: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy. France: Maurice Viaud. Federal Republic of Germany: Walter M. Weber. Ghana: N. A. Quao. Guinea: Cheik Omar M'Baye. Honduras: Humberto Lopez Villamil. Hungary: Jozsef Tardos. India: K. B. Lall. Iran: Majid Rahnema. Iraq: Adnan M. Pachachi. Italy: Mario Franzi. Japan: Isao Abe. Lebanon: Souheil Chammas. Madagascar: A. Ramaholimihaso. Mexico: Placido Garcia Reynoso. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba. Netherlands: G. B. de Grooth. New Zealand: F. H. Corner. Nigeria: K. O. Mbadiwe. Norway: Sivert A. Nielsen. Pakistan: Syed Amjad Ali. Philippines: Salvador P. Lopez. Poland: Mieczyslaw Blusztajn. Romania: Mihail Haseganu. Spain: Pedro Temboury. Sweden: B. Billner. Switzerland: Paul Rudolf Jolles. Turkey: Kamuran Gurun. USSR: E. N. Makeev. United Arab Republic: Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil. United Kingdom: Sidney Golt. United Republic of Tanzania: John S. Malecela. United States: Clarence I. Blau. Uruguay: Horacio Polla. Yugoslavia: Danilo Lekic.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

During its first session (5-30 April 1965), the Board created two sessional committees of the whole and two working parties, as follows:

Sessional Committee on Terms of Reference of the Committees of the Board

Sessional Committee on the Programme of Work
Working Party on Rules of Procedure

Working Party on Chapter I (Current Issues in Trade and Development) of the First Report of the Board to the General Assembly.

During its second session (24 August-15 September 1965 and 25-27 and 29 October 1965), the Board set up one sessional committee of the whole to consider the report of the Board's Committee on Commodities, the report of the Committee on Manufactures, and the report of the Special Committee on Preferences.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD
AND TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

On 29 April 1965, the Trade and Development Board set up the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities, to replace the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCA).

This Advisory Committee consists of:

- (a) a person elected by the Trade and Development Board, as Chairman of the Committee
- (b) a person specifically concerned with agricultural primary commodities nominated by FAO
- (c) a person nominated by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- (d) a person particularly concerned with non-agricultural primary commodities*
- (e) a person of wide experience in the problems confronting countries undergoing development, the economies of which are primarily dependent on the production and international marketing of primary commodities*
- (f) a person particularly familiar with the problems of state trading in primary commodities*
- (g) a person with special knowledge and experience in the problems relating to primary commodities in major consuming countries*

(Members of the Committee indicated by * are appointed by the Board upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.)

The Committee did not meet in 1965.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
BOARD

The following are the main standing or permanent subsidiaries of the Trade and Development Board:

- Committee on Commodities
 - Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities
 - Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes
 - United Nations Committee on Tungsten
- Committee on Manufactures
 - Group on Preferences
- Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade
- Committee on Shipping

Among the ad hoc subsidiaries of the Trade and Development Board in existence during 1965 were the following:

- Special Committee on Preferences
- Ad Hoc Working Party on the International Organization of Commodity Trade.

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities consists of 55 members, 22 drawn from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 18 from "Group B" members, 9 from "Group C" members and 6 from "Group D" members.

Members:*

- Group A: Cameroon, Ceylon, Dahomey, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Viet-Nam.
- Group B: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
- Group C: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

* At its first session (5-30 April 1965), the Trade and Development Board decided that the 55th member should at a later session be elected from "Group B" members of the Board.

The chief representatives at the first session of the Committee on Commodities, held in Geneva from 19 July to 7 August 1965, were:

Argentina: Enrique G. Valente. Australia: M. M. Summers. Austria: Heinrich Gleissner. Belgium: Pierre Forthomme; Andre Regnier. Brazil: Luiz A. Souto-Maior. Bulgaria: Vladimir Sestrimski. Cameroon: Jean-Baptiste Beleoken. Canada: Percy T. Eastham. Ceylon: R. C. S. Koelmeyer. Chile: Carlos Valenzuela. Colombia: Gabriel Giraldo. Costa Rica: Carlos Di Mottola. Czechoslovakia: Karel Netolicky. Dahomey: (Not represented). Denmark: Eyvind Moe. Ecuador: Benito Ottai Moreira. France: Georges Henri Janton. Federal Republic of Germany: Heinz Friedrich Schulz. Ghana: Richard M. Akewi. Hungary: Peter Veress. India: R. M. Honavar. Iran: Mohammad-Ali Jaferi. Iraq: Wahbi Karagholi. Ireland: Sean P. Kennan. Italy: Armando Fracassi. Japan: Fumihiko Suzuki. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Malaysia: Abdullah B. A. Kadir. Mali: Henri Bazin. Mauritania: M. Toure. Morocco: Mohamed Chahid. Netherlands: M. H. Van Wijk. New Zealand: K. L. Press. Nigeria: T. C. M. Eneli. Peru: Edwin Letts. Philippines: Eliodoro Segui, Jr. Poland: Aleksander Wolynski. Romania: Nicolao Ecobesco. Saudi Arabia: Mohammad Charara. Senegal: Ousmane S. Diop. Spain: Roberto Bermudez. Sudan: Mohamed El Mamoun Ahmed. Sweden: Borje Billner. Syria: Miss Nadwa Issa. Thailand: Somporn Thepsithar. Turkey: Necdet Tezel. Uganda: L. Mwanga. USSR: D. I. Kostyukhin. United Republic of Tanzania: G. S. Magombe. United Kingdom: G. Lanchin. United States: Stanley Nehmer. Uruguay: J. Mateo Magarinos de Mello. Venezuela: Carlos A. D'Ascoli. Republic of Viet-Nam: Le-Van-Loi.

Officers of Committee on Commodities

Chairman: T. C. M. Eneli (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: P. T. Eastham (Canada), Gabriel Giraldo (Colombia), Karel Netolicky (Czechoslovakia), Eyvind Moe (Denmark), Peter Veress (Hungary), Mohammad-Ali Jaferi (Iran), Fumihiko Suzuki (Japan), Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar), Somphorn Thepsithar (Thailand), Carlos A. D'Ascoli (Venezuela).

Rapporteur: Andre Regnier (Belgium).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities—an inter-sessional subsidiary of the Committee on Commodities—consists of 28 members.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS

ANDSUBSTITUTES

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Viet-Nam.

UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures consists of 45 members, 18 from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members of the Conference.

Members*

Group A: Algeria, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Uruguay.

Group D: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, USSR.

* At its first session (5-30 April 1965), the Trade and Development Board decided that the 45th member should at a later session be elected from "Group B" members of the Board.

The chief representatives at the first session (first part) of the Committee on Manufactures, held in Geneva, from 10 to 20 August 1965, were:

Algeria: Mohammed Benamar. Argentina: Ricardo Pedro Quadri. Austria: Harald Vavrik. Belgium: P. A. Forthomme. Brazil: Luiz A. P. Souto-Maior. Bulgaria: Spass Stanoulov. Canada: M. Sakellaropoulos. Chile: Carlos Valenzuela. China: K. C. Chen. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Joseph Mbeka. Czechoslovakia: Jaroslav Svodoba. Denmark: Erik Hauge. France: Alexandre Kojeve. Federal Republic of Germany: Heinz Friedrich Schulz. Ghana: Richard Maximilian Akwei. Greece: Demetre Papiidas. Guatemala: Alberto Fuentes Mohr. Guinea: (Not represented). Hungary: Ferenc Furulyas. India: B. N. Swarup. Ireland: Sean P. Kennan. Israel: Ephraim F. Haran. Italy: Armando Fracassi. Jamaica: L. F. Collymore. Japan: Yoshito Shimoda. Republic of Korea: II Vung Chung. Madagascar: Armand Razafindrabe. Mexico: Julio Faesler. Morocco: Abderrahman Bouchaara. Netherlands: J. M. M. Wintermans. Nigeria: Abdul A. Atta. Pakistan: Akhtar Mahmood. Philippines: Roberto Y. Garcia. Poland: Franciszek Fabijanski. Switzerland: Pierre Languetin. Syria: Abdallah Sallouta. Uganda: Prince John Barigye. USSR: N. I. Kuzminsky. United Arab Republic: Salah EI-Abd. United Kingdom: R. M. Allott. United Republic of Tanzania: E. P. Mwaluko. United States: Herbert F. Propps. Uruguay: (Not represented). Yugoslavia: Branislav Colanovic.

(The second part of the first session of the Committee on Manufactures was due to be held early in 1966.)

Officers of Committee on Manufactures

Chairman: Julio Faesler (Mexico).

Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur: (to be elected at the second part of the first session of the Committee).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

Group on Preferences. The Group on Preferences, set up as a subsidiary by the Committee on Manufactures in August 1965, was scheduled to hold its first meeting in mid-1966.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Switzerland, Syria, Uganda, USSR,

United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING
RELATED TO TRADE

In 1965 the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade consisted of the following 45 members (18 from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members):

Group A: Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

Group B: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

Group D: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The chief representatives at the first part of the first session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, held in Geneva, from 6 to 22 December 1965, were:

Argentina: Alfredo C. Pons Benitez. Australia: R. J. Whitelaw. Belgium: A. van Hauwermeiren. Brazil: Braulino B. Barbosa. Cameroon: Henri Djeingue. Canada: D. Hudon. China: Wong Yi-ting. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Andre Kazadi. Czechoslovakia: Lubomir Pesl. Ecuador: Juan Salazar. El Salvador: (Not represented). Finland: Pentti Talvitie. France: M. Deguen. Federal Republic of Germany: Erich Elson. Ghana: R. M. Akwei. India: B. N. Swarup. Israel: David Horowitz. Italy: Armando Marchetti. Japan: Sachichiro Matsui. Republic of Korea: II Yung Chung. Kuwait: Ahmed Al-Nakib. Lebanon: Hassib El Ebdallah. Mali: (Not represented). Mexico: Enrique Bravo Caro. Morocco: (Not represented). Netherlands: J. Everts. Peru: Edwin S. Letts. Poland: Wojciech Plawecki. Romania: Nicolae Ecobesco. Spain: Electo Garcia Tejedor. Sudan: Hassab El Rasoul Ahmed. Sweden: E. von Sydow. Switzerland: H. Buhler. Trinidad and Tobago: W. Andrew Rose. Tunisia: Mohamed Salah Lejri. Turkey: Uner Kirdar. Uganda: Louis Mwanga. Ukrainian SSR: D. Vovko. USSR: B. V. Maiorov. United Arab Republic: Henry Tadros. United Kingdom: M. W. Errock. United Republic of Tanzania: (Not represented). United States: Jo W. Saxe. Republic of Viet-Nam: Le-Van-Loi. Yugoslavia: Stanislav Kopic.

(The second part of the first session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade was due to meet in the early part of 1966.)

Officers of Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade

Chairman: J. Everts (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: S. Matsui (Japan), L. Mwanga (Uganda), L. Pesl (Czechoslovakia), L. P. Lindenberg Sette (Brazil), B. N. Swarup (India).

Rapporteur: J. C. Arlia (Argentina).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

In 1965 the Committee on Shipping consisted of the following 45 members (18 from "Group A" members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 15 from "Group B" members, 7 from "Group C" members and 5 from "Group D" members):

Group A: Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Arab Republic.

Group B: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay.

Group D: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

The chief representatives at the first session of the Committee on Shipping, held in Geneva, from 8 to 23 November 1965, were:

Argentina: Alfredo C. Pons Benitez. Australia: J. Scully. Brazil: Antonio Patriota. Canada: G. M. Schuthe. Central African Republic: (Not represented). Ceylon: M. Chandrasoma. Chile: Carlos Valenzuela. Colombia: Eliseo Arango. Congo (Brazzaville): (Not represented). Czechoslovakia: Vladislav Pavera. Dahomey: (Not represented). Denmark: Jorgen Worm. France: J. Robert. Federal Republic of Germany: Gerhard Krause. Ghana: K. A. O. Morson. Greece: I. A. Tziras. Honduras: (Not represented). Hungary: Gyorgy Antal. India: Nagendra Singh. Iran: Mohamed Ali Jaferi. Iraq: Fahdil Salman. Italy: Emiliano Guidotti. Japan: Sashichiro Matsui. Kenya: (Not represented). Republic of Korea: II Yung Chung. Liberia: J. Dudley Lawrence. Mali: (Not represented). Mexico: Manuel Cantarell Mendez. Morocco: (Not represented). Netherlands.: H. J. H. Janssen. New Zealand: R. G. Hampton. Nigeria: M. T. O. Adebajo. Norway: S. Chr. Sommerfelt. Pakistan: Niaz A. Naik. Philippines: Alejandro Melchor. Poland: Krzysztof Dabrowski. Romania: Nicolae Ecobesco. Spain: Electo Garcia Tejedor. Sweden: E. von Sydow. Thailand: Prapan Vonkhorporn. USSR: A. V. Goldobenko. United Arab Republic: Moustapha El-Hefnaoui. United Kingdom: R. C. Bryant. United States: Carroll Perry. Uruguay: Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello.

Officers of Committee on Shipping

Chairman: C. H. J. Amaratunga (Ceylon).

Vice-Chairmen: M. El-Hefnaouy (United Arab Republic); H. J. H. Janssen (Netherlands); M. J. Margarines de Mello (Uruguay); K. A. O. Morson (Ghana); J. Robert (France).

Rapporteur: A. Sokolik (Czechoslovakia).

The Officers listed above form the Bureau of the Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The governmental representatives comprising the Special Committee on Preferences were appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with a recommendation contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964.

Members: Argentina: Eduardo Bradley. Australia: J. ff. Richardson. Belgium: D. Laloux. Brazil: Oscar Soto Lorenzo-Fernandez. Canada: R. Y. Grey. Czechoslovakia: Jiri Ryska. Denmark: Erik Hauge. El Salvador: Carlos Alberto Lievano. France: Maurice Viaud. Federal Republic of Germany: Waldemar Mueller-Thuns. India: T. Swaminathan, Chairman. Israel: Uzi I. Nedivi. Italy: Mario Franzl. Japan: Sashichiro Matsui. Nigeria: G. Onyia. Pakistan: Ahmed Ali. Philippines: Benito Legarda, Jr. Senegal: Charles Delgado. Switzerland: Pierre Languetin, Vice-Chairman. USSR: S. A. Shevchenko. United Arab Republic: Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil. United Kingdom: R. Goldsmith. United States: Sidney Weintraub. Yugoslavia: Glisa Tadic.

The Special Committee ceased to exist after its report was submitted to the Committee on Manufactures (which set up a Group on Preferences in August 1965 as a subsidiary of the Committee on Manufactures) and to the Trade and Development Board.

AD HOC WORKING PARTY ON THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF COMMODITY TRADE

The Ad Hoc Working Party on the International Organization of Commodity Trade was set up by the Trade and Development Board on 27 April 1965. Its membership was composed of government experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in consultation with Governments and in accordance with the distribution patterns already adopted for the convening of groups of experts recommended in the Final Act of the Conference.

Members in 1965

Members attending the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Party in 1965 were:

Argentina: Enrique G. Valente, Rapporteur. Australia: John T. Smith, Chairman. Bolivia: (Not represented). Brazil: Luiz A. Souto-Maior. Cameroon: Jean-Baptiste Beleoken. Canada: W. Lavoie, Donald

S. McPhail. Denmark: Eyvind Moe. Ecuador: Benito Ottati. France: George Henri Janton, J. Clement. Federal Republic of Germany: Juergen Kuehn, Werner Lache. Guinea: Paul Stephen. Hungary: Ferenc Furulyas. India: R. M. Honavar, Raja Malail. Italy: Armando Fracassi, Franco Ponti, Giuseppe Ciaffei. Japan: Sashichiro Matsui. Jordan: (Not represented). Malaysia: Abdullah B. A. Kadir. Mali: (Not represented). Mexico: Oscar Valenzuela, Jose M. Salazar Rios. Morocco: (Not represented). Nigeria: Gabriel N. O. Sefia, Ambrose N. Iwuchukwu. Pakistan: Yusuf J. Ahmad. Romania: Mrs. Maria Lutz, Ion Urda. Thailand: Somphorn Thepsithar. Uganda: Prince John Barigye. USSR: Alexander Korolenko. United Kingdom: Gerald Lanchin. United States: Miss Virginia McClung, Donald Sham. Yugoslavia: Milan Ristic.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly on 22 November 1965, with effect from 1 January 1966, by combining the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. (For further details, see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, p. 850.)

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

On 22 November 1965, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund, which it had set up on 14 October 1958, should be combined with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme as from 1 January 1966. When it was in existence in the form originally established in 1958, the Special Fund also reported to the Economic and Social Council. (For further details, see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, p. 851.)

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON A UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Committee reports both to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee did not meet in 1965.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH AND
TRAINING INSTITUTE (UNITAR)

The United Nations Research and Training Institute (UNITAR) was established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and came into existence in 1965 upon the Secretary-General's promulgation of the Institute's Statute. The Executive Director of the Institute reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See also below under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF UNITAR

The members of UNITAR's Board of Trustees consist of: (a) those appointed in their personal capacities by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) ex officio members.

Members in 1965

Appointed: Ralph J. Bunche (Secretariat); Harlan Cleveland (United States); C. Deshmukh (India); Henning Friis (Denmark); S. Fukushima (Japan); Kermit Gordon (United States—replaced Harlan Cleveland on 14 September 1965); Mahmoud M. Hammad (United Arab Republic); Felipe Herrera (Chile); Julius G. Kiano (Kenya); Manfred Lachs (Poland); Z. K. Mathews (South Africa); Jiri Nosek (Secretariat); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Claude Ryan (Canada); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Roger Seydoux (France); Mehdi Vakil (Iran); Kenneth Younger, Chairman (United Kingdom).

Ex Officio: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly; the President of the Economic and Social Council; the Executive Director of UNITAR.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Gabriel d'Arboussier.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund, established by the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRAMME OF THE
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Members in 1965: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada (Chairman), China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran (Vice-Chairman), Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom (Rapporteur), United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly de-

cided to establish, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, a 17-member Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1968.

Members: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly consists of all Members of the United Nations and meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce voluntary contribution pledges for the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also United Nations Members are invited to attend to announce their pledges to these two refugee programmes.

UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (2 from members elected by the General Assembly, 2 from those appointed by the Secretary-General, 2 from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the Pension Fund (2 each by the following: the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency; and 1 each by the following: the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; and the International Telecommunication Union).

The Board did not meet in 1965.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly. Representatives: A. F. Bender, J. Gibson. Alternates: N. Quao, B. T. Nolan, S. K. Singh.

Representing the Secretary-General. Representatives: D. Vaughan, W. McCaw. Alternates: B. Turner, W. W. Cox, J. McDiarmid.

Representing the Participants. Representatives: M. Schreiber, A. Landau. Alternates: S. B. Shields, Mrs. P. K. Tsien, I. Godin.

International Labour Organisation

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: E. J. Riches. Alternates: G. Koulischer, P. J. J. Thullen, P. M. C. Denby.

Representing the Participants. Representative: A. Zelenka. Alternates: K. Doctor, G. Spyropoulos, L. Segovia.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: F. Weisl. Alternates: I. L. Posner, K. V. L. Kestevan, B. A. Anderson.
Representing the Participants. Representative: E. S. Abensour. Alternates: O. Fugalli, F. E. Popper.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: Mrs. Gisele Lion-Levie. Alternate: W. Ketrzynski.
Representing the Participants. Representative: Philippe Roux. Alternate: C. Lussier.

World Health Organization

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: Dr. B. D. B. Layton.
Representing the Participants. Representative: Dr. V. E. Zammit-Tabona. Alternate: Dr. G. Petit-pierre.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: S. C. Bose. Alternate: S. Holsten.
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: J. Berrier. Alternate: J. J. Rolian.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: F. B. Franco Netto. Alternate: G. F. Bruce.
Representing the Executive Head. Representative: Muneer-Uddin Khan. Alternate: P. Szasz.

World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Governing Body. Representative: Andre Viaut. Alternate: J. R. Rivet.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Representing the Executive Head. Representative: J. Roullier. Alternate: Miss Dorothy White.

International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Participants. Representative: C. Glinz. Alternate: P. Mathon.

UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

MEMBERS

Appointed by Assembly to serve until 31 December 1967: Members: Albert F. Bender (United States); Jose Espinoza (Chile); James Gibson (United Kingdom). Alternates: Shilendra K. Singh (India);

Brian J. Lynch (New Zealand); Jean-Claude Renaud (France).

Appointed by Secretary-General until further notice: Members: Bruce R. Turner; David B. Vaughan. Alternates: William McCaw; W. W. Cox; John McDiarmid.

Elected by participants to serve until 31 December 1967: Members: Alfred Landau; Marc Schreiber; Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien. Alternates: Isaac Godin; Sturges B. Shields; A. J. Friedgut.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

The members of the Investments Committee are appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms after consultation with the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

Members in 1965

Serving until 31 December 1967: Eugene R. Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd (Chairman), George A. Murphy, B. K. Nehru, Jacques Rueff.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1965: Auditor-General of Netherlands (until 30 June 1965); First President of the Audit Office of Belgium (from 1 July 1965); Auditor-General of Colombia; Auditor-General of Pakistan.

On 27 October 1965, the General Assembly re-appointed the Auditor-General of Colombia for a three-year term beginning 1 July 1966.

PANEL OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

On 13 December 1965, the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to consist of 14 Member States chosen by the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly on an equitable geographical basis.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Members in 1965: The Permanent Representatives of the following United Nations Member States, serv-

ing in their personal capacities: Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: James W. Barco (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1966: Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden).

To serve until 31 December 1967: Mme Paul Bastid (France); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); R. Venkataraman (India).

On 13 December 1965, the Assembly appointed Lord Crook (United Kingdom) and Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States), each for a three-year term covering the period 1 January 1966-31 December 1968.

Members for 1966: Mme Paul Bastid (France); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden); Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States); R. Venkataraman (India).

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGMENTS

The Committee is composed of representatives of those States which were members of the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the General Assembly.

Members from 22 September 1965* (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's twentieth session): Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

* The Committee did not meet prior to 22 September 1965.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission consists of persons of recognized competence in international law elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Any vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

On 18 May 1965, the Commission elected Mohammed Bedjaoui, of Algeria, to complete the term of office of Victor Kanga, of Cameroon, who had resigned.

Members in 1965: Roberto Ago (Italy); Gilberto Amado (Brazil); Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia) Chair-

man; Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria); Herbert W. Briggs (United States); Marcel Cadieux (Canada); Erik Castren (Finland); Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic); Taslim O. Elias (Nigeria) Rapporteur; Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga (Uruguay) First Vice-Chairman; Manfred Lachs (Poland); Liu Chieh (China); Antonio de Luna (Spain); Radhabinod Pal (India); Angel M. Paredes (Ecuador); Obed Pessou (Senegal); Paul Reuter (France) Second Vice-Chairman; Shabtai Rosenne (Israel); Jose Maria Ruda (Argentina); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); G. I. Tunkin (USSR); Alfred Verdross (Austria); Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER

All Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee.

Officers in 1965: Chairman: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan); Vice-Chairman: Jose Luis Redondo (Costa Rica); Rapporteur: Kurt Waldheim (Austria).

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REPLIES ON THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

This Committee is composed of those Member States which served on the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the Assembly.

Members to 22 September 1965 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's eighteenth regular session):*

Argentina. Representative: Carlos Alberto Goni Demarchi.

Bulgaria. Representative: Milko Tarabanov. Alternate: Matey Karasimeonov.

Cameroon. Representative: William F. Lima Forcho. Canada. Representative: Gordon E. Cox. Alternate: Miss M. A. Macpherson.

Chile. Representative: Javier Illanes. Alternates: Miss Leonora Kracht, Ronald Geiger.

China. Representative: Yu Chi Hsueh. Alternate: Erh Chung Peng.

Cyprus. Representative: Zenon Rossides, Vice-Chairman.

El Salvador. Representative: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre, Chairman. Alternates: Carlos Alberto Lievano, Felipe Vega-Gomez, Jose Martino Segui.

France. Representative: Claude Arnaud. Alternate: Jean-Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste.

Ghana.† Representative: Nathan A. Quao. Alternates: W. W. K. Vanderpuye, E. Y. Agosor.

Guinea. Representative: Achkar Marof. Alternate: M'Baye Cheik Omar.

Iceland. Representative: Hannes Kjartansson.

Indonesia. (Not represented).

Netherlands. Representative: J. Polderman. Alternate: L. H. J. B. van Gorkom.

Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu. Alternates: Constantin Nedelea, Dinu Marasescu.
 Somalia. Representative: Ahmed Mohamed Darman.
 Syria. Representative: Rafik Asha, Rapporteur. Alternate: Adnan Nachabe.
 Turkey. Representative: Muammer Tuncer. Alternate: Aydin Yegen.
 USSR. Representative: N. T. Fedorenko. Alternates: P. D. Morozov, Y. A. Ostrovski, A. V. Grodsky, L. I. Verenikin.
 United Kingdom. Representative: C. Peter Hope. Alternate: I. M. Sinclair.
 United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton. Alternates: Albert F. Bender, Jr., Seymour M. Finger, J. Lawrence Hargrove, Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, Robert B. Rosenstock, Donald R. Toussaint.
 Venezuela. Representative: Tulio Alvarado.

* In the special circumstances prevailing during the General Assembly's nineteenth session there was no opportunity to elect the Vice-Presidents, to elect the Officers of the Main Committees and hence to constitute the General Committee.

† Ghana's membership was based on Presidency at Assembly's nineteenth session.

Membership from 22 September 1965 (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's twentieth session): Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

The Commission did not meet in 1965.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

Members: Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1965.

On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly decided to reconstitute the Special Committee so that it would consist of the States mentioned above, with the addition of Algeria, Chile, Kenya and Syria.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Members and Representatives in 1965

Afghanistan: Farouk Farhang.

Belgium: Erik Bal, Rapporteur.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Alcivar.

Ghana: E. K. Dadzie, Chairman. W. W. K. Vanderpuye (Alternate).

Hungary: Arpad Prandler.

Ireland: Patrick F. Power.

On 20 December 1965, the Special Committee ceased to exist with the submission of its report to the General Assembly.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

On 20 December 1965, the Assembly decided to establish this Advisory Committee, to be composed of 10 Member States appointed every three years by the General Assembly.

Members for 1966-1968: Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In 1965, the Security Council consisted of 11 Members of the United Nations. Five were the permanent members of the Council, and the remaining six were non-permanent members, elected for two-year terms of office by the General Assembly, in accordance with the terms of the original text of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter which went into effect on 24 October 1945.

On 31 August 1965, there came into force an amendment to Article 23 whereby the number of the Council's non-permanent members was increased from six to ten, thus raising the total number of Council members from 11 to 15.

Elections for the enlarged Council were held in December 1965. Those elected were to take office on 1 January 1966.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Uruguay.

On 10 December 1965, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Bulgaria and Mali, each to serve for a two-year term ending 31 December 1967, to

replace Bolivia, Ivory Coast and Malaysia whose terms of office were due to expire on 31 December 1965. The Assembly also agreed to extend the term of Jordan for an additional year, until 31 December 1966, in accordance with an understanding reached on 30 December 1964 which was contingent upon the necessary ratifications being forthcoming in 1965 to give effect to the Charter amendments for enlarging the Council.²

Also on 10 December 1965, the Assembly elected Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda to fill the four additional seats on the Security Council created as a result of the amendment to Article 23 of the United Nations Charter to enlarge the Council. Lots were drawn on 10 and 13 December to decide on the terms of office of these additional four members. As a result of these decisions, the membership for 1966 was set as indicated below.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1966

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members:

To serve until 31 December 1966: Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Uganda, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Mali, Nigeria.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabet listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1965:

Month	Member	Representative
January	China	Liu Chieh
February	France	Roger Seydoux
March	Ivory Coast	Arsene Assouan Usher
April	Jordan	Abdul Monem Rifa'i
May	Malaysia	Radhakrishna Ramani
June	Netherlands	J. G. de Beus
July	USSR	N. T. Fedorenko
August	United Kingdom	Lord Caradon
September	United States	Arthur J. Goldberg
October	Uruguay	Hector Paysse Reyes
November	Bolivia	Fernando Ortiz Sanz
December	China	Liu Chieh

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1965. The first meeting was held on 7 January 1965 and the last on 23 December 1965.

China. Navy Representative: Rear Admiral Yang Yuan-chung. Air Force Representative: General Wang Shu-ming.

France. Army Representative: General de Brigade J. Compagnon (until 18 August 1965), General de

Brigade G. Arnous-Riviere (from 18 August 1965). Navy Representative: Capitaine de Fregate Henri J. J. Roulleaux-Dugage. Air Force Representative: Colonel Maurice Boileau (until 1 August 1965), Colonel Roland Charles (from 1 August 1965). USSR. Army Representative: Major-General V. V. Zadvinsky (until 25 February 1965), Colonel V. I. Meshcheryakov (from 16 April 1965). Navy Representative: Captain A. R. Astafiev. Air Force Representative: Major-General A. N. Chizhov (until 19 August 1965), Colonel V. S. Afanasiev (from 19 August 1965).

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Major-General R. E. T. St. John (until 4 August 1965), Major-General R. A. Fyffe (from 4 August 1965). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral J. F. D. Bush (until 5 March 1965), Rear-Admiral P. M. Compston (from 5 March 1965). Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal Ian G. Esplin (until 30 September 1965), Air Vice-Marshal A. D. Frank (from 30 September 1965).

United States. Army Representative: Lt.-General R. W. Porter, Jr. (until 20 February 1965), Lt.-General Thomas W. Dunn (from 20 February 1965). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral Harold T. Deutermann (until 1 July 1965), Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Jr. (from 1 July 1965). Air Force Representative: Lt.-General William Blanchard (until 19 February 1965), Lt.-General James Ferguson (from 19 February 1965).

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

STANDING COMMITTEES

There are two standing committees: the Committee of Experts (established in 1946, to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Security Council); and the Committee on the Admission of New Members. Each is composed of representatives of all Council members.

AD HOC BODIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA
Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

On 1 April 1951, the Commission adjourned sine die.

² See Y.U.N, 1964, p. 609.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Odd Bull.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA
AND PAKISTAN

Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP
IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo.

UNITED NATIONS INDIA-PAKISTAN
OBSERVATION MISSION

Chief Officer: Major-General Bruce F. Macdonald.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON INDIA-PAKISTAN WITHDRAWALS

Brigadier-General Tulio Marambio.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Sub-Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.) It adjourned sine die after consideration of its reports at the General Assembly's sixteenth session in January 1962.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN
GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO STUDY MEASURES THAT
SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT TAKE IN REGARD TO
SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

(Established by Security Council resolution S/5773 of 18 June 1964)

Membership: Bolivia (Rapporteur), Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members and Chief Representatives: Bolivia: Carlos Casap (Rapporteur). Brazil: Geraldo de Carvalho Cilos, Oscar S. Lorenzo Fernandez. China: Chipping H. C. Kiang. Czechoslovakia: Milos Vejvoda. France: (Did not participate). Ivory Coast: Georges Anoma. Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba. Norway: Haakon Nord, Magne Reed. USSR: Yuli Vorontsov, Arkady N. Shevchenko. United Kingdom: Sir Roger Jackling. United States: Seymour J. Rubin.

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Commander: General Kodendera Subayya Thimayya (until his death on 18 December 1965). Acting Commander: Brigadier-General A. J. Wilson (from 18 December 1965).

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Carlos Alfredo Bernardes.

(For a list of United Nations Member States which have contributed personnel to the Force, see above, pp. 209-10.)

UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR ON CYPRUS

Galo Plaza Lasso (until 30 December 1965).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Jose Antonio Mayobre.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by the General Assembly. In 1965, the Economic and Social Council consisted of 18 Members of the United Nations, each elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office, in accordance with the original text of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter which went into effect on 24 October 1945.

On 31 August 1965 there came into force an amended version of Article 61 whereby the membership of the Council was increased from 18 to 27.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, USSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Luxembourg.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Canada, Gabon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, United States.

On 15 December 1965, the General Assembly elected Czechoslovakia, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, USSR and the United Kingdom, each to serve for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1968, to replace the

six members whose terms of office expired on 31 December 1965.

Also on 15 December 1965, the Assembly elected Cameroon, Dahomey, Greece, India, Morocco, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela to fill eight of the nine additional seats of the Economic and Social Council created as a result of the amendment to Article 61 of the United Nations Charter. On 18 December 1965, the Assembly elected Iran as the ninth additional member of the Council. Lots were drawn to decide on the terms of office of these additional nine members, as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1966: Greece, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Cameroon, Dahomey, India.

To serve until 31 December 1968: Iran, Morocco, Venezuela.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1966

Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone,

Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

SESSIONS IN 1965

The Council held two sessions in 1965, as follows: Thirty-Eighth Session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 to 26 March 1965. Thirty-Ninth Session, held in Geneva from 20 June to 31 July 1965, and resumed at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 to 23 November and 20 to 21 December 1965.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1965

President: Akira Matsui (Japan).
First Vice-President: Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq).
Second Vice-President: Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).

SUBSIDIARY AND OTHER RELATED ORGANS

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council are of five types: sessional committees, functional commissions, regional economic commissions, standing committees and ad hoc committees. In addition, the Council has established an Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. (For details, see below.)

OTHER RELATED BODIES

A number of other United Nations organs, though not established by the Economic and Social Council, report in various ways to the Council. (For details, see below.)

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

In 1965, the membership of the Economic and Social Council's sessional committees consisted of the 18 members of the Council, and, pending the enlargement of the Council to 27 members, nine additional States to serve on these sessional committees for one year. The nine additional States in 1965 were: Cameroon, Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania. As from 1966, the sessional committees were to consist of the Council's 27 members.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1965

The following were the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council in 1965:

Economic Committee
Social Committee
Co-ordination Committee

OFFICERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1965

Economic Committee. Chairman: Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq).
Social Committee. Chairman: Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).
Co-ordination Committee. Chairman: Alberto Arco-Parro (Peru); Acting Chairman: Jorge Pablo Ferandini (Peru).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES

The Economic and Social Council has six functional commissions and one sub-commission.

Two of them, the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission, meet once every two years.

The following meet annually: Social Commission; Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Statistical Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term.

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, China, Ireland, Japan, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Australia, Brazil, China,* India, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1968: France, Hungary, Norway, Panama, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

* The Economic and Social Council elected China on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's thirteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 April to 7 May 1965, were as follows: Australia: K. M. Archer, Rapporteur; D. V. Youngman (Alternate). Brazil: (Not represented). Canada: Walter E. Duffett; S. A. Goldberg (Alternate). China: Jui Pao-kung. France: Claude Gruson; Henri Palangie (Alternate). Hungary: Gyorgy Peter; Mrs. Aladar Mod (Alternate). India: P. C. Mahalanobis; K. R. Nair (Alternate). Ireland: M. D. McCarthy. Japan: Yuzo Morita; Takeshi Yanai, Yutaka Kitagawa (Alternates). Norway: Fetter Jakob Bjerve, Chairman. Panama: Miss Luisa E. Quesada. Ukrainian SSR: M. S. Markin, Vice-Chairman (Alternate). USSR: L. M. Volodarsky (Alternate). United Arab Republic: Gamal Askar. United Kingdom: Sir Harry Champion. United States: Raymond T. Bowman. Uruguay: Ademar Marline; Sanchez.

The following members of the Commission were elected by the Economic and Social Council on 24 March 1965, to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1969 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965: Belgium, Canada, Japan, Morocco, USSR, United States.

Members for 1966 and 1967: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Ukrainian SSR,

USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term.

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: El Salvador, Japan, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1967: China, France, Ghana, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1968: Australia, Austria, India, Netherlands, Panama, Yugoslavia.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's thirteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 23 March to 5 April 1965, were as follows: Australia: W. D. Borrie, Chairman. Austria: Franz Schmid (Alternate). China: Henry T. Y. Chen. El Salvador: Carlos Alberto Lievano. France: Alfred Sauvy; Jean Bourgeois-Pichar (Alternate). Ghana: Andrews Frederick Aryee; E. Y. Agorsor (Alternate). India: A. Mitra, First Vice-Chairman. Japan: Minoru Tachi; Miss Kazusa Hattori (Alternate). Netherlands: A. Oldendorff; H. Th. Schaapveld (Alternate). Panama: Mrs. Esperanza Espino, Second Vice-Chairman. Sweden: Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom; Malcolm Trottie (Alternate). Syria: Rafic Jouejati (Alternate). Tunisia: Mahmoud Seklani. Ukrainian SSR: I. S. Sakhno (Alternate). USSR: P. G. Podyachikh. United Kingdom: A. J. Boreham. United States: Ansley J. Coale. Yugoslavia: Milos Macura, Rapporteur.

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1969 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965: Cameroon, Japan, Peru, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members for 1966 and 1967: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, China, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Commission consisted of 21 members, in 1965, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: Austria, France, Gabon, Iraq, Malaysia, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Mauritania,* United Kingdom, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Bulgaria, Cuba,

Honduras, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Mauritania on 24 March to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's sixteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 19 May 1965, were as follows: Argentina: Juan C. Beltramo. Austria: Herbert J. Pindur. Bulgaria: Matey Karasimeonov. Byelorussian SSR: V. I. Luzgin; S. A. Bronnikov (Alternate). Cuba: Fernando Alvarez Tabio; Miguel Juan Alfonso Martinez (Alternate). Czechoslovakia: Ladislav Smid, Second Vice-Chairman; Ludek Handl (Alternate). Denmark: Mrs. Fanny Hartmann. France: Henry Hauck; Michel Combal (Alternate). Gabon: Jean-Marie Nyoundou. Honduras: Mrs. Clotilde A. de Colmant. Iraq: Ala'uddin Aljubouri; Burhan Mohamed Nouri, Abdul Hussein Alisa (Alternates). Malaysia: R. Ramani; Muhammad bin Mohamed Noor, Peter S. Lai (Alternates). Mali: Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau, Rapporteur. Mauritania: Mrs. Annick Miske. Tunisia: Mohamed Ennaceur, First Vice-Chairman. Uganda: Miss Nancy Kajumbula; Luide Kisosonkole (Alternate). USSR: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova; Y. A. Ostrovsky (Alternate). United Arab Republic: Yehia Hassan Darweesh; Shame Abdel Hamid (Alternate). United Kingdom: Sir George Haynes; Wilfred Chinn, John Taylor (Alternates). United States: Mrs. Jane W. Dick. Uruguay: Jorge Alvarez Olloniego, Chairman; Mateo Marques Sere (Alternate).

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected China, France, Israel, the Netherlands, the USSR, the United States and Upper Volta to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Honduras, Israel, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1965 each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Liberia, Ukrainian SSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1967: France, India, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Philippines, USSR.

The members and chief representatives present at the Commission's twenty-first session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 March to 15 April 1965, were: Austria: Felix Ermacora; Heinrich Gleissner, Kurt Herndl (Alternates). Canada: Miss Margaret Aitken; Miss Valerie Kasurak, Charles Lussier (Alternates). Chile: Ramon Huidobro; Rolando Stein (Alternate). Costa Rica: Fernando Volio Jimenez, Second Vice-Chairman; Jose L. Redondo, Carlo Di Mottola (Alternates). Dahomey: Louis Ignacio-Pinto; Maxime-Leopold Zollner (Alternate). Denmark: Niels Madsen; Orla Graulund Hansen (Alternate). Ecuador: Enrique Ponce y Carbo. France: Rene Cassin. India: Krishna C. Pant; V. C. Trivedi, K. Poonen Lukose (Alternates). Iraq: Mrs. Badia H. Afnan. Israel: Haim H. Cohn; David I. Marmor (Alternate). Italy: Giuseppe Sperdutti; Franco Ferretti (Alternate). Jamaica: E. R. Richardson; Miss Angela E. V. King (Alternate); Liberia: C. W. Doe, Rapporteur. Netherlands: L. J. C. Beaufort; Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh Meijer (Alternate). Philippines: Salvador P. Lopez, Chairman; Hortencio J. Brillantes (Alternate). Poland: Zbigniew Resich. Ukrainian SSR: P. E. Nedbailo, First Vice-Chairman. USSR: P. D. Morozov; E. N. Nasinovsky (Alternate). United Kingdom: Sir Samuel Hoare. United States: Morris B. Abram.

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, Senegal, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and the United States to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The members of the Sub-Commission are elected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of their Governments. The members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives.

Members in 1965

The following members and alternates attended the seventeenth session of the Sub-Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 29 January 1965: Morris B. Abram; C. Clyde Ferguson, Alternate (United States). Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic). Peter Calvocoressi, Rapporteur (United Kingdom). Francesco Capotorti (Italy). Jose D. Ingles (Philippines). Pierre Juvigny (France). Wojciech Ketrzynski, Vice-Chairman (Poland). Arcot

Krishnaswami (India). Eugeny Nassinovsky (USSR). Mohammed Abu Rannat (Sudan). Voitto Saario (Finland). Hernan Santa Cruz, Chairman; Ramon Huidobro, Alternate (Chile). Eduard Schiller (Austria). Manuel Tello Macias (Mexico).

Members for 1966

On 12 April 1965, the Commission on Human Rights elected the following, subject to the consent of their Governments, for a three-year term of office: Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom). Francesco Capotorti (Italy). C. Clyde Ferguson (United States). Jose D. Ingles (Philippines). Pierre Juvigny (France). Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland). Antonio Martinez Baez (Mexico). Y. A. Ostrovsky (USSR). Nath Pai (India). Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan). Voitto Saario (Finland). Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile). Eduard Schiller (Austria). Zeev W. Zeltner (Israel).

On 28 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from 14 to 18 members. (Elections were to take place in the Commission on Human Rights.)

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO BE FREE FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

The Commission on Human Rights has set up a Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile.

Members in 1964 and 1965:

Ecuador: Hugo Jativa (until 31 December 1965). Liberia: Christie W. Doe (until 31 December 1965). Netherlands: H. Th. Schaapveld. Philippines: H. J. Brillantes (Chairman-Rapporteur). The Committee did not meet in 1965.

Members for 1966: Costa Rica, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEE ON PERIODIC REPORTS

The Committee did not meet in 1965.

Members: Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, the Philippines, Poland, USSR., United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 9 February and 15 March 1965.

Officers

Chairman: E. R. Richardson (Jamaica). First Vice-Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland). Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines), later replaced by Hortencio J. Brillantes (Philippines). Rapporteur: Michelangelo Pisani-Massamormile (Italy).

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1965, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Finland, France, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Dominican Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Nepal, Philippines, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Austria, China, Ghana, Japan,* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Japan on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's eighteenth session, held at Teheran, Iran, from 1 to 20 March 1965, were as follows: Austria: Mrs. Ella M. Lingens. China: Miss Yah-chuan Wang. Dominican Republic: Miss Carmen Natalia Martinez Bonilla. Finland: Mrs. Helvi L. Sipila, Second Vice-Chairman; Klaus Tornudd (Alternate). France: Miss Jeanne Chaton. Ghana: Mrs. Annie R. Jiaage, Rapporteur. Guinea: Mrs. Fatou Aribot. Hungary: Mrs. Hanna Bokor. Iran: Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, Chairman; Mrs. Mehri Ahy, Mrs. Mehrangiz Dolatshahi, Mrs. Effat Nahvi (Alternates). Mexico: Miss Maria Lavalle Urbina. Nepal: Mrs. Kamal Rana. Peru: Mrs. Eva Maria Robertson de Otayza. Philippines: Miss Helena Z. Benitez, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Angelina C. Almanzor, Mrs. Etta Enriquez (Alternates). Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska. Sierra Leone: Mrs. Lati Hyde-Forster. USSR: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova; Mrs. B. A. Grigorian, Mrs. T. V. Andreeva (Alternates). United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein. United Kingdom: Mrs. Margaret McKay. United States: Mrs. Gladys Avery Tillett.

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Chile, Finland, France, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico and Poland to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Austria, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission in 1965 consisted of 21 members elected by the Council, from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of (a) countries which were important producers of opium or coca leaves; (b) countries which were important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs; and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem.

Members in 1965

To serve until 31 December 1965: Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Iran, Korea (Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1966: China, Ghana, India, Japan, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1967: Argentina, Canada, France, Peru, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia.

The members and chief representatives at the twentieth session of the Commission, held in Geneva, from 29 November to 21 December 1965, were: Argentina: A. Crocco. Canada: R. E. Curran, Second Vice-Chairman; R. C. Hammand (Alternate). China: C. K. Liang; Y. Wu (Alternate). France: J. F. Mabileau; J.-X. Clement (Alternate). Federal Republic of Germany: H. Danner. Ghana: T. E. C. Sagoe; E. Tchum (Alternate). Hungary: J. Horvath; J. Benyi (Alternate). India: B. N. Banerji, Chairman; D. N. Kohli (Alternate). Iran: H. A. Azaraksh. Japan: H. Asahina; Y. Yokota (Alternate). Republic of Korea: Z. K. Park; S. K. Chun (Alternate). Mexico: J. Barona-Lobato. Morocco: A. Kjiri. Peru: P. Cardich; L. Calderon (Alternate). Switzerland: J.-P. Bertschiner, Rapporteur. Turkey: A. C. Geckil; S. Tungay, H. Balkan (Alternates). USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vasilieva, First Vice-Chairman; E. Babayan (Alternate). United Arab Republic: A. Wagdi; Colonel M. W. M. Mikhail (Alternate). United Kingdom: P. Beedle; T. C. Green, A. Baggott (Alternates). United States: H. J. Anslinger. Yugoslavia: D. Nikolic.

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965. Members for 1966: Argentina, Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are four regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The members, principal subsidiary bodies and chief representatives attending sessions of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA, and ECA during 1965 are listed below.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Switzerland, not a member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary bodies: Committee on Agricultural Problems; Coal Committee; Conference of European Statisticians; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Industry and Materials Committee; Inland Transport Committee; Committee on Manpower; Steel Committee; Timber Committee; and Committee on the Development of Trade, Senior Governmental Economic Advisers.

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The members represented and their chief representatives at the twentieth session of the Commission, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 April to 8 May 1965, were:

Albania: Murat Angoni. Austria: Carl H. Bobleter; Emanuel Treu, Vice-Chairman. Belgium: Robert Rothschild. Bulgaria: Ivan Popov. Byelorussian SSR: Philip L. Kokhonov. Cyprus: (Not represented). Czechoslovakia: Otto Klicka. Denmark: Miss Kirsten Madsen. Finland: Pentti Talvitie. France: Joannes Dupraz. Germany (Federal Republic of): Hans Estner. Greece: Ange Vlachos. Hungary: Karoly Szarka, Chairman. Iceland: (Not represented). Ireland: Sean Morrissey. Italy: Justo Giusti del Giardino. Luxembourg: Ignace Bessling. Malta: (Not represented). Netherlands: Karel Alfons Kalshoven. Norway: Soren Sommerfelt. Poland: Jozef Winiewicz. Portugal: Jose Calvet de Magalhaes. Romania: Costin Murescu. Spain: Jose Antonio Gimenez-Arnau. Sweden: E. von Sydow. Turkey: Nazif Cuhruk. Ukrainian SSR: A. M. Baranovsky. USSR: Nikolai P. Firyubin. United Kingdom: W. T. Rodgers. United States: Walter H. Kotschnig. Yugoslavia: Vojin Guzina.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia,* Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore,† Thailand, USSR, United

Kingdom, United States, Republic of Viet-Nam, Western Samoa.

Associate Members: Brunei, Hong Kong.

* Not participating during 1965.

† Became member of the Commission on admission to United Nations membership on 21 September 1965.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The following are the main subsidiary bodies set up by the Commission: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; Committee on Trade; Inland Transport and Communications Committee; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; Conference of Asian Statisticians; Conference of Asian Economic Planners; and Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The members represented and their chief representatives at the twenty-first session of the Commission, held at Wellington, New Zealand, from 16 to 29 March 1965, were:

Members: Afghanistan: M. Siddik Farhang. Australia: P. M. Hasluck. Burma: U Mya Sein. Cambodia: Phlek Chhat. Ceylon: Major-General Anton M. Muttakamaru. China: Li Kwoh-ting. France: Arthur Conte. India: Manubhai Shah, First Vice-Chairman. Iran: Alinaghi Alikhani. Japan: Koichiro Asakai. Republic of Korea: Dong Whan Lee. Laos: Ngon Sananikone. Malaysia: Lim Swee Aun. Mongolia: Oyuny Hosbayar. Nepal: K. B. Malla. Netherlands: G. J. Dissevelt. New Zealand: J. R. Marshall, Chairman. Pakistan: K. M. Kaiser. Philippines: Cornelio Balmaceda. Thailand: Bunchana Atthakor, Second Vice-Chairman. USSR: I. A. Benediktov. United Kingdom: A. E. Oram. United States: Walter M. Kotschnig. Republic of Viet-Nam: Nguyen Xuan Oanh. Western Samoa: Laufo Meti.

Associate Members: Brunei: Othman Chua Kwang Soon. Hong Kong: Y. K. Kan.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate Members: British Guiana, British Honduras (Belize).

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary bodies: the Trade Committee, and the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

These Committees have set up various subsidiary sub-committees and working groups.

The members represented and their chief representatives at ECLA's eleventh session, held at Mexico City, Mexico, from 6 to 17 May 1965, were:

Members: Argentina: Roque Carranza, Second Vice-Chairman. Bolivia: Miguel Angel Roca. Brazil: Jose Carrido Torres. Canada: H. F. Feaver. Chile: Renan Fuentealba. Colombia: Alfonso Patino Roselli. Costa Rica: Fernando Barrenechea Consuegra. Cuba: Francisco Garcia Vails. Dominican Republic: (Not represented). Ecuador: Jaime Moncayo. El Salvador: Victor Manuel Cuellar Ortiz. France: Gabriel Lisette. Guatemala: Francisco Linares Aranda. Haiti: J. Pierre Audain. Honduras: Cupertino Nunez. Jamaica: S. Clarke. Mexico: Octaviano Campos Salas, Chairman. Netherlands: C. D. Kroon. Nicaragua: Gustavo Guerrero, First Vice-Chairman. Panama: Herman Rodriguez. Paraguay: Julio Sanabria. Peru: Alvaro Rey de Castro. Trinidad and Tobago: W. Demas. United Kingdom: Sir Keith Unwin. United States: Jack H. Vaughn. Uruguay: Raul Ibarra San Martin. Venezuela: Hector Hurtado, Rapporteur.

Associate Members: British Guiana and British Honduras (Belize) were not represented.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

Members: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia,* Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa† Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia.

Associate Members: According to the Commission's terms of reference, associate members are the non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission; in 1965, these included: Angola; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Poo and Rio Muni); Mauritius; Mozambique; Southern Rhodesia; South West Africa; Swaziland; and States, other than Portugal, responsible for international relations in these territories, namely, France, Spain and United Kingdom.

* Became a member of the Commission on admission to the United Nations on 21 September 1965.

† On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.

On 24 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of the Commission,

decided to expel Portugal from the Commission.

The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, not members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

On 22 February 1965, the Commission established seven Working Parties, to replace the Standing Committees which had dealt with the substantive fields covered by the Commission, on: Intra-African Trade; Monetary Management and Inter-African Payments; Industry and Natural Resources; Transport and Telecommunications; Agriculture; Economic Integration; Manpower and Training.

The members represented and their chief representatives at ECA's seventh session, held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 23 February 1965, were:

Members: Algeria: Layachi Yaker. Burundi: (Not represented). Cameroon: Alexis Bourn. Central African Republic: Dominique Kouka-Ganga. Chad: Abdoulaye Lamana. Congo (Brazzaville): Jean-Michel Moumbounou. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Arthur Finzi. Dahomey: N. Soglo. Ethiopia: Lij Endalkachew Makonnen. Gabon: Dominique Kouka-Ganga. Ghana: A. K. Onwona-Agyeman. Guinea: Mamadou Sow. Ivory Coast: Mr. Polneau. Kenya: T. J. Mboya, Chairman. Liberia: A. Momolu Massaquoi. Libya: Muftah Kadiki. Madagascar: Miandrisoa Milavonjy. Malawi: B. W. Katenga. Mali: Djim Seydou Sylla. Mauritania: Ba Bocar Alpha, Second Vice-Chairman. Morocco: Abdelhamid Kriem. Niger: Ali Diaroume. Nigeria: N. A. Martins. Rwanda: Claver Gashumba. Senegal: Sidy Karachi Diagne. Sierra Leone: (Not represented). Somalia: Ismail Dualeh Warsameh. Sudan: Mohamed Abdelmagid Ahmed. Togo: Bawa Mankoubi. Tunisia: Moncef Kedadi, First Vice-Chairman. Uganda: John Kakonge. United Arab Republic: El Sayed Gab Allah. United Republic of Tanzania: A. Z. N. Swai. Upper Volta: Edouard Yameogo. Zambia: A. N. L. Wina.

Associate Members: Basutoland: E. T. Manare. Equatorial Guinea: Federico Messa Gil. France: Jean Daridan. Mauritius: Harold Walter. Spain: Francisco Javier Vallaure Fernandez-Pena. United Kingdom: F. C. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES

In 1965, the Economic and Social Council had the following standing Committees:

Technical Assistance Committee³

³ On 1 January 1966, when the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance merged with the United Nations Special Fund to become the United Nations Development Programme, the functions of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund were taken over by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme. (See also p. 850.)

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
 Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
 Committee for Industrial Development
 Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
 Special Committee on Co-ordination
 Committee for Development Planning
 Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

When it existed, the Technical Assistance Committee (TAG) was composed of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council and 12 additional members elected by the Council for two-year terms from among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies.

On 1 January 1966, with the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme, the functions formerly exercised by TAG and the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund were taken over by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

Members of Technical Assistance Committee in 1965
 Members of Economic and Social Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected Members: Afghanistan,* Brazil,†China,* Denmark,† Italy,* Jordan,* New Zealand,‡ Nigeria,t Poland,† Sweden,* Switzerland,† United Arab Republic.*

* Originally elected to serve until 31 December 1965.

† Originally elected to serve until 31 December 1966.

‡ Following Canada's election, on 10 February 1965, to the Economic and Social Council, New Zealand was elected by the Council on 8 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Canada's term of office which was due to expire on 31 December 1965.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Members in 1965: Austria, Chile, France, Gabon, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
 Chairman: Roland Stein (Chile).

On 21 December 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone the election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations until its fortieth (February 1966) session.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES

Members in 1965: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
 Chairman: Mrs. V. I. Kastalskaya (USSR).

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1965, the Committee for Industrial Development consisted of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council plus 12 additional members elected by the Council for three-year terms among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. Membership as from 1 January 1966 rose to 32.

Members in 1965

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1965: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Sweden.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Federal Republic of Germany, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.*

Elected to serve until 31 December 1967: Greece, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco.

* Following Pakistan's election to the Economic and Social Council on 8 March 1965, the Council elected Turkey to fill the remainder of Pakistan's term of office.

The Committee held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 28 May 1965. The members and their chief representatives attending the session were:

Algeria: Hocine Djoudi. Argentina: Carlos Salazar. Austria: W. R. Backes. Brazil: Oscar S. Lorenzo Fernandez. Cameroon: J. B. Beleoken. Canada: S. Abell; (Rapporteur: Roy MacLaren). Central African Republic: Michel Gallin-Douathe. Chile: Enrique Vial. Czechoslovakia: D. Schejbal, First Vice-Chairman. Ecuador: Gustavo Polit. France: Jean Vavasseur. Gabon: Simon Pither. Federal Republic of Germany: Wilhelm-Guenther von Heyden. Greece: Theodore Kokkinos. Iraq: Burhan M. Nouri. Japan: Hiroshi Yokota. Kuwait: Rashid Abdul-Aziz Al-Rashid. Luxembourg: Pierre Wurth. Mexico: Luis Urrutia Mendez. Morocco: Abderrahmane Filali, Second Vice-Chairman. Pakistan: Amjad Ali. Peru: Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Chairman. Philippines: Salvador P. Lopez. Poland: Kazimierz Laski. Romania: Ionel Desmireanu. Sweden: Bertil Bolin. Turkey: Fikret Altinel. USSR: E. N. Makeev. United Kingdom: D. E. M. Fiennes. United States: Franklin H. Williams.

On 20 December 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided to increase the membership of the Committee for 1966 from 30 to 32 (the 27 members of the Council plus the five additional members of the Committee whose terms of office did not expire on 31 December 1965 and which were not members of the Council).

Members for 1966: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon,

Federal Republic of Germany,* Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait,* Luxembourg, Mexico,* Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland,* Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey,* USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

* Not members of the Economic and Social Council.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

This Committee consists of 21 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms.

Members in 1965

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Pakistan,* Peru, USSR, United Kingdom.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1967: France, Ghana, Italy, Lebanon, Romania, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Pakistan on 24 March 1965 to fill the remainder of Indonesia's term of office.

The Committee held its third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 to 20 September 1965. The members and their chief representatives attending the session were: Canada: H. W. Hignett; R. T. Adamson, O. T. Wayand (Alternates). Chile: Uldaricio Figueroa (Alternate). Colombia: (Not represented). Denmark: Einer Engberg, Chairman. France: Hugues de Fraysseix. Ghana: Emmanuel Y. Agorsor (Alternate). Iran: Kuros Amouzegar, Second Vice-Chairman; Farhard Fred Ganjei (Alternate). Israel: Yehuda Tamir. Italy: Franco Ventriglia; Giovanni Scolamiero (Alternate). Japan: Masahiko Honjo. Lebanon: Henri C. Edde. Madagascar: Charles Randrianasolo. Nigeria: A. Olumide Craig. Pakistan: Khalid Shibli. Peru: Jorge Pablo Fernandini. Romania: Alexandru Budisteanu, First Vice-Chairman. USSR: N. V. Baranov; N. I. Bobrovnikov (Alternate). United Arab Republic: Shafik Hamed El-Sadr; Mahmoud Aboul Nasr (Alternate). United Kingdom: Wilfrid Meynell Woodhouse; J. G. Taylor, W. E. H. Whyte (Alternates). United States: James A. Moore. Uruguay: Carlos A. Boxer Anaya, Rapporteur.

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, India, Japan, Turkey and the United States to serve from 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1968, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1965.

Members for 1966: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania,

Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

In 1965, the Special Committee consisted of 11 members of the Economic and Social Council or the Technical Assistance Committee, elected by the Council.

Members in 1965 (elected to serve until 31 December 1965): Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Officers in 1965: Chairman: Georg Reisch (Austria). Rapporteur: Hocine Djoudi (Algeria).

On 31 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Special Committee on Co-ordination, beginning with 1966, should be composed of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and 10 members of the Council elected annually by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

On 28 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council decided that a group of highly qualified experts representing different planning systems should be appointed, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, to make their experience in development planning available to the United Nations for use in the formulation and execution of development plans. The Council further decided to provide for the appointment of the members of this group at its March 1966 session.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development consists of 18 members appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments, for a term of three years.

The Committee held its third session in Paris, France, from 31 March to 9 April 1965 and its fourth session, in Geneva, Switzerland, from 8 to 19 November 1965.

The members attending the sessions were:

Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark). Pierre Victor Auger (France). Mamadou Aw (Mali).† Nicolae Cernescu (Romania). Carlos Chagas, First Vice-Chairman (Brazil). Josef Charvat (Czechoslovakia). Abba Eban (Israel).† Francisco Garcia Olano (Argentina). D. M. Gvishiani, Second Vice-Chairman (USSR). Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic).* Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan). Oliverio Phillips Michelsen (Colombia). Eni Njoku (Nigeria).* Abdus Salam (Pakistan). Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker, Chairman (India). Sir Ronald Walker (Australia). Carroll Louis Wilson (United States). Sir Norman Wright (United Kingdom).

* Did not attend the third session,

† Did not attend the fourth session.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Attending the meetings of ACC in 1965 were the executive heads (or their representatives) of the following organizations:

United Nations; International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also representing International Finance Corporation (IFC) and International Development Association (IDA)); International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Universal Postal Union (UPU); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Representatives of the following bodies also attended ACC meetings in 1965: Technical Assistance Board; United Nations Special Fund; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and the World Food Programme.

OTHER RELATED BODIES

The following fall under the category of "Other Related Bodies":

United Nations Development Programme⁴

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme⁴

Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme⁴

United Nations Special Fund⁴

Governing Council of United Nations Special Fund⁴

Consultative Board of United Nations Special Fund⁴

Technical Assistance Board (TAB)⁴

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Executive Board of UNICEF

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Permanent Central Narcotics Board

Drug Supervisory Body

United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization

Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.

⁴ See also details given below, under heading UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

On 22 November 1965, the General Assembly decided to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund into an operation to be known as the United Nations Development Programme. This consolidation was to go into effect on 1 January 1966.

A 37-member Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme was set up to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee and to submit reports and recommendations on matters within its competence to the Economic and Social Council. Also established as a consequence of the merger was an advisory body to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme, to replace the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Consultative Board of the United Nations Special Fund. On 1 January 1966, the Managing Director of the Special Fund became the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board became Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consists of 37 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from among States which are Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Nineteen seats are allocated to developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and to Yugoslavia, to be filled as follows: 7 from Africa, 6 from Asia and 6 from Latin America, it being understood that agreement has been reached among the developing countries to accommodate Yugoslavia.

Seventeen seats are allocated to economically more developed countries to be filled as follows: 14 from Western European and other countries, and 3 from Eastern Europe.

The terms of office of these 36 members run for three years. However, the terms of 12 of the members elected at the first election were to expire at the end of one year and the terms of 12 others, also elected at the first election, were to expire at the end of two years.

The thirty-seventh seat on the Governing Council rotates among the groups of countries mentioned above in accordance with the following nine-year cycle:

first and second years: Western European and other countries

Third, fourth and fifth years: Eastern European countries

Sixth year: African countries

Seventh year: Asian countries

Eighth year: Latin American countries

Ninth year: Western European and other countries.

Members for 1966:

On 23 November 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with the procedures outlined above. (Lots were drawn to determine which member was to occupy the thirty-seventh seat and also to decide on the members whose terms of office were to expire at the end of one year and at the end of two years.)

Elected to serve until 31 December 1966: Brazil, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1967: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, France, Kenya, Poland, Sweden, Turkey,* Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1968: Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, Tunisia.

* Elected for two years as the thirty-seventh member.

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, or their representatives meeting under the chairmanship of the Administrator of the Development Programme.

The organizations which are members of the Board carry out projects for the Development Programme which is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments. These organizations are: the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The Executive Directors of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme are invited to participate as appropriate.

OFFICERS

Administrator of United Nations Development Programme: Paul G. Hoffman.

Co-Administrator of United Nations Development Programme: David A. K. Owen.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

When it existed as such, the United Nations Special Fund was administered under the general authority of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Its organs were: (1) a Governing Council elected by the Economic and Social Council; (2) a Consultative Board to advise the Managing Director; and (3) the Managing Director and his staff.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF SPECIAL FUND

On 1 January 1966, with the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme, the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee were taken over by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see above).

When it existed, the Governing Council of the Special Fund consisted of 24 members elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Sessions in 1965

The Governing Council held its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 18 January 1965, and from 1 to 8 June 1965, respectively.

Membership

On 14 August 1964, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer, until March 1965, the elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund and to prolong until that session the term of office of the eight members whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1964. On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-eighth session, elected eight States to serve for a term of office to begin immediately and end on 31 December 1967.

Members in 1965: Argentina,§ Brazil,* Canada,† Denmark,* France,* Federal Republic of Germany,§ Ghana,§ India,* Indonesia, Iraq,‡ Italy,§ Japan,† Mexico,** Nepal,§ Netherlands,§ Norway,§ Philippines.† Poland† Senegal,§ Sweden.† Tunisia† USSR‡ United Kingdom,* United States,* Uruguay† Venezuela.*

* Elected to serve until Economic and Social Council's thirty-eighth session (March 1965) and re-elected on 24 March 1965 to serve until 31 December 1967.

† Elected to serve until 31 December 1965.

** Mexico, whose term of office was prolonged on 14 August 1964, served until 23 March 1965.

§ Originally elected to serve until 31 December 1966. ‡ Iraq and Venezuela were elected on 24 March 1965, originally to serve until 31 December 1967.

Officers in 1965

Thirteenth Session: Chairman: Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico); First Vice-Chairman: Mario Franzi (Italy); Rapporteur: Charles Delgado (Senegal).

Fourteenth Session: Chairman: Mario Franzi (Italy);

First Vice-Chairman: Nathan A. Quao (Ghana);
Second Vice-Chairman: Włodzimierz Natorf; Rap-
porteur: J. R. Hiremath (India).

CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF SPECIAL FUND

With the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme on 1 January 1966, the Consultative Board of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board were replaced by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme (see above).

When it existed, the Consultative Board of the Special Fund consisted of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund: Paul G. Hoffman (who, on 1 January 1966, became Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Technical Assistance Board (TAB), in existence until the end of 1965, consisted of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the organizations sharing in the funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which was financed from voluntary contributions by Governments.

As from 1 January 1966, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund were combined as the United Nations Development Programme (see above), and there also came into existence the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund.

The organizations represented on the Technical Assistance Board in 1965 were: United Nations; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Meetings of the Technical Assistance Board could also be attended by observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Special Fund, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), all of which co-operated with the Technical Assistance Board.

Executive Chairman of TAB: David A. K. Owen (who became Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on 1 January 1966).

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (UNITAR)

The United Nations Research and Training Institute (UNITAR) was established in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963 and came into existence in 1965 upon the Secretary-General's promulgation of the Institute's Statute. The Executive Director of the Institute reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (See also above under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNICEF

The Board consists of 30 Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, each elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term.

Members during period 1 February 1965—31 January 1966⁵

To serve until 31 January 1966: Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 January 1967: Afghanistan, Brazil, China, France, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

To serve until 31 January 1968: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Chairman during period 1 February 1965-31 January 1966: Mrs. Zena Harman (Israel).

On 24 March 1965, the Economic and Social Council elected Australia, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom to serve from 1 February 1966 to 31 January 1969, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were to expire on 31 January 1966.

Members for period 1 February 1966-31 January 1967: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Executive Board has also established a Programme Committee and a Committee on Administrative Budget.

In addition, there is a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and an FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.

Executive Director UNICEF in 1965: Maurice Pate (until his death on 19 January 1965); Henry R. Labouisse (from 1 June 1965).

⁵ For a list of members serving until 31 January 1965, see Y.U.N., 1964, p. 619.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Committee reports through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD

The Permanent Central Narcotics Board* consists of eight persons appointed in an individual capacity for five years by the Economic and Social Council.

Members for five-year period beginning 2 March 1963: Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; Amin Ismail Chehab (United Arab Republic); George Joachimoglu (Greece); E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India); Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia); Decio Parreiras (Brazil); Paul Reuter (France), Vice-President; Leon Steinig (United States).

* In 1965, it was decided that, in view of the importance of synthetic narcotic drugs (i.e., drugs not derived from opium), the name of the Permanent Central Opium Board should be changed to Permanent Central Narcotics Board to indicate more clearly the nature of this body's work.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Drug Supervisory Body consists of four members, each appointed for five years.

Appointed by the World Health Organization (for term ending 31 May 1968): George Joachimoglu (Greece), President; Decio Parreiras (Brazil).

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (for term ending 1 March 1968): E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India), Vice-President.

Appointed by the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (for term ending 1 March 1968): Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia).

UNITED NATIONS/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Members in 1965

Elected by the Economic and Social Council: Australia, Colombia, Denmark, Jamaica, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected by Council of Food and Agriculture Organization: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Philippines, United Arab Republic, United States.

On 21 December 1965, the Council elected the following 12 members to serve on the Committee: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

On 9 December 1965, the Food and Agriculture Organization elected the following 12 members to serve on the Committee: Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, United States.

Members for 1966: Argentina,[!] Australia,* Brazil,* Canada,[†] Ceylon,[†] Colombia,[†] Denmark,* France,[†] Federal Republic of Germany,[†] Ghana,* India,[†] Ireland,* Jamaica,[†] Mexico,* Netherlands,[†] New Zealand,[†] Nigeria,[†] Pakistan,* Peru,* Sweden,* Turkey,* United Arab Republic,* United Kingdom,* United States.[†]

* Elected by the Economic and Social Council.

[†] Elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Executive Director of United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme: A. H. Boerma.

AD HOC BODIES

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of Declaration on International Economic Co-operation
Ad Hoc Working Group on Social Welfare

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. (See above under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Ad Hoc WORKING GROUP ON THE QUESTION OF DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Members: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Ad Hoc Working Group did not meet during 1965.

Ad Hoc WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL WELFARE

Members in 1965: Argentina: J. C. Beltramino. Austria: H. J. Pindur, Rapporteur. Byelorussian SSR: V. I. Luzgin, Vice-Chairman. Canada: J. W. Willard, Chairman. France: M. Lory. Malaysia:* M. N. Muhammad. USSR: Y. A. Ostrovski. United Arab Republic: S. Abdel-Hamid. United Kingdom: W. H. Chinn. United States: E. Winston.

* The Economic and Social Council elected Malaya on 24 March 1965 to fill the vacancy of Indonesia.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1965

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members

Permanent members of Security Council: China, France, USSR.

Elected by General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1965: Liberia.

(For list of representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX v.)

On 17 December 1965, the General Assembly re-

elected Liberia, whose term of office was to expire on 31 December 1965, for a new three-year term beginning 1 January 1966.

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL FOR 1966

Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SESSIONS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1965

The Council held two sessions in 1965, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, as follows: Twelfth Special Session: 2 March 1965.

Thirty-Second Session: 28 May to 30 June 1965.

OFFICERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN 1965

President, Twelfth Special Session: F. H. Corner (New Zealand).

President, Thirty-Second Session: Andre Naudy (France) ; Vice-President, Thirty-Second Session: C. P. Hope (United Kingdom).

VISITING MISSIONS

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF NAURU AND NEW GUINEA, 1965

Members: Andre Naudy (France), Chairman; Nathaniel Eastman (Liberia) ; Dermot J. Swan (United Kingdom); Dwight Dickinson (United States).

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

JUDGES OF THE COURT

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1965, with the year their terms of office were due to end, listed in order of precedence:

Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term
Sir Percy Spender, President	Australia	1967
V. K. Wellington Koo, Vice-President	China	1967
Bohdan Winiarski	Poland	1967
Abdel Hamid Badawi (died on 4 August 1965)*	United Arab Republic	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	United Kingdom	1973
V. M. Koretsky	USSR	1970
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
Philip C. Jessup	United States	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan	1973
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
Audre Gros	France	1973
Fouad Ammoun (elected on 16 November 1965)*	Lebanon	1967

Registrar: Jean Garnier-Coignet.

Deputy-Registrar: Stanislas Aquarone.

* On 16 November 1965, Fouad Ammoun was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Abdel Hamid Badawi.

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(As elected by the Court on 8 March 1965)

Members

President: Sir Percy Spender

Vice-President: V. K. Wellington Koo

Judges: Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Philip C. Jessup, Gaetano Morelli.

Substitutes: V. M. Koretsky, Kotaro Tanaka.

PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court for the period for

which they still had to run) were in force at the end of 1965: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY
OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance

with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As at 31 December 1965)

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: U Thant.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and
Chef de Cabinet: C. V. Narasimhan.

OFFICE OF UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR
SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Jose Rolz-Bennett.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretary, Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
Under-Secretary, Controller: Bruce R. Turner.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
Under-Secretary, Director of Personnel: Sir Alexander MacFarquhar.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretary: Alexei Efremovitch Nesterenko.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes.
Commissioner for Technical Assistance: Victor Hoo.
Commissioner for Industrial Development: Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman.
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Vladimir Velebit.
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun.
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: Jose A. Mayobre.
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Robert K. A. Gardiner.

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
Under-Secretary: Godfrey K. J. Amachree.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Under-Secretary: Jose Rolz-Bennett, Officer-in-Charge.

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES
Under-Secretary: Jiri Nosek.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
Under-Secretary, Director: David B. Vaughan.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
Under-Secretary, Director of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Pier P. Spinelli.⁶

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Executive Director: Henry R. Labouisse.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP
IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP)
Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo (until his death on 4 January 1966).

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE
FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN (UNRIP)
Representative: Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION
ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)
Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Odd Bull.

⁶ As from January 1966, became Under-Secretary, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD (TAB)⁷
Executive Chairman: David A. K. Owen.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Commissioner-General: Laurence Michelmore.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.⁸

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)
Commander: Major-General Syseno Sarmento.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AMMAN, JORDAN
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Pier
P. Spinelli.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND⁷
Managing Director: Paul G. Hoffman.
Associate Managing Director: Roberto M. Heurtematte.

UNITED NATIONS TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR FOREIGN
SERVICE OFFICERS FROM NEWLY INDEPENDENT
COUNTRIES⁹
Director: Dragoslav Protitch.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND
RESEARCH (UNITAR)
Executive Director: Gabriel Marie d'Arbousier.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)
Secretary-General: Raul Prebisch.

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)
Commander: General K. S. Thimayya (until his death
on 18 December 1965).

Acting Commander: Brigadier-General A. J. Wilson
(from 18 December 1965).

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in
Cyprus: Carlos Alfredo Bernardes.

UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR ON CYPRUS
Mediator: Galo Plaza Lasso (resigned as from 30
December 1965).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (REPDOM)
Representative: Jose Antonio Mayobre.

UNITED NATIONS INDIA-PAKISTAN
OBSERVATION MISSION (UNIPOM)
Chief Officer: Major-General B. F. MacDonald.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
INDIA-PAKISTAN WITHDRAWALS
Representative: Brigadier-General Tulio Marambio.

At 31 December 1965, the total number of staff employed by the United Nations under probationary, permanent and fixed-term appointments stood at 8,727. Of these, 4,044 were in the professional and

higher categories; 1,943 of them were technical assistance experts. There were 4,683 staff members in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories.

⁷ On 1 January 1966, when the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund were combined into the United Nations Development Programme, the functions of the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund's Governing Council were taken over by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme. Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, formerly Managing Director of the Special Fund, became Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Mr. David A. K. Owen, formerly Execu-

tive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, became Co-Administrator of the Development Programme, and Mr. Roberto M. Heurtematte, formerly Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund, became Assistant Administrator of the Development Programme.

⁸ Succeeded by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, as from 1 January 1966.

⁹ This Programme was transferred to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research as from 1 January 1966.

APPENDIX IV

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS RESUMED NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSIONS

RESUMED NINETEENTH SESSION

(1 September 1965)

In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly on 18 February 1965, the nineteenth session of the Assembly reconvened on 1 September 1965 and dealt with the following subjects as indicated:

Subject	Meeting
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: reports of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations.	1331
Credentials of representatives to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.	1331
Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	1331

TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSION, 21 SEPTEMBER-22 DECEMBER 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ghana.	Plenary meeting 1332.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 1332, 1408.
3. Credentials of representatives to the nineteenth and twentieth sessions of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Credentials Committee meeting 45. Plenary meetings 1332, 1407. Resolution 2113(XX).
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 1332.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	First Committee meetings 1352, 1353. Special Political Committee meetings 430, 431. Second Committee meetings 953, 954. Third Committee meetings 1288, 1289. Fourth Committee meetings 1516, 1517. Fifth Committee meetings 1061, 1062. Sixth Committee meetings 837, 838. Plenary meeting 1333.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 1333.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1336.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 159-161. Plenary meetings 1336, 1340.
9. General debate.	Plenary meetings 1334, 1335, 1337-1346, 1348-1364.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization.	Plenary meeting 1408.
11. Report of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2055(XX).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
12. Reports of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 955-970, 976, 990, 994, 1003, 1004, 1020. Plenary meetings 1404, 1407. Resolutions 2082-2084(XX). Third Committee meetings 1289, 1290, 1336-1344. Plenary meeting 1397. Resolutions 2057-2060(XX). Fifth Committee meeting 1110. Plenary meeting 1407. Sixth Committee meetings 857-870, 879.
13. Reports of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee meetings 1588, 1591, 1593, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolutions 2111, 2112(XX). Plenary meeting 1381. Resolution 2026(XX).
14. Reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	
15. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 1392, 1393.
16. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meetings 1396, 1400, 1403.
17. Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meeting 1400.
18. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 1388.
19. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission.	Plenary meeting 1407.
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1332. Resolutions 2008-2010(XX).
21. United Nations Emergency Force: (a) Reports of the Force; (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.	Fifth Committee meetings 1112, 1113, 1116, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2115(XX).
22. Reports of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year.	Plenary meeting 1397.
23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	General Committee meeting 159. Fourth Committee meetings 1518-1563, 1566, 1567, 1570, 1574, 1576-1581, 1583-1587, 1589-1592, 1594. Fifth Committee meeting 1105. Plenary meetings 1357, 1367, 1368, 1375, 1385-1390, 1398, 1400, 1405, 1407, 1408. Resolutions 2012, 2022-2024, 2063, 2065-2072, 2105, 2107(XX).
[Requests for Hearings and Oral Hearings: Concerning Aden. Concerning Portuguese Territories. Concerning British Guiana. Concerning Equatorial Guinea.	Fourth Committee meetings 1517, 1518, 1526-1531. Fourth Committee meetings 1526, 1527, 1563-1565, 1567, 1574, 1584. Fourth Committee meetings 1546, 1548, 1549. Fourth Committee meetings 1556, 1557.]
24. Report of the United Nations Representative for the Supervision of the Elections in the Cook Islands.	Fourth Committee meetings 1560-1563, 1576, 1579-1581, 1584. Plenary meeting 1398. Resolution 2064 (XX).
25. Installation of mechanical means of voting.	Plenary meeting 1407.
26. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.	Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2114(XX).
27. Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2056(XX).
28. Question of general and complete disarmament: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	First Committee meetings 1392-1394. Plenary meeting 1388. Resolution 2031 (XX).
29. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	First Committee meeting 1390. Plenary meeting 1388.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
30. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	First Committee meetings 1382-1387. Plenary meeting 1388. Resolution 2032(XX).
31. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.	First Committee meetings 1421, 1422. Plenary meeting 1408. Resolution 2130(XX).
32. The Korean question: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.	First Committee meetings 1423-1426. Plenary meeting 1408. Resolution 2132(XX).
33. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems.	First Committee meetings 1418-1420. Plenary meeting 1408. Resolution 2129(XX).
34. Effects of atomic radiation: reports of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.	Special Political Committee meeting 493. Plenary meeting 1403. Resolution 2078(XX).
35. Reports of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Special Political Committee meetings 432-437, 439-459. Plenary meeting 1395. Resolution 2052(XX).
36. The Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: (a) Reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.	General Committee meeting 159. Special Political Committee meetings 459, 460, 469-481, 487. Plenary meetings 1395, 1396, 1408. Resolution 2054(XX).
37. Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Second Committee meetings 1001, 1002, 1005-1008, 1012, 1013. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2085, 2086 (XX).
38. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: reports of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 995-999, 1001, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2087, 2088(XX).
39. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund.	Second Committee meetings 985-988, 1007. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2042 (XX).
40. Activities in the field of industrial development: (a) Reports of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth and fifth sessions; (b) Report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 988-991, 993, 994, 998, 1004, 1005, 1020. Plenary meetings 1404, 1408. Resolution 2089 (XX).
41. The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 988-991, 993-995, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2090(XX).
42. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 999, 1000, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2091 (XX).
43. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations: (a) Report of the Secretary-General; (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Second Committee meeting 1019. Plenary meeting 1404.
44. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: (a) Reports of the Economic and Social Council; (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 1009, 1010, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2092 (XX).
45. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 1010, 1015, 1017-1019. Plenary meeting 1404.
46. Population growth and economic development: reports of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 159. Second Committee meetings 1010, 1014, 1016, 1017. Plenary meeting 1404.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
47. World campaign for universal literacy: report of the Secretary-General.	General Committee meeting 159. Second Committee meetings 980-983, 1007. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2043(XX).
48. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: reports of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 987, 992. 1007. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2044(XX).
49. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.	Second Committee meetings 982-985, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2093(XX).
50. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation:	Second Committee meetings 982-985, 1002, 1020. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2093, 2094(XX).
(a) Review of activities;	
(b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.	
51. Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme.	Second Committee meetings 971-980, 989, 990. Plenary meeting 1383. Resolution 2029(XX).
52. World Food Programme.	Second Committee meetings 1011-1014. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2095, 2096(XX).
53. Assistance in cases of natural disaster.	Third Committee meeting 1291. Fifth Committee meetings 1065, 1066. Plenary meetings 1360, 1390. Resolution 2034(XX).
54. World social situation:	
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;	Third Committee meetings 1326-1331, 1334, 1335, 1338. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolution 2035(XX).
(b) Report of the Secretary-General.	
55. Housing, building and planning:	
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;	Third Committee meetings 1331-1334. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolution 2036(XX).
(b) Report of the Secretary-General.	
56. Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Third Committee meetings 159-1361. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolutions 2038-2041(XX)
57. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 1291-1293. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2017(XX).
58. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.	Third Committee meetings 1299-1316, 1318, 1344-1358, 1361-1368, 1373, 1374. Fifth Committee meeting 1113. Plenary meetings 1406, 1408. Resolution 2106(XX).
59. Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.	Third Committee meetings 1294, 1295. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2018(XX).
60. Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.	Third Committee meetings 1296-1298. Plenary meetings 1381, 1408. Resolution 2027(XX).
61. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.	Third Committee meeting 1298. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2019(XX).
62. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance:	Third Committee meetings 1299, 1302-1304. Plenary meeting 1366. Resolution 2020(XX).
(a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;	
(b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.	
63. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum.	General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meetings 872, 878, 882, 895. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2100(XX).
64. Freedom of information:	Third Committee meeting 1372. Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2061(XX).
(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;	
(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.	

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| 65. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights. | Third Committee meetings 1370, 1374. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2080(XX). |
| 66. Draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples. | Third Committee meetings 1317-1325. Plenary meeting 1390. Resolution 2037(XX). |
| 67. International Year for Human Rights. | Third Committee meetings 1369-1371. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2081(XX). |
| 68. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations: | Fourth Committee meetings 1589, 1593, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2109(XX). |
| (a) Reports of the Secretary-General, | |
| (b) Reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. | |
| 69. Question of South West Africa: reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. | Fourth Committee meetings 1564-1571, 1576, 1581, 1582, 1586. Plenary meetings 1399, 1400. Resolutions 2074, 2075(XX). |
| [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings] | Fourth Committee meetings 1517-1519, 1563-1567.] |
| 70. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: reports of the Secretary-General. | Fourth Committee meetings 1564-1571, 1576, 1581, 1582, 1586. Plenary meetings 1399, 1400, 1408. Resolution 2076(XX). |
| 71. Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration: reports of the Secretary-General. | Fourth Committee meetings 1584, 1585, 1587, 1589-1592, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2108(XX). |
| 72. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: reports of the Secretary-General. | Fourth Committee meetings 1589, 1593, 1594. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2110(XX). |
| 73. Question of Oman: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman. | General Committee meeting 159. Fourth Committee meetings 1571-1576, 1585-1587, 1589. Plenary meetings 1399, 1400. Resolution 2073(XX). |
| [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings] | Fourth Committee meetings, 1517, 1518, 1570-1573, 1587.] |
| 74. Financial reports and accounts for the financial years ended 31 December 1963 and 31 December 1964 and reports of the Board of Auditors: | Fifth Committee meetings 1067, 1104. Plenary meeting 1393. Resolutions 2047, 2048(XX). |
| (a) United Nations; | |
| (b) United Nations Children's Fund; | |
| (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; | |
| (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. | |
| 75. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1964. | Fifth Committee meetings 1063, 1064, 1076. Plenary meeting 1365. Resolution 2016(XX). |
| 76. Budget estimates for the financial years 1965 and 1966. | Fifth Committee meetings 1063-1081, 1083-1089, 1095, 1097-1103, 1105-1110, 1112, 1113, 1115, 1118. Plenary meetings 1393, 1408. Resolutions 2049, 2124-2128(XX). |
| 77. Review of salary scales of the professional and higher categories of the international civil service: | Fifth Committee meetings 1078, 1080, 1081, 1083-1085, 1104. Plenary meeting 1393. Resolution 2050(XX). |
| (a) Report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board; | |
| (6) Report of the Secretary-General. | |
| 78. Pattern of conferences: reports of the Secretary-General. | Fifth Committee meetings 1111, 1112, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2116(XX). |
| 79. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly: | |

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	Fifth Committee meetings 1066, 1068, 1096. Plenary meetings 1365, 1393. Resolution 2013(XX).
(b) Committee on Contributions;	Fifth Committee meetings 1075, 1113. Plenary meetings 1365, 1407. Resolution 2014(XX).
(c) Board of Auditors;	Fifth Committee meeting 1075. Plenary meeting 1365. Resolution 2015(XX).
(d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;	Fifth Committee meeting 1102. Plenary meeting 1393. Resolution 2051 (XX).
(e) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.	Fifth Committee meetings 1114, 1115, 1118. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2117(XX).
80. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: reports of the Committee on Contributions.	Fifth Committee meetings 1093-1096, 1115. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2118(XX).
81. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:	
(a) Earmarkings and contingency authorizations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;	Fifth Committee meeting 1109, 1116. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2119(XX).
(b) Allocations and allotments from the Special Fund.	
82. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:	
(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	Fifth Committee meetings 1107, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2120(XX).
(b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration: report of the Secretary-General.	
83. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations: report of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1408.
84. Personnel questions:	
(a) Composition of the Secretariat: reports of the Secretary-General;	Fifth Committee meetings 1090-1093, 1104, 1117. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2121 (XX).
(b) Other personnel questions: report of the Secretary-General.	
85. Reports of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	Fifth Committee meetings 1104, 1115. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2122(XX).
86. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 1104, 1115. Plenary meeting 1407. Resolution 2123(XX).
87. Reports of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions.	Sixth Committee meetings 839-853. Fifth Committee meeting 1106. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2045 (XX).
88. General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Sixth Committee meetings 853-857. Plenary meeting 1367. Resolution 2021 (XX).
89. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.	Fifth Committee meeting 1110. Sixth Committee meetings 857-870, 879. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2099 (X X).
90. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations:	
(a) Report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;	Sixth Committee meetings 870-872, 874-893, 898. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolutions 2103, 2104(XX).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(b) Study of the principles enumerated in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1966 (XVIII);	
(c) Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding.	
91. Question of Tibet.	General Committee meeting 159. Plenary meetings 1336, 1394, 1401, 1403. Resolution 2079(XX). Sixth Committee meetings 872, 878, 894-896. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2102(XX).
92. Consideration of steps to be taken for progressive development in the field of private international law with a particular view to promoting international trade.	
93. Question of Cyprus:	General Committee meeting 159. First Committee meetings 1407-1418. Plenary meetings 1336, 1402. Resolution 2077(XX).
(a) Letter dated 13 July 1965 from the representative of Cyprus;	
(b) Letter dated 21 July 1965 from the representative of Turkey.	
94. Observance by Member States of the principles relating to the sovereignty of States, their territorial integrity, non-interference in their domestic affairs, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the condemnation of subversive activities.	General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meetings 870-872, 874-893, 898. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2103(XX)
95. Question of convening a World Disarmament Conference.	First Committee meetings 1374-1381. Plenary meeting 1384. Resolution 2030(XX).
96. Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 159. Second Committee meeting 1019. Fifth Committee meeting 1110. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2097(XX). Plenary meeting 1378.
97. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi.	
98. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.	Third Committee meeting 1372. Plenary meeting 1397. Resolution 2062(XX).
99. Peaceful settlement of disputes.	General Committee meeting 159. First Committee meetings 1392, 1397. Special Political Committee meetings 478, 489-492. Plenary meetings 1336, 1388, 1403.
100. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system.	Second Committee meeting 1019. Plenary meeting 1404. Resolution 2098(XX).
101. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects:	General Committee meeting 159. Special Political Committee meetings 438, 460-468, 482-488. Plenary-meetings 1336, 1395. Resolution 2053(XX).
(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations;	
(b) The authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations.	
102. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.	Credentials Committee meeting 45. General Committee meeting 159. Plenary meetings 1369-1380. Resolution 2025(XX).
103. Amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly consequent upon the entry into force of the amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meetings 872, 873, 878, 879. Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 2046(XX).
104. Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 159. Sixth Committee meeting 897. Plenary meetings 1336, 1404. Resolution 2101(XX).
105. Declaration of the denuclearization of Africa.	General Committee meeting 160. First Committee meetings 1387-1392. Plenary meetings 1336, 1388. Resolution 2033(XX).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
106. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.	General Committee meetings 160, 161. First Committee meetings 1355-1373. Plenary meetings 1340, 1382. Resolution 2028(XX).
107. The inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of States and the protection of their independence and sovereignty.	General Committee meetings 160, 161. First Committee meetings 1395-1406, 1420, 1422, 1423. Plenary meetings 1340, 1408. Resolution 2131(XX).
108. Go-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.	General Committee meeting 161. Plenary meetings 1340, 1356, 1407. Resolution 2011(XX).

General Debate

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's twentieth session began at the 1334th plenary meeting on 23 September 1965 and finished at the 1364th plenary meeting on 15 October 1965. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meeting listed:

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Plenary Meeting	Date
Afghanistan	1362	14 Oct.	1362	14 Oct.
Albania	1344	30 Sep.	1354	8 Oct.
Algeria	1363	15 Oct.	1343	30 Sep.
Argentina	1337	27 Sep.	1352	7 Oct.
Australia	1341	29 Sep.	1338	27 Sep.
Austria	1358	12 Oct.	1357	12 Oct.
Bolivia	1355	11 Oct.	1344	30 Sep.
Brazil	1334	23 Sep.	1339	28 Sep.
Bulgaria	1363	15 Oct.	1361	14 Oct.
Burma	1348	5 Oct.	1352	7 Oct.
Byelorussian SSR	1356	11 Oct.	1360	13 Oct.
Cambodia	1345	1 Oct.	1362	14 Oct.
Cameroon	1354	8 Oct.	1343	30 Sep.
Canada	1335	24 Sep.	1359	13 Oct.
Central African Republic	1358	12 Oct.	1346	1 Oct.
Ceylon	1345	1 Oct.	1349	5 Oct.
Chad	1352	7 Oct.	1351	7 Oct.
Chile	1338	27 Sep.	1349	5 Oct.
China	1354	8 Oct.	1348	5 Oct.
Colombia	1360	13 Oct.	1349	5 Oct.
Congo (Brazzaville)	1356	11 Oct.	1355	11 Oct.
Costa Rica	1342	29 Sep.	1348	5 Oct.
Cuba	1363	15 Oct.	1339	28 Sep.
Cyprus	1361	14 Oct.	1344	30 Sep.
Czechoslovakia	1337	27 Sep.	1341	29 Sep.
Dahomey	1340	28 Sep.	1345	1 Oct.
Denmark	1345	1 Oct.	1358	12 Oct.
Ecuador	1340	28 Sep.	1356	11 Oct.
El Salvador	1344	30 Sep.	1353	8 Oct.
Ethiopia	1348	5 Oct.	1360	13 Oct.
Finland	1339	28 Sep.	1363	15 Oct.
France	1341	29 Sep.	1334	23 Sep.
Gabon	1355	11 Oct.	1351	7 Oct.
Ghana	1346	1 Oct.	1362	14 Oct.
Greece	1358	12 Oct.	1354	8 Oct.
Guatemala	1340	28 Sep.	1342	29 Sep.
Guinea	1355	11 Oct.	1359	13 Oct.
Haiti	1346	1 Oct.	1350	6 Oct.
Honduras	1352	7 Oct.	1359	13 Oct.
Hungary	1350	6 Oct.	1353	8 Oct.
India	1358	12 Oct.	1357	12 Oct.
			1337	27 Sep.

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	theses: Albania (1348); Bolivia (1357); Cambodia (1349, 1351, 1359, 1364); Chile (1357); Cuba (1364); Cyprus (1344, 1358, 1364); Greece (1364); India (1339, 1342, 1349, 1352, 1364); Japan (1349); Pakistan (1342, 1352, 1362, 1364); Spain (1346); Thailand (1345, 1350, 1364); Turkey (1344, 1358, 1364); United Kingdom (1340, 1344); United States (1346, 1352, 1364); Zambia (1342).
Turkey	1343	30 Sep	
Uganda	1353	8 Oct.	
UkrainianSSR	1352	7 Oct.	
USSR	1335	24 Sep	
United Arab Republic	1351	7 Oct.	
United Kingdom	1351	7 Oct.	
United Republic of Tanzania	1360	13 Oct.	
United States	1334	23 Sep.	At its 1347th plenary meeting, the General Assembly was addressed by His Holiness Pope Paul VI.
Uruguay	1335	24 Sep.	
Venezuela	1350	6 Oct.	During its twentieth session, held between 21 September and 21 December 1965, the General Assembly also heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Heads of Government:
Yugoslavia	1341	29 Sep.	
Zambia	1339	28 Sep.	

The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the General Debate at the plenary meetings indicated in paren-

Austria: Dr. Joseph Klaus, Federal Chancellor,
Pakistan: Mohammad Ayub Khan, President.
United Kingdom: Harold Wilson, Prime Minister.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1965

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

MEETINGS

Admission of New Members	
Letter dated 18 February 1965 from the Prime Minister of The Gambia addressed to the Secretary-General.	1190
Letter dated 26 August 1965 from the Prime Minister of the Government of the Maldives addressed to the Secretary-General; Cable dated 2 September 1965 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General.	1243
Questions relating to Cyprus	
Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council:	
Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus;	1191-1193, 1224
Letter dated 30 July 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council; and	1234-1236
Letter dated 31 July 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council;	
Letter dated 4 November 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council;	1252
Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Cyprus; Reports of the Secretary-General.	1269-1270
The Question of Southern Rhodesia	
Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letters dated 2 and 30 August 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the representatives of thirty-two Member States:	
Letter dated 21 April 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia;	1194, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1202
(a) Letter dated 11 November 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council;	1257-1265

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
(b) Letter dated 10 November 1965 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council;	
(c) Letter dated 11 November 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of thirty-five Member States;	
(d) Letter dated 11 November 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of twenty-two Member States;	
(e) Letter dated 11 November 1965 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
The Situation in the Dominican Republic	
Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the USSR addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1195, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202-1204, 1207-1209, 1212-1223, 1225-1233
Complaint by Senegal	
Complaints by Senegal of violations of its air space and territory: Letter dated 7 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1205, 1206, 1210-1212
Vacancy in the International Court of Justice	
Date of the election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.	1236
Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi.	1262
The India-Pakistan Question	
Telegrams dated 1 September 1965 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan; and Report by the Secretary-General on current situation in Kashmir with particular reference to the Cease-Fire Agreement, the Cease-Fire Line and the functioning of UNMOGIP.	1237, 1238
Preliminary report by the Secretary-General on his visits to the Governments of India and Pakistan.	1239-1242, 1244
Report by the Secretary-General on the Observance of the Cease-Fire under Security Council resolution 211 of 20 September 1965.	1245
Letter dated 22 October 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council; and Reports of the Secretary-General on withdrawals and on the observance of the cease-fire.	1247-1249, 1251
Report of the Security Council	
Consideration of the Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.	1246
The Situation in Territories under Portuguese Administration	
Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration: Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Representatives of thirty-two Member States; Letter dated 28 July 1965 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of thirty-two Member States; Letter dated 15 October 1965 from the representatives of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1250, 1253-1256, 1266-1268
Other Matters	
The representation of Malaysia on the Security Council.	1190
Rules of Procedure of the Security Council.	1237

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
AT ITS THIRTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-NINTH SESSIONS

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION—22-26 MARCH 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1965.	Plenary meeting 1355.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1355.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Plenary meetings 1360, 1361. Resolution 1051 (XXXVIII).
4. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association; (b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.	Plenary meetings 1362, 1363. Resolution 1052 (XXXVIII).
5. Water desalination in developing countries.	Plenary meeting 1355.
6. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.	Plenary meeting 1356.
7. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.	Plenary meetings 1357, 1358, 1363.
8. Question of a meeting of the ad hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.	Plenary meeting 1358.
9. Elections.	Plenary meetings 1355, 1359.
10. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1358.
11. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1363.
12. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.	Plenary meetings 1358, 1363

Other Matters

Election of Chairman of Co-ordination Committee.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 269. Plenary meeting 1355.
Meetings between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Committee on Co-ordination.	Plenary meeting 1363.
Date for receipt of applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status.	Plenary meeting 1363.

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 30 JUNE-31 JULY 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1364.
2. United Nations Development Decade.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 289. Plenary meetings 1369-1378, 1396. Resolution 1089(XXXIX).
3. World economic trends.	Economic Committee meeting 373. Plenary meetings 1369-1378, 1395.
4. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 274-282, 284-287, 289. Plenary meetings 1373-1378, 1396. Resolution 1090 (XXXIX).
5. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and function.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 283, 287, 288, Plenary meetings 1369-1378, 1396. Resolution 1091 (XXXIX).
6. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.	Plenary meetings 1367, 1368, 1393, 1395. Resolution 1087 (XXXIX).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
7. Economic planning and projections.	Economic Committee meetings 363, 365-367. Plenary meeting 1392. Resolution 1079(XXXIX).
8. Financing of economic development.	Economic Committee meetings 371-373. Plenary meeting 1395. Resolution 1088(XXXIX).
9. Inflation and economic development. ¹	Economic Committee meeting 367. Plenary meeting 1392.
10. Report of the Trade and Development Board. ²	Plenary meeting 1390.
11. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development.	Economic Committee meetings 368-371. Plenary meetings 1386-1388, 1394. Resolution 1081(XXXIX).
12. Questions relating to science and technology.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 270-274, 276-278, 283, 284. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1083(XXXIX).
13. Reports of the regional economic commissions.	Plenary meetings 1381-1385. Resolutions 1063-1066(XXXIX).
14. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.	Plenary meetings 1378, 1379. Resolution 1055(XXXIX).
15. Programmes of technical co-operation:	Co-ordination Committee meetings 275, 276, 279, 280.
(a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance;	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 339-349. Plenary meetings 1380, 1396. Resolutions 1056-1062, 1092(XXXIX).
(b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;	
(c) Evaluation of programmes.	
16. World Food Programme.	Economic Committee meetings 367-370. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1080(XXXIX).
17. Report of the Statistical Commission.	Economic Committee meetings 359, 360. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolutions 1054, 1055(XXXIX).
18. Social development:	Social Committee meetings 525-529. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1086(XXXIX).
(a) Report of the Social Commission;	
(b) Report on social programmes and targets for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade;	
(c) Report on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning.	
19. Report of the Population Commission.	Social Committee meetings 529, 530. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1084(XXXIX).
20. Progress in land reform.	Economic Committee meetings 360, 361, 363, 364. Plenary meeting 1392. Resolution 1078(XXXIX).
21. Water desalination in developing countries.	Economic Committee meeting 362. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolution 1069(XXXIX).
22. International co-operation in cartography.	Economic Committee meetings 362, 363. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolution 1070(XXXIX).
23. Travel, transport and communications:	Economic Committee meetings 369-371. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution W82(XXXIX).
(a) Transport development;	
(b) Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.	
24. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.	Plenary meetings 1389-1391. Resolution 1072(XXXIX).
25. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.	Social Committee meetings 516-521, 524. Plenary meetings 1391, 1392. Resolutions 1074, 1075(XXXIX).
26. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.	Social Committee meetings 521, 522. Plenary meeting 1392. Resolution 1076(XXXIX).
27. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Social Committee meetings 508-513. Plenary meeting 1385. Resolution W68(XXXIX).
28. Advisory services in the field of human rights.	Social Committee meetings 513-517. Plenary meetings 1385, 1395. Resolution 1067(XXXIX).

¹ Item postponed to fortieth session.

² Item postponed to resumed thirty-ninth session.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
29. Slavery.	Social Committee meetings 522-524. Plenary meeting 1392. Resolution 1077(XXXIX).
30. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meeting 1391. Resolution 1073(XXXIX).
31. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 1389. Resolution 1071(XXXIX).
32. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.	Social Committee meeting 531. Plenary meeting 1394. Resolution 1085(XXXIX).
33. Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.	Plenary meeting 1365. Resolution 1053(XXXIX).
34. Calendar of conferences for 1966.	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 48. Plenary meeting 1393.
35. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 280, 288-290. Plenary meetings 1373-1378, 1396. Resolution 1093(XXXIX).
36. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1394.
37. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meetings 1368, 1395.
38. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session. ³	Plenary meeting 1390.
39. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1394.
Other Matters	
Question of the representation of China.	Plenary meetings 1364, 1366.
Statement by the Secretary of the Council on the preparation, translation and distribution of Council documents.	
Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications for hearings.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 204, 205. Plenary meeting 1367.
Credentials of representatives.	Plenary meeting 1393.

RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 22-23 NOVEMBER AND 20-21 DECEMBER 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Report of the Trade and Development Board.	Plenary meetings 1397-1399 Resolution 1095(XXXIX).
2. Composition of the Committee for Industrial Development.	Plenary meetings 1399, 1400.
3. Continuation of the World Food Programme.	Plenary meetings 1399, 1400. Resolution 1094(XXXIX).
4. Progress report on the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. ⁴	Plenary meeting 1400.
5. Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.	Plenary meeting 1400.
6. Review of the calendar of conferences for 1966.	Plenary meetings 1399, 1400.
7. Elections:	
(a) Election of members of the Committee for Industrial Development;	Plenary meeting 1400.
(b) Election of the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;	Plenary meetings 1398, 1399.
(c) Election of the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme;	Plenary meeting 1401.

³ Item postponed to resumed thirty-ninth session.⁴ Item postponed to fortieth session.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(d) Election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.	Plenary meeting 1401.
Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.	Plenary meeting 1401.
Report of the Technical Assistance Committee.	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 350-352. Plenary meeting 1400.
Other Matters	
Adoption of the agenda of the resumed thirty-ninth session.	Plenary meeting 1397.
Participation of the Organization of African Unity as an observer in the sessions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1397.
Proposal concerning the organization of a seminar on apartheid in 1966.	Plenary meeting 1397.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AT ITS TWELFTH SPECIAL AND THIRTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSIONS

TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION, 2 MARCH 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1244.
2. Arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1965.	Plenary meeting 1244.
Other Matters	
Question of credentials.	Plenary meeting 1244.
Question of representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 1244, 1249.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 28 MAY-30 JUNE 1965

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1245.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meetings 1245, 1249.
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 1245.
4. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1964:	
(a) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;	Plenary meetings 1245-1253, 1256, 1261-1263.
(b) Nauru;	Plenary meetings 1256, 1257, 1259-1262, 1268, 1269.
(c) New Guinea.	Plenary meetings 1250, 1252-1259, 1264-1267.
5. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1245-1253, 1256, 1261-1263.
6. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1965:	
(a) Nauru;	Resolution 2143(XXXII).
(b) New Guinea.	Plenary meetings 1256, 1257, 1259-1262, 1267-1269.
7. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories.	Plenary meetings 1250, 1252-1259, 1264-1267, 1269.
8. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary meeting 1257.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

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Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
9. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meetings 1248, 1249.
10. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1249.
11. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1267.
12. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1270.

Other Matters

Question of the representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1249.
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MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1965

CASES BEFORE THE COURT	OTHER MATTERS
Cases concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa).	Power Company Limited (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. Spain).
Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and	Various administrative questions.

APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

DELEGATIONS TO THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Abdul Hamid Aziz, Mohammad Osman Sidky, Abdul Samad Ghaus, Abdul Wahed Karim. Alternates: Mohammad Mirza Sammah, Ghulan Ghaus Waziri, Mohammad Anwar Anwarzai, Ghulam Farouq Fazli.
- Albania. Representatives: Behar Shtylla, Halim Budo, Dhimiter Lamani, Rako Naco. Alternates: Niko Misha, Sokrat Como, Sokrat Plaka.
- Algeria. Representatives: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, M'hamed Yazid, Ahmed Laidi, Tewfik Bouattoura, Mohammed Ben Yahia. Alternates: Cherif Guellal, Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout, Ammar Dahmouche, Abdelkader Ben Kaci, Hocine Djoudi.
- Argentina. Representatives: Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz, Jose Maria Ruda, Lucio Garcia del Solar, Roberto E. Guyer, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti, Bonifacio Del Carril. Alternates: Raul A. J. Quijano, Carlos Goni Demarchi, Eduardo Bradley, Juan Carlos Beltramino, Daniel Olmos.
- Australia. Representatives: Sir James Plimsoll, Patrick Shaw, Sir Kenneth Bailey, Dudley McCarthey, F. H. Stuart. Alternates: R. A. Peachey, M. G. Cormack, G. F. Ridley, L. J. Lawrey, J. C. Ingram.
- Austria. Representatives: Bruno Kreisky, Carl Bobleter, Erich Bielka-Karltreu, Karl Cernetz, Franz Prinke, Kurt Waldheim. Alternates: Robert Scheuch, Heinrich Haymerle, Rudolf Kirchschaeger, Franz Leitner, Franz Weidinger.
- Belgium. Representatives: Paul Henri Spaak, Constant Schuurmans, Theo Lefevre, Georges Dejardin, Henri Maisse. Alternates: Jean Van Houtte, A. Gilson, Comte Harold d'Aspremont-Lynden. Roger Toubeau, Gustavo Boeykens.
- Bolivia. Representatives: Fernando Ortiz Sanz, Roberto Querejazu Calvo, Jose Saavedra Suarez, Moises Fuentes Ibanez Carlos Terrazas. Alternate: Guillermo Scott-Murga.
- Brazil. Representatives: Vasco Trista Leitao da Cunha, Jose Sette Camara, Gilberto Marinho, Rondon Pacheco, Gilberto Amado, Everaldo Dayrell de Lima. Alternates: Alfredo Teixeira Valladao, Gerlado de Carvalho Silos, Marcelo Garcia, Moacyr Padilha, Miguel do Rio Branco.
- Bulgaria. Representatives: Ivan Bashev, Milko Tarabanov, Konstantin Tellalov, Alexander Yankov, Barouch M. Grinberg. Alternates: Matey Karasimeonov, Ivan Petrov, Dimiter Julev, Dimiter Savev, Luben Gotzev.
- Burma. Representatives: U Thi Han, U Tun Shein., U Vum Ko Hau, U Zahre Lian, U Ba Thaug. Alternates: Lieutenant-Colonel Tin Aung, Major Thaug Lwin, U Hla Thin, U Saw Burgess, U Kyaw Min.
- Burundi. Representatives: Andre Nyankiye, Terence Nsanze, Leon Ndenzako, Francois Kisukurume, Clement Sambira.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: K. V. Kiselev, G. C. Chernushchenko, V. A. Pizhkov, Mrs. N. L. Snezhkova, V. I. Dmitruk. Alternates: L. I. Maksimov, G. N. Stankevich, N. I. Vasilenok, A. E. Makenok, S. A. Bronnikov.
- Cambodia. Representative: Huot Sambath.
- Cameroon. Representatives: Simon Nko'o Etougou.. Joseph Owono Nkoudou, Mrs. Julienne Keutchaj Daniel Essono Edou. Alternates: Paul Engo, Miss Lydia Luma, Jean-Baptiste Beleoken, Daniel Namme., Salomon Bakoto.
- Canada. Representatives: Paul Martin, Paul Tremblay, Stanley Haidasz, Mrs. Margaret Konantz, R. St. John MacDonald. Alternates: E. L. M. Burns, M. H. Wershof, Paul Beaulieu, Miss Margaret Meagher, Stuart Hemsley.
- Central African Republic. Representatives: Antoine Guimali, Michel Gallin-Douathe, Ferdinand Pounzi, Jean-Marie Wallot, Francois Gon. Alternates: Camille Toromo, Joseph Bamandji.
- Ceylon. Representatives: G. G. Ponnambalam, M. F. de S. Jayaratne, Oliver Weerasinghe, Sir Senerat Gunewardene, E. L. Senanayake.
- Chad. Representatives: Jacques Baroum, Boukar Abdoul, Djanga Bessegala, Emmanuel Boumie, Ouchar Tourkoudi. Alternates: Doungous Moreau, Jerome Doubangar, Jacques Golsala, Jean Haitouin.
- Chile. Representatives: Gabriel Valdes, Renan Fuentelba, Sergio Sepulveda, Baltazar Castro, Alfredo Lorca, Raul Bazan. Alternates: Patricio Silva, Oscar Agiiero, Luis Melo, Javier Illanes, Otto Boye.
- China. Representatives: Shen Chang-huan, Liu Chieh, Hsi-kun Yang, Yu-chi Hsueh, Tchen Hiong-fei, Chen Chih-ping. Alternates: Tang Wu, Kiang Yi-seng, Tchen-kao Joei, Chiping H. C. Kiang, Chunming Chang.
- Colombia. Representatives: Alvaro Herran Medina.

* Listings are based on information available at the time this section of the Yearbook went to press.

- Alfonso Patino, Alberto Galindo, Joaquin Ospina, Dario Marin Vanegas. Alternates: Jose Umama, Pedro Olarte, Gustavo Medina, Roberto Delgado.
- Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Charles-David Ganao, Jonas Mouanza, Alphonse Bayonne, Andre-Michel Boulhoud, Andre Loufoua, Marcelin Batchi. Alternates: Seraphin Mohet, Georges Maboundou.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo. Representatives: Moise Tshombe, Theodore Idzumbuir, Venant Ngoie, Ferdinand Kayukwa, Vincent Mutuale. Alternates: Symphorien Mulongo, Luc Mwanga, Florent Mumbu, Miss Agnes Mpoze, Simon Konda.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Mario Gomez Calvo, Rafael Castro Silva, Jose Luis Redondo Gomez, Rafael Benavides, Raul Hess, Reverend Francisco Herrera Mora, Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish. Alternates: Miss Mercedes Valverde Koper, Jose Maria Aguirre, Roman Ortega-Castro, Julio Corvetti, Juan Jose Sobrado.
- Cuba. Representatives: Raul Roa Garcia, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Enrique Camejo Argudin, Mrs. Marta Jimenez Martinez, Miguel J. Alfonso Martinez. Alternates: Juan Juarbe y Juarbe, Mrs. Laura Menesses de Albizu Campos, Miss Maria Celia Girona Sanchez, Antonio de Souza, Carlos Morales Quevedo.
- Cyprus. Representatives: Spyros Kyprianou, Zenon Rossides, Demos Hadjimiltis, Andreas J. Jacovides, Dinos Moushoutas. Alternates: Kypros P. Kyprianou, Nicos Agathocleus, Michael Sherifis, Ozdemir Ozgur, Dionysios Papasawas.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Vaclav David, Jiri Hajek, Frantisek Kriegel, Jan Busniak, Milan Klusak. Alternates: Mrs. Gertruda Sekaninova, Vratislav Pechota, Jan Muzik, Zdenek Seiner, Vladimir Prusa.
- Dahomey. Representatives: Gabriel Lozes, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Antoine Boya, Maxime-Leopold Zollner, Jacques Adande. Alternates: Cyrille Sagbo, Andre Peters, Antoine Andre, Mrs. Huguette Achard.
- Denmark. Representatives: Per Haekkerup, Frode Jakobsen, Ralph Lysholt Hansen, Henry L. W. Jensen, Per Moller, Hagen Hagensen, Poul Schluter, Hermod Lannung, Peter Veistrup. Alternates: Hans R. Tabor, Kai Moltke, Gunnar Seidenfaden, Svend Aage Sandager Jeppsen, Skjold Mellbin, Mrs. Edele Kruchow.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Jose Ram6n Rodriguez, Pedro Padilla Tones, Alfredo Lebron Pumarol, Jose Maria Gonzalez Machado. Alternates: Rafael A. Pinedo, Luis Jose Heredia Bonetti.
- Ecuador. Representatives: Wilson Cordova, Leopoldo Benites, Federico Intriago Arrata, Gustavo Polit Ortiz, Rodrigo Borja Cevallos. Alternates: Jorge Naranjo Fiallos, Hugo Jativa, Gonzalo Alcivar.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Roberto Eugenio Quiros, Hector Escobar Serrano, Carlos Alberto Siri, Jose Mixco Fischner, Felipe Vega Gomez. Alternates: Jose Arcadio Chavez, Roberto Trigueros Larraondo, Jose Martino Sigui, Manuel Arturo Calderon, Ricardo Dutriz.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Ato Ketema Yifru, Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Ato Salah Henit, Miss Judith Imru, Ato Kagnazmatch Solomon Tekle. Alternates: Mohammed Ibrahim Hamid, Bekelle Endeshaw, Ato Alemayehu Abebe, Ato Girma Abebe, Guetatchew Abdi.
- Finland. Representatives: Ahti Karjalainen, Max Jakobson, Erik Tornqvist, Eero J. Manner, Frank Jernstrom. Alternates: Mauri Elovainio, Harri Holkeri, Taisto Johteinen, Keijo Korhonen, Eero Piiimies.
- France. Representatives: Maurice Couve de Murville, Michele Habib Deloncle, Maurice Schumann, Vincent Rotinat, Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Jean-Louis Tinaud, Jean Marcel Jeanneney, Guy de Lacharrière, Jacques Tine.
- Gabon. Representatives: Jean Engone, Bonjean François Ondo, Aristide Issembe, Rene Coniquet, Thomas Mvone-Obiang. Alternates: Albert Yanbangoye, Cyrien MOUNGUENGI, Simon Pither, Maurice Le Flem, Miss Marline Mengone.
- Gambia. Representatives: D. K. Jawara, Alhaji A. B. N'jie, Sherif S. Sisay, S. M. Dibba. Alternates: K. J. W. Lane, E. H. Christensen, Papa N'jie.
- Ghana. Representatives: Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ekow Daniels, F. S. Arkhurst, E. K. Dadzie, Miss Victoria Nyarko. Alternates: S. P. O. Kumi, Kofi Badu, N. A. Quao, K. B. Aidoo, Miss Floreance Addison.
- Greece. Representatives: Elias Tsirimokos, Alexis S. Liatis, Lysandros Caftanzoglou, Costa P. Caranicas, Alexandre Demetropoulos. Alternates: Elias Krispis, Alexandre Xydis. Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos, Byron Theodoropoulos, Dennis Carayannis.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Alberto Herrarte, Humberto Vizcaino Leal, Luis Felipe Luna Herrera, Antonio Aris de Castilla, Luis Alfredo de la Vega Solis, Juan Luis Orantes Luna. Alternates: Apolonio Campos Torres, Mrs. Maria Teresa Fernandez de Grotewold, Victor Manuel Rivera Toledo, Hector Menendez de la Riva, Kestler Fames.
- Guinea. Representatives: Diallo Alpha Abdoulaye, Marof Achkar, Mohamed Kassory Bangoura, Cheik Omar M'Baye, Mami Kouyate. Alternates: Diabate Boubakar, Mrs. Fatou Bangoura, Hady Toure, Mrs. Nene Toure.
- Haiti. Representatives: Rene Chalmers, Clovis Desinor, Carlet R. Auguste, Raoul Siclait. Alternates: Pierre Chavenet, Leonard Pierre-Louis, Alexandre Verret.
- Honduras. Representatives: Tiburcio Carias Castillo, Humberto Lopez Villamil, Carlos H. Reyes, Donato Fortin Pinel. Alternates: Rene A. Lopez Rodezno, Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley.
- Hungary. Representatives: Janos Peter, Peter Mod, Karoly Csatorday, Janos Beck, Endre Ustor. Alternates: Tamas Lorinc, Arpad Prandler, Imre Borsanyi, Jozsef Tardos, Zoltan Szilagyi.
- Iceland. Representatives: Hannes Kjartansson, Kristjan Albertsson, Gunnar Gislason, Steindor Steindorsson, Niels P. Sigurdsson.
- India. Representatives: Sardar Swaran Singh, G. Parthasarathi, Syed Mir Qasim, Rafiq Zakaria, Apa B. Pant, V. C. Trivedi. Alternates: J. J. Anjaria, S. Gupta, S. G. Ramachandran, B. C. Mishra.
- Iran. Representatives: Abbas Aram, Mehdi Vakil, Mohammad Ali Ansari, Majid Rahnema, Fereydoun

- Hoveyda. Alternates: Mohammad Ali Rashti, Manoucher Fartash, Mohsen Sadigh Esfandiary, Jafar Nadim, Houshang Amirmokri, Fereydoun Zand Fard.
- Iraq. Representatives: Abdul Rahman Al-Bazzaz, Kadhim Khalaf, Adnan Pachachi, Mustafa Kamil Yaseen, Hasan Al-Rawi. Alternates: Ala'uddin H. Al-Jubori, Abdul Malik Al-Zaibak, Mahmoud Ali-Al-Daoud, Salim Abdelkader Saleem, Ahmed Al-Gailani.
- Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, C. C. Cremin, T. J. Horan, Sean G. Ronan, Tadgh O'Sullivan. Alternates: Sean Oheideain, James Kirwan, Gearoid O Clerigh, Brendan T. Nolan, John O. Burke.
- Israel. Representatives: Mrs. Golda Meir, Michael Comay, Gideon Rafael, Shabtai Rosenne, Itzhak Ben-Aharon, Joel Barromi. Alternates: Shlomo Hillel, Bytan Ron, Theodor Meron. Uzi Nedivi, Mrs. Hadassah Ben-Ito.
- Italy. Representatives: Amintore Fanfani, Giacinto Bosco, Giuseppe Lupis, Piero Vinci, Mario Toscano, Francesco Cavalletti. Alternates: Giuseppe De Rege, Mario Franzi, Giuseppe Sperduti, Vincenzo Torretta.
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Camille Alliali, Arsene Assouan Usher, Konan Bedie, Georges Anoma, Moise Aka. Alternates: G. Guy Nairay, Louis Guirandou, Gervais Attoungbre, Amadou Traore, Julien Kacou, Douglas Brown, Mrs. Antoinette Berrah, Joseph Laga.
- Jamaica. Representatives: Hugh L. Shearer, E. R. Richardson, Hector L. Wynter, Ira Rowe, Hosford Scott. Alternates: S. St. A. Clarke, Gordon Wells, L. M. H. Barnett, C. N. Rodney, Miss Angela E. V. King.
- Japan. Representatives: Etsusaburo Shiina, Akira Matsui, Senjin Tsuruoka, Shin-ichi Kondo, Goro Hatori, Isao Abe. Alternates: Masahisa Takigawa, Saburo Kimoto, Hiroshi Hitomi, Hiroshi Yokota, Tokichiro Uoinoto, Miss Kinu Kubota.
- Jordan. Representatives: Hazem Nuseibeh, Mohammed H. El-Farra, Moraiwid Tell, Zaid Rifai, Waleed M. Sadi. Alternates: Fawaz Sharaf, Marwan Kasim, Yasin Istanbuli, Farouk Kasrawi.
- Kenya. Representatives: Joseph Murumbi, Burudi Nabwera, T. C. J. Ramtu, M. Kisaka, P. Echaria. Alternates: Ng'ethe Njoroge, I. S. Bhoi, C. M. Mwashumbe, Osanya-Nyeneque, O. A. Fakihi.
- Kuwait. Representatives: Rashid Abdul Aziz Al-Rashid, Soubhi J. Khanachet, Ahmad Abdulwahab Al-Nakib, Sulaiman Majed Al-Shaheen, Faisal Abdulwahab Al-Rifae. Alternates: Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al-Jasem, Khaled Abdul-Muhsen Al-Mutair, Abdulatif Ahmad Al-Rowaished.
- Laos. Representatives: Prince Souvanna Phouma, Sissouk Na Champassak, Tiao Khampan, Khamking Souvanlasy, Oudom Souvannavong. Alternates: Phouangkeo Phanareth, Houmphanh Saignasith, Khamchan Pradith.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Georges Hakim, Ibrahim El-Ahdab, Nadim Dimechkie, Abdul Rahman Adra, Halim Abu Ezzeddine. Alternates: Naim Amiouni, Rafik Shahirie, Souheil Chammas, Nabih Noussair, Miss Souad Tabbara.
- Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes, Nathan Barnes, Miss Angie Brooks, S. Edward Peal, Christie W. Doe. Alternates: T. O. Dosumu Johnson, Herbert R. W. Brewer, Fahnwulu Caine, David Neal, Harry Morris.
- Libya. Representatives: Wahbi El Bouri, Fatih El Abidia, Gibril Shallouf, Mohamed Salim El Sadek. Alternates: Nagib El Sheibani, Mohamed El Masri, Saad M. Angudi, Isa Babaa.
- Luxembourg. Representatives: Pierre Werner, Marcel Fischbach, Pierre Wurth, Paul Mertz.
- Madagascar. Representatives: Albert Sylla, Louis Rakotomalala, Rajiringa Ratsimamao, Gabriel Razafitrimo, Blaise Rabetafika. Alternates: Rene Ralison, Andrianampy Ramaholimihasso, Gabriel Rakotonaina, Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihasso, Roger Andriamizeza.
- Malawi. Representatives: A. M. Nyasulu, J. R. Ngwiri, V. H. B. Gondwe, G. T. K. Mwallilino, E. D. Mwasi. Alternates: G. N. K. Phiri, R. P. Ghisala, B. W. Katenga, T. S. Mangwazu, N. W. Mbekeani, E. Z. K. Banda, F. P. Kalilombe.
- Malaysia. Representatives: Dato' Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman, R. Ramani, Kam Woon Wah, Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, S. Murugesu. Alternates: Rafael Ancheta, Raja Aznam bin Raja Haji Ahmad, Peter S. Lai, Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin, Sum Wai.
- Maldives Islands. Representatives: Ahmed Hilmy Didi, Abdul Sattar, K. Ahamed Ismail.
- Mali. Representatives: Ousman Ba, Sori Coulibaly, Ibrahim Sangho, Moussa Leon Keita, Boubaker Keita. Alternates: Bocar N'Diaye, Yaya Diakite, Mi's. Jeanne Rousseau, Amadou Moctar Thiam.
- Malta. Representatives: Giorgio Borg Olivier, F. E. Amato-Gauci. Arvid Pardo, Joseph Mamo Dingli, Joseph A. Caruana, Alfred J. Bellizzi. Alternate: Alexander Agius Cesareo.
- Mauritania. Representatives: Mohamed Ould Cheikh, Ahmed Baba Miske, Ahmed Ould Jiddou, Mrs. Annick Miske, Mohamed Abdallah Ba, Mohamed El Haiba Ould Hamody. Alternates: Abdou Hachern, Reda Kochman.
- Mexico. Representatives: Antonio Carillo Flores, Alfonso Garcia Robles, Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Oscar Rabasa, Antonio Gomez Robledo, Carlos Peon Del Valle, Jorge Castaneda. Alternates: Julio Faesler Carlisle, Juan Gallardo Moreno, Jesus Cabrera Munoz-Ledo, Miss Elisa Aguirre, Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera.
- Mongolia. Representatives: Mangalyn Dugersuren, Djigidyn Chimiddorj, Luvsandorjijn Toiv, Bayryn Jargalsaikhan, Buyantyn Dashtseren. Alternates: Tsevgombyn Demiddavag, Burenzhargalyn Orsoo.
- Morocco. Representatives: Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Abdellah Lamrani, Younes Nekrouf, Ahmed Cherkaoui. Alternates: Abderrahman Filali, Mrs. Halima Warzazi, Fadel Bennani, Mohamed Tabiti, Dris Kjjiri.
- Nepal. Representatives: Kirti Nidhi Bista, Major-

- General Padma Bahadur Khatri, Shambhu Prasad Gyawali, Kumar Das Shrestha, Bhekh Bahadur Thapa. Alternates: Devendra Raj Upadhyaya, Bishwa Pradhan.
- Netherlands. Representatives: J. M. A. H. Luns, M. van der Stoel, J. G. de Beus, L. A. M. Lichtveld, D. A. Delprat. Alternates: Miss J. C. Rutgers, J. A. Mommersteeg, J. Blom, A. J. P. Tammes, H. F. Eschauzier.
- New Zealand. Representatives: H. R. Lake, F. H. Corner, B. D. Zohrab, R. B. Taylor, J. G. McArthur. Alternates: C. H. Terry, R. Thawley, B. M. Brown, C. D. Beeby, Miss N. C. Hart.
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Alfonso Ortega Urbina, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Luis Manuel Debayle, Orlando Trejos Somarriba, Orlando Montenegro Medrano, Arsenio Alvarez Corrales. Alternates: Guillermo Lang, Luis Mena Solorzano, Brigadier-General Julio C. Morales.
- Niger. Representatives: Adamou Mayaki, Ary Tanimoune, Amadou Hassane, Boukary Sabo, Mahamadou Sidibe, Iliya Salifou. Alternate: Issoufou Seyfou.
- Nigeria. Representatives: Alhaji Nuhu Bamali, D. O. Ibekwe, Chief H. O. Davies, Chief S. O. Adebo, A. O. A. Duduyemi. Alternates: Alhaji Abdul Maliki, B. C. I. Obanye, Mallam Abubakar Ibrahim, A. U. D. Mbah, Mrs. Aduke Moore.
- Norway. Representative: John Lyng, Sivert A. Nielsen, Einar Hareide, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, Mrs. Rakel Seweriin, Olaf Knudson. Alternates: Ludvig Botnen, Thor Fossun, Mrs. Karen Groenn-Hagen, Peter Kjeldseth-Moe, Elinar Ansteensen.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Syed Amjad Ali, A. T. M. Abdul Mateen, Malik M. Qasim, Abdul Awal Bhuiyan. Alternates: M. Ayub, S. K. Dehlavi, K. K. Panni, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, G. W. Chaudhuri, Tariq Abdullah.
- Panama. Representatives: Fernando Eleta, Aquilino E. Boyd, Victor I. Mirones, Lieutenant-Colonel Alejandro Remon Cantera, Juan R. Morales. Alternates: Humberto Calamari, Roberto de la Guardia, Juvenal A. Castrellon, Jeronimo Almillategui, Didi-mo Rios, Max Heurtematte.
- Paraguay. Representatives: Raul Sapena Pastor, Pedro Godinot de Vilaire, Miguel Solano Lopez, Carlos A. Saldivar, Luis Maria Argana. Alternates: Enrique Bordenave, Numa A. Mallorquin, Victor Manuel Jara Recalde, Manuel Avila, Luis Gonzales Arias.
- Peru. Representatives: Victor Andres Belaunde, Javier Correa-EHas, Fernando Schwalb, Carlos Mackehenie, Captain Miguel Rotalde de Romana. Alternates: Jose V. Larrabure, Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Jaime Caceres.
- Philippines. Representatives: Mauro Mendez, Salvador P. Lopez, Librado D. Cayco, Lorenzo Sumulong, Jose W. Diokno, Jose D. Ingles. Alternates: Tomas de Castro, Narciso G. Reyes, Privado G. Jimenez, Emilio D. Bejasa, Delfin Garcia, Pablo R. Suarez, Jr.
- Poland. Representatives: Jozef Winiewicz, Bohdan Lewandowski, Manfred Lachs, Zbigniew Resich, Mrs. Zofia Dembinska. Alternates: Mieczyslaw Blusz-tajn, Eugeniusz Kulaga, Zbigniew Kamecki, Eugeniusz Wyzner, Antoni Czarkowski.
- Portugal. Representatives: Alberto Franco Nogueira, Antonio Bandeira Guimaraes, Bonifacio de Miranda, Antonio Patricio, Andre Gongalves Pereira. Alternates: Miss Custodia Lopes, Julio Monteiro, Antonio Costa de Morais, Bessa Victor, Joao Afonso Ascensao.
- Romania. Representatives: Corneliu Manescu, Mircea Malitza, Mihail Haseganu, Miss Maria Groza, Gheorghe Diaconescu. Alternates: Mihai Magheru, Costin Murgescu, Constantin Flitan, Ion Datcu, Ion Moraru.
- Rwanda. Representatives: Canisius Mudenge, Joseph Nsengiyumva, Canisius Cyicarano, Claver Ryabonyende.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Omar Al-Sakkaf, Jamil M. Baroodi, Ghassan S. Al-Rachach, Soliman A. Al-Hegelan, Hassan Shawwaf. Alternates: Hussein Bafakih, Mohamed S. Al-Agroush, Moqbil Al-Eissa, Magid H. Burzangy, Gaafer Allagany.
- Senegal. Representatives: Doudou Thiam, Ousmane Soce Diop, Thomas Diop, Sheikh Selle Gueye, Malick Fall. Alternates: Sheikh Ibrahim Fall, Falilou Kane, Seydima Oumar Sy, Abdou Ciss, Charles Delgado.
- Sierra Leone. Representatives: C. B. Rogers-Wright, G. B. O. Collier, S. A. J. Pratt, G. Coleridge-Taylor, Mrs. Patience Hamilton. Alternates: D. A. Williams, Gustavus E. O. Williams, Victor E. Macauley, E. E. M'bayo, Frank P. Karefa-Smart, Miss Meliora Taylor.
- Singapore. Representatives: Toh Chin Chye, S. Rajaratnam, Abu Bakar bin Pawanchee.
- Somalia. Representatives: Ahmed Yusuf Dualeh, Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Ahmed Mohamed Adan, Osman Ahmed Hassan, Hussein Nur Elmi. Alternates: Omer Arteh, Ahmed Mohamed Darman, Mohamed Warsama, Hashi Sheikh Mussa, Mohamed Elmi, Osman Ahmed, Robert Thabit.
- South Africa. Representatives: H. Muller, W. C. Naude, D. B. Sole, M. I. Botha, T. Hewitson. Alternates: D. de V. du Buisson, A. L. Hattingh, F. D. Tothill.
- Spain. Representatives: Fernando Maria Castiella y Maiz, Manuel Aznar, Pedro Cortina, Ramon Sedo, Jaime De Pinies. Alternates: Francisco Javier Elorza, Gregorio Maranon, Manuel Alonso Olea, Marcelino Cabanas, Juan Antonio Carrillo.
- Sudan. Representatives: Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil, Fakhreddine Mohamed, Jamal Mohamed Ahmed, Ahmed Salah Bukhari, Hassan El Amin El Beshir. Alternates: Amin Magdoub Abdoun, Ali Sahloul, Osman Hamid, Mahdi Mustafa El Hadi, Ahmed Mohamed Nur.
- Sweden. Representatives: Torsten Nilsson, Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Sverker Astrom, Sten Wahlund, Erik Nilsson. Alternates: Torsten Bengtson, Ingemund Bengtson, Einar Rimmerfors, Yngve Moller, Olle Dahlen.
- Syria. Representatives: Ibrahim Makhos, Georges Tomeh, Bashir Sadek, Ihsan Marrache, Sabah Kab-

- bani. Alternates: Rafic Jouejati, Adnan Nachabe, Abdallah El Attrash, Adnan Oman.
- Thailand. Representatives: Thanat Khoman, Sukich Nimmanheminda, Upadit Pachariyangkun, Arun Panupong, Anand Panyarachun. Alternates: Soon-torn Gongsakdi, Sathit Sathirathaya, Sakon Buranawanit, Thep Devakula, Tongnoi Tongyai.
- Togo. Representatives: Georges Apedo-Amah, Robert Ajavon, Cosme Dotsey, Emanuel Bruce, Victor Tigoue. Alternates: Victor de Medeiros, Augustin Lare, Miss Colette Randolph, Raphael Klu, Salomon Koffi.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Kepresemaiives: Sir Ellis Clarke, Donald Granado, Charles H. Archibald, Mrs. Sheilan Solomon. Alternates: Basil Ince, Solomon Lutchman, Owen Mathurin, John S. Donaldson, F. M. A. Claxton.
- Tunisia. Representatives: Habib Bourghuiba, Jr., Taieb Slim, Najib Bouziri, Moncef Kedadi, Ahmed Ben Arfa, Hedi Ben Ayed. Alternates: Mongi Sahli, Mohamed El Memmi, Miss Jaouida Guileb, Hamdan Ben Aissa, Ferid Mehrezi, Miss Faika Farouk.
- Turkey. Representatives: Hasan Esat Isik, Orhan Eralp, Ihsan Sabri Caglayanil, Umüt Haluk Bayulken, Faiz Yorukoglu, Nurettin Vergin. Alternates: Sadi Eldem, Osman Olcay, Vecdi Turel, Nazif Cuhruk, Ilter Turkmen.
- Uganda. Representatives: Samuel Ngude Odaka, Zerubaberi Hosea Bigirwenkyu, Apollo Kadumukasa Kironde, Erifazi Otema Allimadi, Emmanuel Ndawula. Alternates: Shafique Arain, Miss Nancy Kajumbula, Mrs. Enid Mboijana, Alikibo Ochunju Ouma, John Barigye.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: P. T. Tronko, S. T. Shevchenko, I. M. Pedanyuk, M. D. Polyanichko, Mrs. R. A. Maksemenko. Alternates: A. A. Boiko, Y. E. Yegorov, N. K. Golovko, V. I. Sapozhnikov.
- USSR. Representatives: A. A. Gromyko, N. T. Fedorenko, S. A. Azimov, A. K. Gren, K. V. Novikov. Alternates: G. P. Arkadyev, V. M. Chkhikvadze, P. D. Morozov, Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, A. I. Blatov.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mahmoud Riad, Abdel Fattah Hassan, Mohamed Awad El-Kony, Amin Hilmy II, Abdallah El-Erian. Alternates: Mohamed Fayek, Ismail Fahmy, Mohamed Riad.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: Michael Stewart, Lord Caradon, Lord Chalfont, Baroness Gaitskell, Sir Roger Jackling. Alternates: Sir Keith Unwin, C. P. Hope, F. D. W. Brown, J. Gibson, I. M. Sinclair.
- United Republic of Tanzania. Representatives: A. Z. Nsilo Swai, J. W. S. Malecela, S. Rashid, R. K. Mwanjisi, E. E. Seaton. Alternates: E. P. Mwaluko, M. K. Abdullah, S. Tukunjoba, G. S. Magombe.
- United States. Representatives: Dean Rusk, Arthur J. Goldberg, Charles W. Yost, Barratt O'Hara, Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, William C. Foster. Alternates: James M. Nabrit, Jr., James Roosevelt, Mrs. Eugenie M. Anderson (Mrs. John P. Anderson), William P. Rogers, Miss Frances E. Willis.
- Upper Volta. Representatives: Lompolo Kone, John Boureima Kabore, Benoit Ouedraogo, Abdoulaye Konate, Aly Badara Tall. Alternate: Mamadou Kone.
- Uruguay. Representatives: Luis Vidal Zaglio, Hector Paysse Reyes, Horacio Polla, Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat, Emilio N. Oribe. Alternates: Mateo Marques Sere, Felipe Montero.
- Venezuela. Representatives: Ignacio Iribarren Borges, Carlos Sosa Rodriguez, Pedro Paris Montesinos, Pedro Zuloaga, Major-General Josue Lopez Henriquez, Brigadier-General Carlos Luis Araque. Alternates: Tulio Alvarado, John Raphael Franklin, Armando Molina Landaeta, Adolfo Raul Tayhardat, Leonard Diaz Gonzalez.
- Yemen. Representatives: Mustafa Ahmed Yacob, Mohsin Ahmed Alaini, Adnan Tarcici, Yahya H. Ghehman, Fouad Kaid, Ahmed Al-Haddad. Alternates: Musallam Shammout, Mohamed Ahmed Noman.
- Yugoslavia. Representatives: Marko Nikezic, Miso Pavicevic, Danilo Lekic, Peko Dapcevic, Savka Dabcevic-Kucar. Alternates: Aleksandar Bozovic, Anton Duhacek, Sreten Ilic, Mirceta Cvorovic, Milan Sahovic.
- Zambia. Representatives: S. M. Kapwepwe, F. M. Mulikita, J. Soko, S. Katilungu, J. Mutti. Alternates: Princess Nakatindi, Moto Nkama, P. M. Ngonda, Miss G. Konie, Mr. Chimpanpata.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the twentieth session of the General Assembly: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1965

Bolivia: Fernando Ortiz Sanz, Alberto Alipaz, Carlos Casap, Guillermo Scott Murga.
China: Liu Chieh, Yu Chi Hsueh, Chun-Ming Chang.

France: Roger Seydoux, Jacques Tine, Claude Arnaud.
Ivory Coast: Arsene Assouan Usher.

- Jordan: Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Muhammad H. El-Farra, Walid Saadi.
 Malaysia: Radhakrishna Ramani, Raja Aznam.
 Netherlands: J. G. de Beus, J. Polderman, Leopold Quarles van Ufford.
 USSR: N. T. Fedorenko, P. D. Morozov, E. N. Makeev.
 United Kingdom: Lord Caradon, Sir Roger Jackling, C. P. Hope, A. H. Campbell.
 United States: Adlai E. Stevenson, Arthur J. Goldberg, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Charles W. Yost.
 Uruguay: Carlos Maria Velazquez, Luis Vidal Zaglio, Hector Paysse Reyes, Mateo Marques-Sere.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION
(22-26 March 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- Algeria. Representative: Tewfik Bouattoura. Alternate: Hocine Djoudi.
 Argentina. Representative: Constantino Ramos. Alternates: Lucio Garcia del Solar, Raul A. J. Quijano, Eduardo Bradley, Juan C. Beltramino.
 Austria. Representative: Kurt Waldheim. Alternates: Walther R. Backes, Georg Reisch.
 Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay. Alternates: Marvin Gelber, Gordon E. Cox.
 Chile. Representative: Jose de Gregorio. Alternates: Javier Illanes, Hugo Cubillos.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternate: Ladislav Smid.
 Ecuador. Representative: Leopoldo Benites.
 France. Representative: Jean-Marcel Jeanneney. Alternate: Maurice Viaud.
 Gabon. Representative: Aristide Issembe. Alternates: Simon Pither, Maurice Le Flem.
 Iraq. Representative: Adnan M. Pachachi. Alternate: Ala'uddin H. Aljubouri.
 Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternates: Koh Chiba, Masahisa Takigawa.
 Luxembourg. Representative: Pierre Wurth. Alternates: J. H. Lubbers, Paul Mertz, F. R. A. Walraven, Jules Woulbroun, Andre Onkelinx.
 Pakistan. Representative: S. Osman Ali. Alternate: S. A. M. S. Kibria.
 Peru. Representative: Alberto Arca Parro. Alternate: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.
 Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu. Alternate: Emeric Dimbu.
 USSR. Representative: G. P. Arkadyev. Alternates: E. N. Makeev, M. M. Tarasov, Y. A. Ostrovsky, E. V. Kudryavtsev.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Keith Unwin. Alternates: John G. Taylor, W. E. Hamilton Whyte.
 United States. Representative: Franklin H. Williams.
 India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternate: Narendra Singh.
 Iran. Representative: Manoutcher Fartash. Alternate: Houshang Amirmokri.
 Madagascar. Representative: Louis Rakotomalala. Alternate: A. Ramaholimihaso.
 Mexico. Representative: Enrique Perez Lopez. Alternates: Alvaro Carranco Avila, Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Mohamed Awad El-Kony. Alternates: Shaffie Abdel Hamid, Saad Khalil.
 United Republic of Tanzania. Representative: John S. Malecela. Alternates: A. B. C. Danieli, E. P. Mwaluko.
 OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
 NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
 Australia: J. C. Ingram, A. C. Wilson.
 Byelorussian SSR: S. A. Bronnikov, A. E. Sitnikov.
 China: P. Y. Tsao, David T. Fu.
 Colombia: Alfonso Patino, Alfonso Venegas.
 Costa Rica: Jose Maria Aguirre.
 Cuba: Miguel J. Alfonso, Pedro Alvarez Tabio.
 Finland: Richard Muller.
 Greece: C. P. Caranicas.
 Haiti: Raoul Siclait.
 Ireland: T. F. O'Sullivan.
 Israel: Uzi Nedivi.
 Nepal: Devendra Raj Upadhyia.
 New Zealand: B. F. Bolt, B. J. Lynch.
 Norway: Magne Reed.
 Philippines: Francisco M. Rodriguez.
 Poland: Wlodzimierz Natorf.
 Sweden: Per Olof V. Forshell, Miss Irene Larsson.
 Thailand: Nissai Vejajajiva.
 Ukrainian SSR: Y. M. Matseiko, Y. N. Kochubei.
 Yugoslavia: Zoran Lazarevic.
 OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS
 Switzerland: Anton Hegner, Miss Francesca Pometta.

MEMBERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- Cameroon. Representative: Jean-Baptiste Beleoken. Alternates: Salomon Bakoto, Francis Nkwain, Elias Bah-Chamfor.
 Denmark. Representative: Hans R. Tabor. Alternate: Mrs. Nonny Wright.
 Ghana. Representative: N. A. Quao. Alternates: J. B. Wilmot, J. V. Gbeho.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED
TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World

Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Development Association (IDA); International Monetary Fund; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
(30 June-31 July 1965 and
22-23 November and 20-21 December 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Algeria. Representative: Tewfik Bouattouro. Alternates: Djilnani Bentami, Hocine Djoudi, Abdenour Abrous.

Argentina. Representative: Roberto A. Billingham. Alternates: Vicente Enrique Marquez Bello, Osvaldo Guillermo Garcia Pineiro, Julio Cesar Carasales, Fernando G. Lerena, Eduardo Bradley, Juan Manuel Figuerero Antequeda.

Austria. Representatives: Emanuel Treu, Kurt Waldheim. Alternates: Walther Backes, Gerhard Gmoser, Heinrich Gleissner, Kurt Herndl, Albert Rohan, Georg Reisch.

Canada. Representatives: S. F. Rae, Miss Margaret Meagher. Alternates: Marvin Gelber, Jean Cote, Gordon E. Cox.

Chile. Representative: Rafael Agustin Gumucio. Alternates: Ramon Huidobro, Eduardo Bravo, Roland Stein.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternates: Miroslav Kadlec, Jan Muzik, Juraj Kralik.

Ecuador. Representative: Enrique Ponce y Carbo. Alternate: Silvio Mora Bowen.

France. Representative: J. M. Jeanneney. Alternates: Maurice Viaud, Bernard de Chalvron.

Gabon. Representative: Simon Pither. Alternates: Jean Davin, Yves Evouna.

Iraq. Representative: Adnan M. Pachachi. Alternate: Fadhil Salman.

Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternates: Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Yoshito Shimoda, Masuo Takashiina, Hiroshi Yokota, Akira Yamato.

Luxembourg. Representative: Marcel Fischbach. Alternates: Pierre Wurth, Jean Rettel, Paul Mertz.

Pakistan. Representatives: Said Hasan, Syed Amjad Ali. Alternates: S. Osman Ali, S. M. Sulaiman, Akbar Adil, Niaz Ahmed Naik, Yusuf J. Ahmad, Rafee-uddin Ahmed, Naseem Mirza.

Peru. Representative: Alberto Arca-Parro. Alternate: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.

Romania. Representative: Mircea Malitz. Alternates: Iacob Ionascu, Nicolae Ecobescu.

USSR. Representative: G. P. Arkadyev. Alternates: N. I. Molyakov, P. M. Chernyshev, B. S. Vaganov, N. N. Lyubimov, L. S. Lobanov, E. N. Makeev.

United Kingdom. Representatives: Lord Caradon, Sir Keith Unwin. Alternates: Sir Samuel Hoare, C. P. Scott, K. R. C. Pridham, J. G. Taylor, W. E. H. Whyte, Miss L. M. Deas, C. Hulse.

United States. Representatives: Franklin H. Williams, James Roosevelt. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.

MEMBERS OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEES
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Cameroon. Representative: Jean-Baptiste Beleoken. Alternate: Henri Djengue.

Denmark. Representative: Hans R. Tabor. Alternate: Mrs. Nonny Wright, P. Juhl-Christensen, O. Bruun-Pedersen, B. V. Blond.

Ghana. Representative: R. M. Akwei. Alternates: J. B. Wilmot, J. A. Kuntoh.

India. Representative: V. C. Trivedi. Alternate: K. P. Lukose.

Iran. Representative: Majid Rahnema. Alternates: Alireza Bahrami, Mohammad-AH Jaferi, Jafar Nadim.

Madagascar. Representative: Mr. Razafindrabe. Alternates: Mrs. Ramarosaona, Mr. Ramaholimihaso, Mr. Debart.

Mexico. Representative: Enrique Perez Lopez. Alternates: Enrique Bravo Caro, Miss Margarita Mazzotti Palomo, Miguel Flores Marquez, Oscar Valenzuela Avila.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Salah Abou-Gabal. Alternates: Ahmed Osman, Mahmoud Kassem.

United Republic of Tanzania. Representative: G. S. Magombe. Alternates: W. E. Waldron-Ramsey, E. P. Mwaluko, D. Phombeah, Mr. Tibazarwa.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: Miss June H. Barnett, J. P. Pomeroy.

Brazil. Representative: Fanor Cumplido, Jr., Rodolphe Godoy de Souza Dantas, David Silveira da Mota, Jr.

Bulgaria. Representative: Methodi Popov, Nicholas Petrov.

Central African Republic. Representative: Mr. Kalck.

Ceylon. Representative: R. C. S. Koelmeyer.

China. Representative: Peter B. T. Chang, Shitze P. Wu, Chang Yuan.

Costa Rica. Representative: Jose Maria Aguirre.

Cuba. Representative: Enrique Camejo-Argudin.

El Salvador. Representative: Gustavo A. Guerrero.

Finland. Representative: Erik Heinrichs.

Greece. Representative: Costa P. Caranicas.

Hungary. Representative: Josef Benyi, Peter Karasz.

India. Representative: Gopalaswami Parthasarathi, S. G. Ramachandran, I. S. Chadha.

Ireland. Representative: Sean P. Kennan.

Israel. Representative: Moshe Bartur, David Marmor.

Italy. Representative: Vittorio Manfredo, Pier Giorgio Fabri Trisino, Franco Ventriglia, Mrs. Flavia della Gherardesca, Franco Ponti.

Malawi. Representative: John R. Ngwiri.

New Zealand. Representative: W. G. Thorp, Miss M. C. Riches.

Norway. Representative: Magne Reed.

Philippines. Representative: Vicente Albano Pacis, Sergio A. Barrera, Purisimo A. de Peralta.

Poland. Representative: Adam Meller-Conrad, Zbigniew Resich, Kazimierz Szablewski, Henryk Sawarzynski.

Portugal. Representative: Fernando de Alcambar Pereira.

Saudi Arabia. Representative: Jamali M. Baroody.

Spain. Representative: Jose Antonio Gimenez-Arnau, Miguel Jabala

Gonzalez, Jose Maria Campa-Blanes.
 Sudan: Ali Sahloul, Gideon Nyumbe, Hamad Satti.
 Sweden: A. Ragnar Dromberg, Miss Irene Larsson.
 Tunisia: Mohamed El Memmi.
 Turkey: Nazif Cuhruk, Ayhan Kamel, Selcuk Tarlan.
 Ukrainian SSR: Y. N. Kochubei.
 Uruguay: Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello.
 Venezuela: Andres Aguilar Mawdsley, Marco Tulio
 Bruni Celli, Raul Sosa Rodriguez, Dusan Sidjanski,
 Augusto Hernandez.
 Yugoslavia: Djordje Kosanovic, Kazimir Vidas.
 Zambia: Ho N. M. Nalilungwe, M. Sipalo, J. C.
 Mapoma, N. F. Kabosha.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS

Germany, Federal Republic of: Rupprecht von Keller,
 Hans-Heinrich Kruse, Peter Schonfeld, Mrs. Char-
 lotte Ortmann, Mr. Streit, Mr. Kurth.
 Holy See: Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti, Reverend
 Father Henri de Riedmatten.
 Switzerland: Umberto Andina, Heinz Langenbacher.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED
TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental

agencies related to the United Nations attended the
 thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Coun-
 cil: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
 International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and
 Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and
 Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health
 Organization (WHO); International Bank for Re-
 construction and Development; International Finance
 Corporation (IFC); International Development Ass-
 ociation (IDA); International Monetary Fund; Inter-
 national Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); Uni-
 versal Postal Union (UPU); International Telecom-
 munication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Or-
 ganization (WMO); Inter-Governmental Maritime
 Consultative Organization (IMCO); Interim Commis-
 sion for the International Trade Organization
 (ICITO); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 (GATT).

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Other inter-governmental organizations represented
 by observers included representatives of the Organiza-
 tion of American States.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION
(2 March 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia: Representative: Dudley McCarthey.
 China: Representative: Chiping H. C. Kiang. Alter-
 nate: Shu Mei-sheng.
 France: Representative: Jacques Tine.
 Liberia: Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate:
 Miss Angie Brooks.
 New Zealand: Representative: F. H. Corner. Alter-
 nate: J. G. McArthur.
 USSR: Representative: P. F. Shakhov.
 United Kingdom: Representative: Cecil E. King.
 United States: Alternate: Seymour M. Finger.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION
(28 May-30 June 1965)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia: Representative: Dudley McCarthey. Alter-
 nate: J. C. Ingram.
 China: Representative: Chiping H. C. Kiang. Alter-
 nate: Shu Mei-sheng.
 France: Representative: Andre Naudy. Alternate: Paul
 Gaschignard.

Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate:
 Miss Angie Brooks.
 New Zealand. Representative: F. H. Corner. Alter-
 nate: John G. McArthur.
 USSR. Representative: P. D. Morozov.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Lord Caradon. Al-
 ternate: C. P. Hope.
 United States. Representative: Mrs. Marietta Tree.
 Alternate: Dwight Dickinson.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia: John Thompson Gunther, Reginald Marsh
 (for questions concerning Nauru and New Guinea).
 United States: M. W. Goding (for questions concern-
 ing the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Representatives of the following specialized agencies
 attended the Trusteeship Council's thirty-second ses-
 sion: International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food
 and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and
 Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health
 Organization (WHO).

APPENDIX VI

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES

(As at 1 March 1966)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Liberia and Maxwell Roads
(Post Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(P.O. Box 3001)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
19 Avenue Claude Debussy
(P.O. Box 803)
Algiers, Algeria

ASUNCION. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Calle Coronel Bogado 871
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asuncion, Paraguay.

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalia Avenue
Athens 119, Greece

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Centre
27J2/1 Abu Nouwas Street Bataween
(P.O. Box 2048 Alwiyah)
Baghdad, Iraq

BANGKOK. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre
Hajje Thunayan al Ghanem Building
Bien-fondos 211
Mme. Curie St.
(P.O. Box 4656)
Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
Svetozara Markovica 58
(P.O. Box 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

BOGOTA. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Calle 19, Numero 7-30 (7° piso)
(P.O. Box 6567)
Bogota, Colombia

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Charcas 684 (3^{er} piso)
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers
(Boite Postale 1490)
Bujumbura, Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams
Imm. Tagher, Garden City
(Boite Postale 262)
Cairo, United Arab Republic

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Service
204 Buller's Road
(P.O. Box 1505)
Colombo 7, Ceylon

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark

DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
2 Avenue Roume
(P.O. Box 154)
Dakar, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
(P.O. Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

GENEVA. Information Service, United Nations European Office
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

- KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Square
(P.O. Box 5)
Kabul, Afghanistan
- KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre
Havelock Road
(P.O. Box 349, G.P.O.)
Karachi 1, Pakistan
- KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
(P.O. Box 107)
Kathmandu, Nepal
- KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 7, Block 5 R.F.E.
Gordon Avenue
Khartoum, Sudan
- LA PAZ. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Edificio "Conavi" (10° piso)
Avenida 20 de Octubre y Calle Fernando Guadalla
(Casilla 686)
La Paz, Bolivia
- LEOPOLDVILLE. United Nations Information Centre
Royal Hotel
Boulevard Albert
Leopoldville, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- LIMA. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Edificio Pacifico Washington (2° piso)
(Apartado 4480)
Lima, Peru
- LOME. United Nations Information Centre
18, Ancien Boulevard Circulaire
(Boite Postale 911)
Lome, Togo
- LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London W.I, England
- MANILA. United Nations Information Centre
WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific
Taft Avenue/United Nations Avenue
(P.O.Box 2149)
Manila, Philippines
- MEXICO CITY. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Hamburgo 63 (3° piso)
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico
- MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
24 Broad Street
(P.O. Box 274)
Monrovia, Liberia
- MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo
Moscow, USSR
- NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Service
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi, India
- PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies
26, Avenue de Segur
Paris 7^e, France
- PORT MORESBY. United Nations Information Centre
Hunter Street
Port Moresby, Papua and New Guinea
- PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre
19 Keate Street
(P.O. Box 812)
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
- PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
Panska 5
Praha 1, Czechoslovakia
- RABAT. United Nations Information Centre
2, rue Lieutenant Revel
(Boite Postale 524)
Rabat, Morocco
- RANGOON. United Nations Information Service
24 B Manawhari Road
Rangoon, Burma
- RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Mexico 11 Sala 1502
(Caixa Postal 1750)
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- ROME. United Nations Information Centre
Palazzetto Venezia
Piazza San Marco 50
Rome, Italy
- SAN SALVADOR. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Avenida Roosevelt 2818
(Apartado Postal 1114)
San Salvador, El Salvador
- SANTIAGO. Information Service, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America
Avenida Providencia 871
Santiago, Chile
- SYDNEY. United Nations Information Service
44 Martin Place
(Box 4030, General Post Office)
Sydney, Australia

TANANARIVE. United Nations Information Centre
26, rue de Liege
(Boite Postale 1348)
Tananarive, Madagascar

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Service
Kh. Takhte-Jamshid
12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi
(P.O. Box 1555)
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre
Room 411/412
New Ohtemachi Building
4, 2-Chome, Ohtemachi
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre
61 Boulevard Bab-Benat
(Boite Postale 863)
Tunis, Tunisia

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre
Suite 714
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

YAOUNDE. United Nations Information Centre
(Boite Postale 836)
Yaounde, Cameroon

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA	ICAO	UPU ⁴	ITU ⁵	WMO ⁶	IMCO
LEBANON															
LIBERIA															
LIBYA															
LIECHTENSTEIN															
LUXEMBOURG															
MADAGASCAR															
MALAWI															
MALAYSIA															
MALDIVE ISLANDS															
MALI															
MALTA															
MAURITANIA															
MEXICO															
MONACO															
MONGOLIA															
MOROCCO															
NEPAL															
NETHERLANDS															
NEW ZEALAND															
NICARAGUA															
NIGER															
NIGERIA															
NORWAY															
PAKISTAN															
PANAMA															
PARAGUAY															
PERU															
PHILIPPINES															
POLAND															
PORTUGAL															
ROMANIA															
RWANDA															
SAN MARINO															
SAUDI ARABIA															
SENEGAL															
SIERRA LEONE															
SINGAPORE															
SOMALIA															
SOUTH AFRICA															
SPAIN															
SUDAN															
SWEDEN															
SWITZERLAND															
SYRIA															
THAILAND															
TOGO															
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO															
TUNISIA															
TURKEY															
UGANDA															
UKRAINIAN SSR															
USSR															
UNITED ARAB REP.															
UNITED KINGDOM															
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA															
UNITED STATES															
UPPER VOLTA															
URUGUAY															
VENEZUELA															
VIET-NAM, REP. OF															
WESTERN SAMOA															
YEMEN															
YUGOSLAVIA															
ZAMBIA															
TOTAL	117	94	115	110	120	122	103	103	80	96	110	127	129	126	60

NOTES

Memberships shown are as at 1 January 1966. The complete names of the agencies included in the table are:

UN	United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
FUND	International Monetary Fund
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDA	International Development Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

¹ FAO had four associate members: Basutoland; Bechuanaland; British Guiana; Mauritius.

² UNESCO had three associate members: British Eastern Caribbean Group; Mauritius; Qatar.

³ WHO had three associate members: Mauritius; Qatar; Southern Rhodesia.

⁴ UPU's 127 members included the following not listed as such in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom 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.

⁵ ITU's 129 members included the following not listed as such 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 the United Kingdom is responsible; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Rhodesia; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Territories of the United States.

⁶ WMO's 126 members included the following not listed as such in the table: 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 of Guinea; Surinam.