

cation. Teams of instructors, recruited by UNESCO, gave intensive training courses for primary school teachers in the vicinity of the chief provincial towns, and UNICEF provided the vehicles necessary to this operation. During 1963, four-week courses were given at 14 different towns for the benefit of 1,600 teachers. These mobile teams also operated a school inspection system, and they gave instruction to

Congolese personnel in both teaching and inspection.

The joint milk and food distribution programme of UNICEF and the League of Red Cross Societies continued in 1963, with an increase in the number of beneficiaries from 350,000 to 500,000. Nearly 6,000 tons of milk powder, donated by the United States Agency for International Development, were distributed.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

LEO/PROG/3. United Nations Operation in Congo. Report on civilian operations in 1963.  
S/5053/Add.15. Report to Secretary-General from Officer-in-Charge of United Nations Operation in

Congo on developments relating to application of Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. Events in Katanga from 5 to 23 January 1963.

#### QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

The South African Government's apartheid policies were discussed during 1963 by both the General Assembly and the Security Council, on the basis of reports from the Special Committee on the South African Government's Policies of Apartheid, set up by the General Assembly on 6 November 1962.<sup>4</sup>

In establishing this Special Committee, it may be recalled, the Assembly also asked United Nations Member States to take various measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the United Nations Charter, to bring about the abandonment of the South African Government's racial policies. The following were among the measures recommended: breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations; closing ports to all vessels flying the South African flag; enacting legislation to prohibit their ships from entering South African ports; boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa; and refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the South African Government and companies registered under the laws of South Africa.

The Assembly also asked the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the matter and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the United Nations Charter (which states that a United Nations Member

which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation).

#### THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee set up by the Assembly on 6 November 1962 was charged with keeping the South African Government's racial policies under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as might be appropriate. On 18 February 1963, the President of the General Assembly appointed the following 11 Member States to serve on the Special Committee: Algeria, Costa Rica, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Somalia.

It submitted three reports in the course of 1963, as described below.

At its opening meeting, on 2 April 1963, the Special Committee was addressed by the Secretary-General, who said that he shared the increasing concern of Member States at the South African Government's lack of response to the repeated recommendations and decisions of United Nations organs. The attitudes of the South African Government and its leaders, as disclosed in recent statements concerning the role of the United Nations, he added, were also a matter of serious concern.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 100.