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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433 Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org







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Public Relations - Liaison - United Nations Department of Public Information - 1963 - 1964

DECLASSIFIED WBG Archives

ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

Janet McNeill TO:

December 28, 1964

Office of Public Information United Nations

CLASS OF

New York

SERVICE:

DATE:

Teletype

COUNTRY:

TEXT: Cable No.: CHANGE BEGINNING FIRST SENTENCE NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS ON IDA BILLION

TO QUOTE THE CREDITS EXTENDED TO MAURITANIA (\$6.7 MILLION) AND TO KENYA

(\$4.5 MILLION) IN THE LAST WEEK OF 1964 BROUGHT TOTAL LENDING ETC UNQUOTE

RELEASE DATE FOR MORNING PAPERS JANUARY 5

MAURITANIA CREDIT STORY SENT TODAY

LIND

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Lars J. Lind

Office of Information

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

LJL:ap
ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

For Use by Archives Division

Checked for Dispatch:

OUTGOING WIRE

Office of Public Information James Monesill

Han Josk United Nations

December 26, 1964

Teletype

(\$4.5 MILLION) IN THE LAST WEEK OF 1964 BROUGHT TOTAL LENDING BTO UNGOOFS TO QUOTE THE CREDIES EXTREMED TO MARRITARIA (\$6.7 MILLION) AND TO KERTA CHANGE BETIMENG FIRST SENTENCE NOTE TO CORRESPONDED ON LOA BILLION

RELEASE DATE FOR HOPPING PAPERS JANUARY 5

MAURITARIA CHADII STORY SEWY TODAY

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Ters 1. 1600 8 12 36 PM 1964

Office of Information

PARTITIONS

OF THE LYST ITTO

INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

7 ies December 18, 1964 Dear Janet: Since Harold Graves is away on a well-earned and long overdue vacation until after the first of the year, I am replying to your letter to him of December 17/ In this connection, I am sending enclosed a background note on TDA which we plan to use when credits reach the billiondollar mark. However, it must be kept in your hands at this stage, because we do not know what credit will do it or when -- although it is written as if Mauritania will. If there is a switch in the order of credits, it could also change figures throughout the statement. Lars Lind who, as you may know, is Harold's new Assistant Director, is in touch with Mr. Guiness of Mr. Philippe de Seynes' office regarding the Secretary-General's message and a text for that is already agreed We will be in touch with you as soon as we know when and what credit will bring us over the top so that you can give a text to the Central News Desk. I'm glad to have this opportunity to wish you a Merry Christmas and happy New Year. Sincerely. Agnes Maher Enclosure Mrs. Janet McNeill Economic and Social Information Unit United Nations New York AIM:ap

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.

17 December 1964

Mr. Harold Graves
Director, Public Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington, D.C.

Dear Harold:

The Economic and Social Information Unit has heard of a plan for the Secretary-General to send a message to the President of the IDA late this month when credit agreements reach a total of one billion dollars. It occurred to us that it might be useful to have a background note on IDA's work and lending characteristics for issuance as a press release on the day when the message itself is made public.

Would your office care to supply an appropriate background note, fact sheet or news release, for the usual distribution here through the Central News Desk? It should be helpful for Headquarters correspondents, Information Centers, and numerous OPI units. A note at the end of the release could refer to the availability of photos illustrating IDA's work.

Best wishes to all there at this season.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Janet McNeill

Economic and Social Information Unit

cc: Mr. Guiness

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RECEIVED GENERAL FILES COMMUNICATIONS

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L. TREETO BY A. S.

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December 16, 1964

Dear Mr. Tavares de Sa:

Thank you for sending me the new edition of the official guide book to the United Nations Headquarters. I consider it a very well prepared guide, well illustrated and a fine souvenir to be bought and taken away by the many visitors who come to the United Nations.

I am appreciative of your thought in including me on the distribution list.

Sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

Mr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York 17, New York

GCWishert:ml

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

8 December 1964

Dear Mr. Woods,

FILE NO .:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the new edition of the official guide book to United Nations Headquarters "Your United Nations", which has been published by the Office of Public Information. In addition to providing an illustrated guide to the Headquarters buildings, the publication also contains descriptions of the work of the various organs of the United Nations.

This new edition of the guide book will be distributed to many areas of the world through our official sales agents and it has also been placed on sale in the United Nations Bookshop where it is available to a large public through the more than one million visitors a year to the Headquarters buildings.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

H. Tavares de Sá Under-Secretary for Public Information

Mr. George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street
Washington 25, D.C.

COMMUNICATIONS

1964 DEC 15 AM 8: 42

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December 8, 1964

Dear Kathleen:

Here are the papers about the Uruguayan and Paraguayan projects which I mentioned to you on the telephone yesterday. If either of them interests you, and if you have further questions, the person to be in touch with is the member of the staff who wrote the eye-witness reports. His name, you will notice, is Tom Noone, and you can reach him by telephone at DUdley 1-2407 here in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosures

Miss Kathleen McLaughlin Room 453 United Nations New York

HNG: ap

Uruguay is predominantly a country of grassland. Minety per cent of its 42 million acres of usable land is used for animal production based on pastureland. Wool, meat, milk and their by-products account for 25 per cent of the value of agricultural output, and provide most of the export earnings of Uruguay.

Agricultural production stayed the same from 1955 to 1961. The output per acre, compared with countries with similar soil and climate, was low. But during recent years, the government has promoted the distribution of fertilizer and seed, and the prices of beef, in relation to other agricultural products, have improved. These changes now provide strong incentives for the increase of pastoral production.

The need for a program for the development of livestock was pointed out in the report of a joint World Bank-FAO mission which was transmitted to the Government in 1950. As a result of the report, the Plan Agropecuario was established in 1959. The Plan was essentially for a pilot undertaking, involving the investment of about \$12 million in farm machinery, technical services, water supply, fencing and other materials. It provided for a team of technical advisers operating under the direction of a foreign specialist; the team was to help farmers participating in the program, so that their farms could become model points from which knowledge and experience in modern pasture production could spread more widely.

The Plan was to be administered by a Commission established in a special law. The Commission was made responsible for selecting the farmers to participate in the plan, for technical assistance, for recommending approved farm development plans for loan assistance from the Banco de la Republica, and for the supervision and execution of each farm program. The World Bank

lent \$7 million to provide the Banco with some of the financial resources needed; the rest came from a special livestock fund established by the government.

Up to last June 30, approved plans had been executed or begun on 855 farms; by next June, another 600 farms will have been added to the total. The average size of the farms so far has been about 1,500 acres; about one-fifth of them, however, have been small dairy farms. The farms have been distributed throughout Paraguay.

The average area of improved pasture per farm will be more than 250 acres, so that a total of 370,000 acres of improved or newly created pasture will have been created by the project next June. In addition, the participating farms have had the hoped-for demonstration effect -- considerable improvement has been noted on non-participating farms, accounting for an additional 170,000 acres of new or improved pasture.

Preliminary studies indicate that yields of livestock and livestock products are from two to four times as high on improved as on unimproved pasture. It can be estimated that the total of improved pasture, on both participating and non-participating farms, will produce an extra 10,000 tons of meat and 2,500 tons of wool a year over present yields. If all the increase were to be exported, it would increase the volume of Uruguayan exports (of all commodities) by about one-twelfth.

Dear Kathleen:

I thought you might be interested in the attached article from the new quarterly Review being published by the International Monetary Fund and the world Bank. The article concerns the report of a Bank mission to Papua and New Guinea.

The Review piece is being published as of the morning of December 4; the mission findings will have been released the previous afternoon in Australia by the Commonwealth Government there.

I have also sent this same material to Tom Mullaney, with a note saying that I am writing to you as well.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Miss Kathleen McLaughlin Room 453 United Nations New York

HNG:ap

John

The ford NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS



CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO .:

23 November 1964

Dear Lars:

Thank you very much for your letter of 18 November, from the World Bank, and for your suggestions regarding the sections drafted for the ICY book.

I did receive your letter from Vienna, following the Geneva Conference, and greatly appreciated it. On 18 September I wrote to thank you for your thoughtfulness as well as to say how much I had enjoyed being part of your team. In case that letter did not reach you, I want to say now that the 13day period in Geneva was one of the most interesting experiences in my OPI career. In addition, it is proving to have follow-up value.

Have you seen the November issue of Mechanical Engineering (published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers)? It contains rather detailed coverage of the Conference. In addition, Leila Doss has sent from Geneva the October and November issues of "Die Atom Wirtschaft", published in Dussendorf, which give considerable space to the Conference.

Best wishes.

Sincerely.

Janet

(Mrs.) Janet McNeill Economic and Social Information Unit

Office of Public Information

Mr. Lars Lind Public Information Division International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street Washington, D.C.

UNITED NATIONS



NEW YORK

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Best wishes.

Sincerely.

(Mrs.) Jamet McWeill Economic and Social Information Unit Office of Public Information

Mr. Lars Lind
Public Information Division
International Bank for Reconstruction and Perglon
1818 H Street
Washington, D.C.

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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

20 November 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

The Central Press Desk of the Office of Public Information again plans to issue year-end summaries of activities of the various United Nations agencies.

Copies of the summaries will be made available to correspondents: non-governmental organizations; United Nations Information Centres; United Nations Radio and various other OPI units; and delegations.

We hope that again this year the World Bank and its affiliates will provide a brief description of their work in 1964 and examples of aid to Governments. Wherever possible, emphasis is desired on specific projects that have led to tangible results. Membership changes in 1964 and the amount of the 1965 net budget should be included, as well as any other major organizational developments.

We should like to receive the material as early as possible in December to permit processing. Please address your material to the Central Press Desk, Room 275, United Nations, New York.

We plan to issue the summaries beginning 23 December. If your agencies wish to issue the material simultaneously, please indicate the desired release date.

Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey Rajasooria

Chief Editor, Central Press Desk

Jeffrey Ray asoma

Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves Director of Information International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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UNITED NATIONS



NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS - UNATIONS NEWYORK - ADRESS TELEGRAPHIQUE

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20 November 1964

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Yours sincerely.

1 1 1 1

Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief Editor, Central Press Besk Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves

Mffectoruses Settler Reconstruction

and Development

1818 H Street, N.W.

1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

1964 NOV 24 AM 10: 51

GENERAL FILES GENERAL FILES RECEIVED

November 18, 1964

My dear Janet:

It is a pleasure to write to you in my new capacity -the feeling of change is less acute and less frightening when
one still deals in some part with old friends. I am still
very sorry that I missed you the last day in Geneva, but hope
you received my letter.

I am writing in respect to the drafts for the ICY booklet which you sent us. We have made certain suggested changes which I hope you can decipher from the drafts. There are two general comments which I hope you will bear in mind for this and other publications. First, we favor using the name World Bank, and normally refer to IDA and IFC as affiliates of the Bank. Secondly, we cannot agree to the use of "UN agencies" in connection with the three organizations in the Bank family. They are specialized agencies, capitalized or not, related to the United Nations or even affiliated with the UN, but not "UN agencies or agencies of UN"; the latter is true of organizations like Unicef and the office of the High Commissioner, but not of the World Bank or IAEA for that matter. (IAEA is called a specialized agency in the text which is not quite correct.) But you know all this as well as we do and I am sure you will see to it that acceptable editorial practice is maintained in this respect.

With my warm regards,

Sincerely,

Lars Lind

Encl.

Mrs. Janet McNeill Economic and Social Information Unit Office of Public Information United Nations New York New York pch 1000 2.3

LJL/jsw

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.

9 November 1964

Dear Sir,

We would appreciate your assistance in bringing up to date the ... enclosed Membership List and the Chart of Specialized Agencies related to the United Nations.

There have been changes in membership, budgets and staff since the list and chart were issued as press releases, and we are constantly receiving requests for revisions.

Please indicate the membership of your organization as of 1 January 1965. We would draw your attention to the possible need for revising the foot-notes to the membership table, if they affect your agency.

It would be especially helpful to us if this information were submitted during the first week of January.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey Rajasooria

Chief Editor

Central News Services

Office of Public Information

Director of Information International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street Washington 25, D.C.

GENERAL FILES COMMUNICATIONS

1964 NOV 10 PM 3: 13

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Mackground Release

Press Release SA/213/Rev.2 March 1964

CHART OF AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Working in partnership with the United Nations in economic, social, scientific and technical fields is a group of inter-governmental organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets.

The agencies are:

IAEA ILO	International Atomic Energy Agency
FAO	International Labour Organisation Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
FUND	International Monetary Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
(ICITO (GATT	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

IAEA is an agency established "under the aegis of the United Nations"; it reports annually to the United Nations General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. The next 13 are "specialized agencies", a term used in Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter, which provides for international action to promote economic and social progress; they report annually to the Economic and Social Council under Article 64 of the Charter.

In addition, the United Nations and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) co-operate through the GATT secretariat, which was originally set up to serve as the secretariat for the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization. (ITO has not been established.)

IAEA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO; WHO, ICAO, ITU, WMO and UPU participate, with the United Nations, in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and share in its funds. They are represented on the Technical Assistance Board, which co-ordinates the Programme.

The various organizations also work together in concerted programmes such as the United Nations Development Decade and in specific fields, such as atomic energy and water resources. Their activities are interlinked by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Salient points about the agencies follow. (For lists of members, see note no. 2718/Rev.3.)

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

		and the same of th	ENCIES RELATED TO THE OWL	TID WILLOWS	
Agency	Members	Functions	Net Budget * and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
IAEA	86	Promotes the uses of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes by: Assisting in atomic research, development and applications; arranging exchange of information and specialists; training personnel. Supplying materials, equipment and facilities. Establishing safety standards and safeguard procedures. Providing technical assistance to members.	For 1964: \$7,444,500 estimated regular budget plus "operating" budget target of \$2,367,500 financed by voluntary contributions from member States Karntnerring Vienna I Austria	Director-General: Sigvard Eklund (Sweden) Staff: about 600	IAEA Statute entered into force 29 July 1957. Relationship agreement with the United Nations approved by General Assembly 14 November 1957
ILO	110	Brings together government, labour and management to solve pressing international labour and manpower problems. Assists Governments in economic development through technical assistance and fellowships. Develops world labour standards for consideration by Governments. Conducts research on basic labour problems.	For 1954: \$16,388,799 154 Rue de Lausanne Geneva	Director-General: David A.Morse (United States) Staff: about 1,900 including about 460 technical assistance experts in field	Original Constitution effective 11 April 1919. Revised Constitution effective 20 April 1948. Relationship agreement with the United Nations approved by General Assembly 14 December 1946.

^{*} All amounts in United States dollars.

Agency	Members	Functions	Net Budget and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
FAO	107 plus 4 associate members	Helps countries to increase production from farms, forests and fisheries, and to improve distribution and nutrition. Provides expert assistance to Governments in these fields. Is currently co-ordinating a five-year world Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and, in collaboration with the United Nations, is administering a new programme for employment of surplus f and cash for relief and economic deverment the World Food Programme.	1964-65: \$38,800,000 Viale delle Terme di Caracali Rome Italy	Director-General: B.R. Sen (India) Staff: 2,000 la	Constitution effective 16 October 1945. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 14 December 1946.
UNESCO		Seeks to broaden the base of education in the world, to bring benefits of science to all countries, and to encourage cultural interchange. 1963-64 programme includes: Assistance for educational development in newly independent African countries and Asian, Latin American and Arab Sta Aid to extend primary education in Lati America and for mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values; Preparation of world campaign against illiteracy; Preparation of International Hydrologic Decade.	n	Director-General: Rene Maheu (France) Staff: about 2,000 including experts in the field	Constitution effective 4 November 1946. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 14 December 1946.

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Agency	Members	Functions	Net Budget . and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
WHO	119 plus 6 associate members	Is world's directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work. Helps fight disease on Governments' request. Sets international standards for drugs and vaccines. Promotes medical research.	For 1965: \$38,360,000 Palais des Nations Geneva Switzerland	Director-General: Dr. M.G. Candau (Brazil) Staff: 2,600 headquarters, regional offices and field staff.	Constitution effective 7 April 1948. Succeeded Interim Commission for WHO 1 September 1948. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 15 November 1947.
BANK	102	Furthers economic development of members by sound loans for productive projects and by furnishing technical advice. All loans are made to or guaranteed by Governments. Promotes private foreign investment and world trade. Loans totalling \$7,500 million made by end-1964.	\$19,646,000 administrative budget for 1964-65 fiscal year, to be met from income 1818 H St., N.W. Washington 25, D.C.	President: George D. Woods (United States) //034 Staff: 960	Articles of Agreement effective 27 December 1945. Began operation 25 June 1946. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 15 November 1947.

Agency	Members	Functions	and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
X IDA	\$1,002	Furthers economic development of members by providing finance on terms bearing less heavily on balance of payments of members than those of conventional loans. (For example, its first credits were for terms of 50 years, interest free.) Development credits totalled \$577 million by end-1967.	1967-65 fiscal year to be met from income 1818 H St., N.W.	Same Officers and staff as Bank (IDA is an affiliate of the Bank.)	Articles of Agreement effective 24 September 1960. Began operation 8 November 1960. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 27 March 1961.
/ IFC	78 78	Seeks to promote economic growth by aiding private enterprise in less developed member countries.	Administrative expenses met from earnings (for 1962-63 fiscal year	President: George D. Woods (United States)	Charter came into force 20 July 1956. Relation with United Nations approved by

Invests in new or existing industrial enterprises in conjunction with private capital, without Government guarantee. (Capital supplied

by members.)

By end-1963 investments totalled

\$83.8 million and stand-by and
underwriting commitments \$10.4 million (of which \$5.3 million were acquired by others).

\$2,161,912)

1818 H St., N.W. Washington 25, D.C. Staff: 112

General Assembly 20 February 1957.

rapproximately \$ 13 million

Agency	Members	Functions	Net Budget and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
FUND	103	Promotes international monetary co-operation and stabilization of currencies. Sells currency to members for international trade. Aids Governments by consultation on financial problems. Members' drawings totalled \$7,100 million and stand-by arrangements \$1,700 million at end-1963.	\$9,401,000 administrative budget for 1963-64 fiscal year, met from earnings 19th and H Sts.,N.W. Washington 25, D.C.	Managing Director: Pierre-Paul Schweitzer (France) Staff: 521	Articles of Agreement effective 27 December 1945. Began operation 1 March 1947. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 15 November 1947.
ICAO	103	Promotes safety of international civil aviation by standardizing technical equipment, services and training and by encouraging the use of safety measures; specifies location of thousands of air navigation services necessary for safe flight throughout the world. Encourages economic operations of air transport services by providing economic and statistical information to Governments and airlines. Works to reduce the red tape of custom immigration and public health formalities. Extends technical assistance to help under-developed countries contribute to and benefit from air transport. Codifies international air law. Arranges joint financing of necessary air navigation facilities and service		Secretary- General: Ronald M.Macdonnell (Canada) /from l August 1964 Bernard T. Twigt (Netherlands)/ Staff: 500, including regional office and technical assistance personnel President of Council Walter Binaghi (Argentina)	by General Assembly 14 December 1946.

Agency	Members	Functions	Net Budget and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
UPU	125	Unites countries for reciprocal exchange of correspondence. Organizes and improves postal services and promotes international collaboration in this sphere. Every member agrees to transmit, as well as to admit in transit, mail of all other members by best means used for its own.	Budget estimate for 1964: \$1,230,000 Case Postale Berne 15 Switzerland	Director, Bureau of UPU: Eduard Weber (Switzerland) Staff: 57 permanent	Established 1874. Present Postal Convention, adopted in 1957 (Ottawa Congress), effective 1 April 1959. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 15 November 1947.
ITU	122 plus 2 associate members	Promotes international co-operation in telecommunications (radio, telephone, telegraph). Is instrumental in allocating radio frequencies. Seeks to establish lowest possible rates.	For 1964: \$3,952,419 Place des Nations Geneva Switzerland	Secretary- General: Gerald C. Gross (United States) Staff: 370	Originated as International Telegraph Union 1865. Present title adopted after merger of former Telegraph and Radio-telegraph Conventions in 1932. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 15 November 1947.

Agenc	y Members	Functions	Net Budget and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
WMO	124	Promotes international co-operation in meteorology, especially in establishment of world-wide network of meteorological stations and rapid exchange of weather data. Promotes standardization of observations and publication of observations and statistics. Furthers the application of meteorology to the activities of mankind and encourages research and training in meteorology.	For 1964: \$1,267,599 41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta Geneva	Secretary- General: David A. Davies (United Kingdom) Staff: about 130	Convention became effective 23 March 1950 Began operation 4 April 1951. Agreement with United Nations approved by General Assembly 20 December 1951.
IMCO		Promotes co-operation and exchange of information among Governments on technical matters affecting shipping. Encourages adoption of highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficient navigation; has special responsibility for safety of life at sea. Advises other international bodies on shipping matters. Convenes international conferences and drafts international conventions or agreements on shipping questions.	For 1964-65: \$1,459,370 Chancery House Chancery Lane London W.C.2 England	Secretary- General: Jean Roullier (France) Staff: 48	United Nations Maritime Conference in 1948 drew up IMCO Convention, which became effective 17 March 1958. Formally established 13 January 1959. Relation with United Nations approved by General Assembly 18 November 1948.

Agency	Members	Functions	Net Budget and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Constitution and Agreement with United Nations
GATT /The Agreement is serviced by the secretariat of the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organiza- tion (ICITO).	62 Contracting Parties, with 13 additional countries participating under special arrangements	Establishes and administers code for orderly conduct of international trade on a multilateral most-favoured-nation basis. Assists Governments to reduce customs tariffs and abolish other trade barriers GATT rules govern an estimated 80 per cent of international trade.		Executive Secretary: Eric Wyndham White (United Kingdom) Staff: 130	ITO Charter drawn up at United Nations conference in Havana 1947-48, but never ratified. As temporar measure, GATT drawn up in 1947, in force from 1 January 1948.

Agency	Functions	Net Budget and Headquarters	Chief Officer and Number on Staff	Origin
UNICEF	Assists Governments with health, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training projects to benefit children and mothers. Helps countries to plan programmes for children. Provides supplies and equipment from outside the country, and aids projects for training national staff. UNICEF is not an autonomous organization but an operating agency of the United Nations. It works with WHO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO in programmes benefiting children.	Expenditures depend primarily on voluntary contributions received. Income in 1963 was approximately \$32 million, of which about \$24.5 million was contributed by 118 Governments. United Nations, New York	Executive Director: Maurice Pate (United States) Staff: about 635, including 161 internationally recruited staff of whom 66 are at Headquarters and 95 overseas 474 locally recruited staff, 166 of whom are paid by assisted Governments	Established by United Nations General Assembly 11 December 1946.

* *** *

Note: This release is based on information received at United Nations Headquarters from the agencies concerned.

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.

6 November 1964

Dear Harold:

You probably recall that the OPI is planning a booklet of general public interest in observance of International Cooperation Year. The Economic and Social Information Unit was asked to prepare sections relating to "International Cooperation in Economic and Social Development".

As material in the ICY booklet is being presented by fields of work, rather than by organizations, the section on "Financing" cuts across a number of agencies and UN efforts. As you will note, a large part of the enclosed draft deals with the Bank, IDA and IFC, and we would appreciate your letting us know whether there is anything objectionable.

I should mention that this section will follow sections on the Development Decade in general and on UN operational activities including the Special Fund and technical assistance. This section therefore opens with a transitional note.

Later sections, dealing with problems such as industrialization, agriculture and education, will also refer to the Bank group's activities in those specific fields, and consequently they are not covered exhaustively here.

The booklet is scheduled for publication early in 1965; approximate figures are therefore used.

Could you please return the draft to us before 20 November? Thanks very much for your help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Janet McNeill Economic and Sovial Information Unit

Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves
Director, Public Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington, D.C.

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Sincerely;

(Fra.) Jenet Lowelli Econdeid and Social Information Unit Office of Fubile Information

Director, Public Information
International Bank for Reconstructions 4 Valopuent
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CR.13 (4-59)

ROUTING SLIP

Comments for the record should not be written on this slip. REFERRAL SHEET PT.108 should be used instead.

TO: Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank

APPROVAL	YOUR INFORMATION
MAY WE CONFE	R? AS REQUESTED
YOUR SIGNATUL	RE FOR ACTION
NOTE AND FILE	REPLY FOR MY SIGNATURE
NOTE AND RET	URN PREPARE DRAFT
YOUR COMMEN	TS ATTACH RELATED PAPERS

Last week I sent you a copy of a section on "financing of economic development" prepared for an OPI booklet relating generally to International Cooperation Year.

Attached is another section, on industrialization, which refers to the Bank and IFC (Pages 2 & 6). Could you see whether the figures (takem from Bank reports of some months ago) are still correct, and mereturn the draft? Thanks very much.

FROM:

DATE: 13 Nov. 1964

Room 250, UN Headquarters

Tile-Un O.P.I. X Tavares de Sa

November 6, 1964

Dear Mr. Tavares de Sa:

Thank you for your letter of October 29 sending me a copy of "Everyman's United Nations," seventh edition. I had already seen, in the United Nations' Chronicle, an advertisement for the new edition of this reference book and had noted that I should want a copy for my personal reference requirements. Accordingly, I am most appreciative of your thought in sending me this volume, and I can assure you that I shall make good use of it. Sincerely.

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

Mr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York 17, New York

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

29 October 1964

Dear Mr. Woods,

REFERENCE

I have much pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of "Everyman's United Nations", seventh edition. This is a handbook of the functions and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies during the period 1945 to the end of 1962 with a chronology covering the activities of the United Nations during the year 1963.

This publication, prepared by the Office of Public Information, is intended primarily as a work of ready reference. We trust that you will find it useful.

With best regards.

H. Tavares de Sá Under-Secretary for Public Information

Mr. George D. Woods, President International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street

Washington 25, D.C.

ach Nov 6

1.00



NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

31 December 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

On the occasion of the start of the 1965 International Co-operation Year, and on behalf of the Office of Public Information and other United Nations departments and services participating in the I.C.Y. publication programmes, we enclose an invitation to a cocktail party at 4:30 Friday afternoon, 15 January, in the Library Penthouse Lounge (U.N. Library Building) at United Nations Headquarters.

United Nations officials, representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations, and book and press people will honor the publishers and authors of seven new I.C.Y. books (planned and published in close co-operation with the United Nations and to be published in January and February) by the publishers and their international affiliates: Franklin Watts, Inc., Oceana Publications, Inc., Interchange Foundation, Follett Publishing Company, New American Library of World Literature, MacFadden Publications, Inc., and Gilberton Company, Inc.

The new I.C.Y. book of the Office of Public Information, "Landmarks in International Co-operation" will also be presented.

The occasion is also fitting to invite some of the Non-Governmental Organizations. Mr. Porter McKeever, the Executive Vice-President of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. (the recently combined American Association for the United Nations and the United States Committee for the United Nations) will respond on behalf of the NGO's to remarks by Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, the United Nations Under-Secretary for Public Information.

We hope to have the pleasure of your attendance. Please use your invitation card for your admittance through the guard at the South Gate on the United Nations Plaza, and retain the card for further admittance through the main entrance to the United Nations Library Building and the elevator to the Penthouse Lounge.

Very sincerely yours,

Curtis Roosevelt

Chief, Non-Governmental Organizations

Office of Public Information

Richard D. Mathewson Chief, Special Projects Publishing Service, C.S.

R.S.V.P.: Plaza 4-1234, Extension 3408.

Mr. Harold Graves, Director of Information, World Bank 1818 "H" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. wh Ponis

unoFI

cc: European office

DRE/ps

December 11, 1964

Your Reference: PU 112/2 (9-2-2)

Dear Mr. Smirnov:

Harold Graves will be away on vacation for the next three weeks, so I am answering your letter of December Labout publications for ICY kits. We are suggesting the following:

World Bank/IDA. What they are. What they do. How they work. (We have an ample supply of these in English, French and Spanish.)

Address to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by George D. Woods, March 25, 1964. (We have 2,000 copies in English, and will be able to supply mimeographed copies in French and Spanish.)

Technical Assistance Activities of the World Bank. Text of an address by Geoffrey M. Wilson, June 4, 1964. (We have 3,000 copies in English and will be able to supply mimeographed copies in French and Spanish.)

Copies of the What they are.. leaflet in the various languages are enclosed, together with texts of the two speeches in English. If the quantities we have on hand in English are not sufficient for the kits, we will be able to send mimeographed texts to make up the balance.

Sincerely yours,

Lars J. Lind Assistant Director of Information

Enclosures

Mr. K. Smirnov
Acting Director
External Relations Division, OPI
United Nations, New York, N.Y.

gel

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

12/9/64

Mr. Lind:

I've been puzzling away over which publication or publications we might list for ICY kits (and then which would be available in quantity in English, French and Spanish) and "which specially underline international cooperation." All of Mr. Woods's speeches to annual meeting and ECOSOC are undoubtedly in three languages, although I don't have ECOSOC in French here. The widest range of speeches are Mr. Wilson's, but they have not been translated into Spanish.

What they are. is in three languages, but it doesn't even mention IFC. The IFC booklet is for proposed investments. These two items are not very useful for "international cooperation" explanation purposes.

I have two thoughts:

- (1) We could take a selection of ***EXERGEN* about three speeches and print them in a pamphlet (see sample of an old one we did). This would require translation in some cases.
- (2) We could push forward on the revision of "This Growing World" by Heilbroner, and have it translated. I would favor this approach, but it is probably the most difficult of accomplishment.

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UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

PU 112/2(9-2-2)

REFERENCE:

1 December 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

I thank you for your letter dated 13 October 1964 to the address of Mr. Janecek, who is on a short vacation.

We shall soon let you have a list of our Centres, along with quantities and languages of the ICY Kits to be assembled at each Centre. For the time being, I am in a position to say that the total number of ICY Kits to be put together is estimated at 5,000, which will cover most of the major newspapers, NGO's, radio networks, publishers, etc.

Our target date for putting the ICY Kits together is the end of February 1965.

Yours sincerely,

K. Marios

K. Smirnov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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COMMUNICATIONS COMMUNICATIONS

October 19, 1964

Mr. George J. Janecek, Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York

Dear Mr. Janecek,

Mr. Miller, Director of our European Office, asked me to thank you for your letter of September 29 relating to the International Cooperation Year. Would you please note that we have forwarded this letter with its attachments to our Headquarters in Washington, in the name of Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr., Director of Information.

Yours sincerely,

Jean-Pol Simond Assistant Chief of Information Services

cc: Mr. John D. Miller
Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

14 October 1964

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Harold:

In response to your special delivery letter this morning I enclose missing pages 78-81 and be assured that the book listing corrections you gave us have already been made on our page-proof set now getting double-checking.

Hope to hear from you soon about the best possible World Bank distribution of copies at special discount rates.

Cordia Tly,

Richard D. Mathewson Chief, Special Projects Publishing Service

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information WORLD BANK 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433.

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FORM No. 75 (2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date
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To Handle Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
Appropriate Disposition Approval	Note and Return Prepare Reply
Appropriate Disposition Approval Comment	Note and Return Prepare Reply Per Our Conversation
Appropriate Disposition Approval Comment Full Report	Note and Return Prepare Reply Per Our Conversation Recommendation
Appropriate Disposition Approval Comment	Note and Return Prepare Reply Per Our Conversation

Yes it is, and my fane this not and down ing about quantities yet

peace and progress



through co-operation

for International



UNITED NATIONS

"We live in a world of conflicts and yet the world goes on, undoubtedly because of the co-operation of nations and individuals. . . . Even today, between countries which are opposed to each other in the political or other fields, there is a vast amount of co-operation. Little is known, or little is said, about this co-operation that is going on, but a great deal is said about every point of conflict, and so the world is full of this idea that the conflicts go on and we live on the verge of disaster. Perhaps it would be a truer picture if the co-operating elements in the world today were put forward and we were made to think that the world depends on co-operation and not on conflict."

(From the address by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, before the United Nations General Assembly on November 10, 1961)

Thus, the late Indian Prime Minister drew the attention of the world community to the relative silence on the vast amount of co-operation existing between countries, in contrast to the emphasis that was being placed on conflict in the world.

He recalled a suggestion that the Assembly might resolve to call upon all countries of the world to devote a year, "not to speeches about peace," but to the furtherance of co-operative activities in all fields. The dedication of such a year, he believed, might direct man's thinking and energy to the idea of co-operation, and thus create an atmosphere for solving problems more easily and lessen the conflicts which now afflict the world.

At its seventeenth session, on December 19, 1962, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the idea of an International Co-operation Year and establishing a Preparatory Committee of twelve members. The Committee was asked to consider the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year

and to report to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly on the feasibility and financial implications of this proposal. The Committee was also instructed to report on measures and activities that might be undertaken by member states, and by and through United Nations related agencies in furtherance of the objectives of ICY. Non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations family of agencies and other appropriate agencies and organizations in member states were invited to begin making plans for special efforts and projects for ICY, and were requested to assist the Committee.

The President of the Assembly appointed the following states to be members of the Preparatory Committee: Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand and the United Arab Republic. At its first meeting on March 19, 1963, the Preparatory Committee elected Mr. Ralph Enckell (Finland) its Chairman, Mr. Mohamed H. El-Zayyat (United Arab Republic) its Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Peter C. Dobell (Canada) Rapporteur.

The Preparatory Committee recommended in its report that emphasis be placed on existing and continuing activities which involve international co-operation. It was felt that these beneficial activities, which usually enjoy widespread support, were too frequently obscured by the attention given to problems on which member states were divided. The Committee decided that an important aim of ICY should therefore be the achievement of widespread publicity concerning international co-operation achieved through the United Nations and its related agencies.

The General Assembly, taking note of the Preparatory Committee's report, adopted on November 21, 1963, a resolution designating 1965 as International Co-operation Year. The resolution established a committee to draw up and co-ordinate plans for the International Co-operation Year, to organize and prepare for suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations, and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The President of the General Assembly

appointed the following states to be members of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year: Argentina, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic. At its first meeting, on December 18, 1963, the Committee elected as its officers the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee.

The Committee has met regularly throughout 1964 and has kept member states, United Nations agencies and interested non-governmental organizations fully informed regarding its plans for the International Co-operation Year as they have developed.

Proposals for Commemorating ICY

The following proposals for commemorating ICY have been adopted or are under consideration:

- the Committee decided that the symbol of joined hands should be used on all publications and other informational or promotional material relating to ICY.
- the Committee recommended that the theme for ICY should be "Peace and Progress through Co-operation."
- the United Nations Postal Administration intends to issue a set of commemorative stamps honoring jointly the United Nations' twentieth anniversary and the ICY. The ICY graphic symbol will be incorporated in the stamp design. The Committee recommended to all member states that a similar design be used where special stamps marking the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and ICY are to be issued.
- the Committee approved a design for a medallion commemorating ICY and the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations.
- the Committee endorsed the suggestion that an appeal be launched to member states to consider ratifying a number of multilateral instruments to which the Secretary-General of the

United Nations exercises the depository functions, and which have attained only limited application, or have not even come into force, due to insufficient ratifications.

- the Committee considered that it would be most appropriate if, during 1965, universities were to include in their regular courses on international relations some study of the extent of existing international co-operation. It hoped that governments would consider this proposal carefully. It also felt that the International Co-operation Year might provide a suitable occasion for reviewing present teaching about the United Nations system.
- the Committee called attention to the importance of internationally recognizable symbols, known technically as glyphs, which are separate and independent of national languages. With the increase in international contact and the development of new forms of communication, it was felt that there was a growing need for the wider use of glyphs and that this development would correspond to the aims of ICY.
- in order to promote greater public awareness of the remarkable co-operation which has developed among nations, in part under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Committee drew up a calendar in which specific areas of activity were ascribed to specific months of the year 1965. The following calendar was suggested as a guide which could be modified to conform to local conditions: January, opening month; February, Economic Development; March, Science and Technology; April, Health; May, Communications and Transport; June, Education, Culture and Law; July, Tourism; August, Sports; September, Children; October, Human Rights, Human Relations and Humanitarian Activities; November, Food; December, concluding month.
- the Committee accepted the invitation of the city of San Francisco to hold a commemorative meeting there in June 1965 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter.

In addition to these proposals by the Committee, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, member states and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council have been invited to make plans for the ICY consistent with their own special interests and activities. The Committee has asked that it be kept informed of these plans, but does not intend to comment on them, believing that each government, agency and organization is best able to judge what contribution it can make to the ICY. The Committee has circulated, and will continue to do so, reports on all plans and proposals for the information of governments, agencies and national organizations which may be established in member states. The Committee hopes that these reports will serve as examples and as a stimulus to comparable action by others working in similar fields. This applies particularly to non-governmental organizations, which can make an important contribution to making ICY a success.

Icy is intended to provide a valuable opportunity for bringing about a greater awareness of the extensive co-operation among nations and to make possible a concerted world-wide effort to expand co-operation among nations. By these means ICY will contribute to the speedier attainment of the United Nations Charter.

Ambassador Enckell, the Chairman of the Committee, summed up the aims of the Year of International Co-operation by saying that it would deserve to be called a success if, when it ended, more people were willing to take a sober view of the problems of international co-operation, as well as of its achievements, its hopes and its potentialities.

peace and progress



through co-operation

United Nations Plans for International Co-operation Year



"We live in a world of conflicts and yet the world goes on, undoubtedly because of the co-operation of nations and individuals. . . . Even today, between countries which are opposed to each other in the political or other fields, there is a vast amount of co-operation. Little is known, or little is said, about this co-operation that is going on, but a great deal is said about every point of conflict, and so the world is full of this idea that the conflicts go on and we live on the verge of disaster. Perhaps it would be a truer picture if the co-operating elements in the world today were put forward and we were made to think that the world depends on co-operation and not on conflict."

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HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON D. C. 20433

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

CABLE ADDRESS-INTBAFRAD



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

CABLE ADDRESS-INDEVAS

EUROPEAN OFFICE: 4, AVENUE D'IÉNA PARIS (16°) - FRANCE TELEPHONE: KLEBER 25-10



October 19, 1964

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information I.B.R.D. Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold,

Please find enclosed a letter with attachments from the UN, New York, that was sent by error to the European Office. I am writing to Mr. Janecek to tell him that this letter has been forwarded to you.

Yours sincerely,

Jean-Pol Simond

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

CABLE ADDRESS-INTBAFRAD

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION CABLE ADDRESS-INDEVAS



EUROPEAN OFFICE 4, AVENUE D'IÉNA PARIS (16°) - FRANCE TELEPHONE KLEBER 25-10

October 19. 1964

Mr. Parold M. Graves. dr. Director of Information I.R.F.D. Washington, D.C. 20455

bloss Harold

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Yours sincerely,

Jean-Pol Simond

1964 OCT 22 AM 10:32

COMMUNICATIONS (COMMUNICATIONS)

DABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

29 September 1964

Dear Mr. Miller,

The Committee for the International Cooperation Year has requested the U.N. Office of Public Information to put together, in collaboration with the Information Services of the Specialized Agencies and IAEA, such material on international cooperation as would be suitable to form an "ICY Kit" for general distribution during the International Cooperation Year (1965).

I would, therefore, appreciate it if you could be good enough to let me have a brief list of your publications which specially underline international cooperation in your Agency's special field of operation during the past years. This list will be transmitted to the Directors of Information Centres, who will be asked to prepare the required kits for distribution through the normal channels.

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Yours sincerely,

George J. Janecek

/ Director

Atternal Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. John D. Miller, Director
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
4, Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16, France

OPI Publications

(International Cooperation Year 1965)

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OPI/141	Education in Our Changing Times	
OPI/158	Freedom From Hunger Campaign	
OPI/105	Techniques For Tomorrow's World	
OPI/162	United Nations Children's Fund	
OPI/157	UNICEF and the Rights of the Child	
OPI/43	Declaration of the Rights of the Child	
OPI/164	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
OPI/166	New Special Fund Projects	
OPI/173	United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	
OPI/136	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	
OPI/143	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	
OPI/111	The Mekong River Development Project	
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64.1.8	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
64.1.12	Impact - A United Nations Special Fund Report 1964	
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OPI/159	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Fifteen Years Later	
OPI/146	Development of Human Rights	
OPI/148	United Nations Publications on Women's Rights	
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63.1.13	A Standard of Achievement	
62.1.3	United Nations Work for Human Rights	
64.1.10	The United Nations and the Status of Women	
	Safety and Health of Workers (ILO Booklet)	
	World Health Organization - What It Is What It Does How It Works	
	A Great Adventure of Our Time (ILO Booklet)	

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Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. George J. Janecek Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information UNITED NATIONS New York 17 New York

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FORM No. 75 (2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION	ASSOCIATION
ROUTING SLIP	Date
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Dar Elias	ulan
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To Handle	Note and File
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Approval	Prepare Reply
Comment	Per Our Conversation
Full Report	Recommendation
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for James -	- I we,
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about it.	
From Richard H.	Demuth

Dear Mr. Janecek:

Your letter of September 29 asking for a list of our publications specially underlining international cooperation has been referred to our Director of Information, Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr., who is at present on an overseas visit but will be returning next week.

I am sure that Mr. Graves would want to consider this request personally and he will be writing to you in due course. In the meanwhile, I think it would be helpful if you will advise Mr. Graves directly of estimated quantities of selected publications needed in various languages by the United Nations Information Centers for the kits they propose to distribute.

Sincerely,

George D. Woods

Mr. George J. Janecek Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information UNITED NATIONS New York 17 New York

CEliason/Wishart/jsw 10/8/64

Cleared by: Mr. Demuth

OPI

October 12, 1964

Dear Marven:

Attached is a copy of the letter I spoke to you about the other day. I am sure that Eric Bachem will be very pleased with anything you can supply him with.

Very best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Att.

Garrick M. Lightowler Office of Information

Mr. Marven Weill Photo Idbrarian Photographic Services, Room 955 Office of Public Information United Nations New York, New York

zw. Mr. Eric Bachem - Frankfurt

NATIONS UNIES UNITED NATIONS

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

29 September 1964

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External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. George D. Woods, President International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street Washington 25, D.C.

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- in order to promote greater public awareness of the remarkable co-operation which has developed among nations, in part under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Committee drew up a calendar in which specific areas of activity were ascribed to specific months of the year 1965. The following calendar was suggested as a guide which could be modified to conform to local conditions: January, opening month; February, Economic Development; March, Science and Technology; April, Health; May, Communications and Transport; June, Education, Culture and Law; July, Tourism; August, Sports; September, Children; October, Human Rights, Human Relations and Humanitarian Activities; November, Food; December, concluding month.
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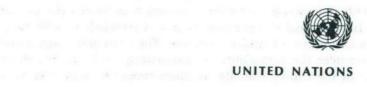
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peace and progress



through co-operation

United Nations Plans for International Co-operation Year



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- the Committee considered that it would be most appropriate if, during 1965, universities were to include in their regular courses on international relations some study of the extent of existing international co-operation. It hoped that governments would consider this proposal carefully. It also felt that the International Co-operation Year might provide a suitable occasion for reviewing present teaching about the United Nations system.
- the Committee called attention to the importance of internationally recognizable symbols, known technically as glyphs, which are separate and independent of national languages. With the increase in international contact and the development of new forms of communication, it was felt that there was a growing need for the wider use of glyphs and that this development would correspond to the aims of ICY.
- in order to promote greater public awareness of the remarkable co-operation which has developed among nations, in part under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Committee drew up a calendar in which specific areas of activity were ascribed to specific months of the year 1965. The following calendar was suggested as a guide which could be modified to conform to local conditions: January, opening month; February, Economic Development; March, Science and Technology; April, Health; May, Communications and Transport; June, Education, Culture and Law; July, Tourism; August, Sports; September, Children; October, Human Rights, Human Relations and Humanitarian Activities; November, Food; December, concluding month.
- the Committee accepted the invitation of the city of San Francisco to hold a commemorative meeting there in June 1965 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter.

In addition to these proposals by the Committee, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, member states and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council have been invited to make plans for the ICY consistent with their own special interests and activities. The Committee has asked that it be kept informed of these plans, but does not intend to comment on them, believing that each government, agency and organization is best able to judge what contribution it can make to the ICY. The Committee has circulated, and will continue to do so, reports on all plans and proposals for the information of governments, agencies and national organizations which may be established in member states. The Committee hopes that these reports will serve as examples and as a stimulus to comparable action by others working in similar fields. This applies particularly to non-governmental organizations, which can make an important contribution to making ICY a success.

Icy is intended to provide a valuable opportunity for bringing about a greater awareness of the extensive co-operation among nations and to make possible a concerted world-wide effort to expand co-operation among nations. By these means icy will contribute to the speedier attainment of the United Nations Charter.

Ambassador Enckell, the Chairman of the Committee, summed up the aims of the Year of International Co-operation by saying that it would deserve to be called a success if, when it ended, more people were willing to take a sober view of the problems of international co-operation, as well as of its achievements, its hopes and its potentialities.

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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

> Documents relating to the participation of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the International Co-operation Year

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64-19574

A. Letter dated 10 March 1964 from the Secretary-General to the heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

I should like to refer to resolution 1907 (XVIII) on the International Co-operation Year, adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1963. You will note that the resolution inter alia calls upon the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- (a) To take note of the designation of 1965 as the International Co-operation Year;
- (b) To publicize to the widest extent feasible the activities of international co-operation in which they have been, and are at present, engaged and their efforts to strengthen and expand these activities;
- (c) To formulate such plans and programmes as seem to them appropriate to promote the purposes of the International Co-operation Year.

Furthermore, the resolution invites Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned to make available to the Committee, as appropriate, information on their plans and intentions for the International Co-operation Year.

Under the resolution, a Committee for the International Co-operation Year, composed of twelve members appointed by the President of the General Assembly, was established and has now had several meetings. The Committee is charged to "draw up and co-ordinate" plans for the International Co-operation Year, taking into account the views and intentions of the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned, and to "organize and prepare" for suitable activities for the Year, bearing in mind the report of the Preparatory Committee. You will soon receive documents describing the outline of plans being recommended by the Committee.

You will agree with me that the success in achieving the purposes of the International Co-operation Year depends to a large extent on the close co-operation between the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the one hand, and the United Nations on the other. The primary role of the United Nations will be, aside from sponsoring a few projects of its own,

to help co-ordinate plans and projects which have been formulated by the agencies, with a view to drawing increased attention to the co-operative aspects of relations among States in various fields.

I have already been informed that several agencies envisage taking steps in response to the call of the General Assembly. I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to communicate to me, as soon as possible, information regarding concrete plans and programmes which your organization and the non-governmental organizations affiliated with you intend to formulate for participation in the International Co-operation Year. I should like to be able to transmit your reply to the Committee for the International Co-operation Year which, in the light of your response, will no doubt wish to pursue this matter further with the competent officials of your organization.

B. Replies and other documents

1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Original: English 7 19 May 1964

The ILO is fully prepared to co-operate with the United Nations in the framing and execution of any appropriate plans and projects designed to draw increased attention to the co-operative aspects of relations among States, with particular emphasis on co-operation for economic and social development.

Indeed, the International Organisations Committee of the Governing Body of the ILO had been fully informed, at its meeting held in February 1964, of the substance of resolution 1907 (XVIII), and of the fact that arrangements had already been put in hand to devote, in 1965, a special issue of the ILO News to international co-operation, and to give to that issue the widest possible distribution, which would cover, in particular, employers' and workers' organizations.

Continuing attention will be devoted to participation of the ILO in this undertaking, and to this end, I have arranged for the Director of the ILO Liaison Office with the United Nations to be available for discussion either with the Secretariat or with the Committee concerning any further suggestions for activities calling for the co-operation of the ILO.

2. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/ 27 April 1964

I take this opportunity to confirm our readiness to co-operate in the International Co-operation Year. Our support will come mainly through the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign as a tangible demonstration of international co-operation. This point was emphasized during the recent sessions of the Consultative Committee on Public Information.

It is still early to formulate a definite programme until we receive the recommendations of the Committee of Twelve. However, in addition to the Freedom-

from-Hunger manifestations, we are thinking of including the celebrations for the twentieth anniversary of FAO within the framework of the ICY. There will also be several outstanding activities of the organization which should be included in the International Co-operation Year; these include selected operational projects, some important meetings, as well as the setting up of research and technical bodies in different fields and in different regions.

3. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: French/ 26 May 1964

UNESCO is most desirous of contributing to the best of its ability to the success of the International Co-operation Year. Several officers of its secretariat had very useful talks with the Rapporteur of the General Assembly Committee for the International Co-operation Year, during his visit to UNESCO, and with him reviewed the secretariat's proposals, details of which you will find below. I also know that the National Commissions for UNESCO in several member States, and some non-governmental organizations, have already begun to draw up their own plans.

As you are aware, UNESCO is to celebrate its twentieth anniversary in 1966. For that reason some of the planned activities will be so arranged as to cover the 1965-1966 academic year, in order that they may contribute to the commemoration of the anniversaries of both the United Nations and UNESCO.

UNESCO's plans for the International Co-operation Year fall into three distinct categories according to whether they will be carried out by (i) member States and National Commissions, (ii) non-governmental organizations, or (iii) the secretariat. I shall not fail to keep you abreast of developments as regards these plans and any further projects which may be added later.

A. Activities to be carried out by member States and National Commissions

1. An appeal will be sent to the Governments of member States urging them to ratify a number of agreements and conventions and to implement various recommendations adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO for the promotion of international co-operation in the fields within the organization's competence.

2. An appeal will also be sent to National Commissions asking them to make a very special effort to bring to the public's attention specific examples of international co-operation illustrating both the work done by the United Nations, UNESCO and other specialized agencies all over the world and the way in which their own countries benefit from those organizations' activities.

B. Activities to be carried out by non-governmental organizations

- 1. A letter will be sent to all non-governmental organizations with which UNESCO has consultative or associate relations, asking them to inform their members of their own achievements and those of UNESCO and other specialized agencies thanks to international co-operation in the areas of concern to them.
- 2. The Ninth Conference of Non-governmental Organizations, to be held at UNESCO House from 22 to 26 June 1964, will consider the best means of promoting the participation of such organizations in the International Co-operation Year.
- 3. All non-governmental organizations will be requested to include subjects relating to international co-operation in the agendas of their annual meetings or conferences.

C. Secretariat activities

- 1. UNESCO's specialized publications in education, science and culture will include articles on subjects relating to international co-operation past, present and future in these fields.
- 2. The International Conference on Youth which UNESCO is to hold at Grenoble, France, from 23 August to 1 September 1964 will study the contribution of young people to international co-operation.
- 3. Teaching about international co-operation will be encouraged in schools and universities, especially in establishments taking part in the Associated Schools Project in education for International Understanding.
- 4. An intensive information campaign will be carried out through the UNESCO Courier and other publications for the general public, and also by means of radio and television programmes. The secretariat is also exploring the possibility of producing, with the help of some member States, a feature film on the theme of international co-operation.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the secretariat has just begun, in connexion with the International Co-operation Year, study of a large-scale project for the promotion of international co-operation and mutual assistance between universities. I propose to send you more detailed information on this project as soon as possible, in response to your letter of 27 February regarding the specific role which universities can play in the International Co-operation Year.

4. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Original: English 7 3 February 1964

The Executive Board considered the question in accordance with the request expressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 1907 (XVIII). I should like to call your particular attention to operative paragraph 3 of the attached resolution in which the Board "expresses its hope that in the elaboration of plans for the International Co-operation Year adequate attention will be given to the co-operative efforts needed to solve the outstanding health problems and raise the health level of the peoples".

Resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its thirty-third session on 24 January 1964

The Executive Board,

Having considered resolution 1907 (XVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations on an International Co-operation Year,

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the designation of 1965 as International Co-operation Year;
- 2. AUTHORIZES the Director-General to provide for the World Health Organization's participation in the celebration of the Year within the budgetary limits of the Organization; and
- 3. EXPRESSES its hope that in the elaboration of plans for the International Co-operation Year adequate attention will be given to the co-operative efforts needed to solve the outstanding health problems and raise the health level of all peoples.

5. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Original: English 7 30 March 1964

The regular operations of the Bank, as well as the operations of its affiliates, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, are, as you know, prime examples of co-operation among States. The recent increase in membership of these institutions, the new lending policies announced by the Bank, and the proposed replenishment of the resources of the Association, will have the consequence, even before 1965, of expanding the scope of international co-operation achieved through the media of these organizations. We endeavour through our annual reports and by other means to give regular and appropriate publicity to our work, and we plan to continue to do so. However, we do not contemplate initiating in 1965 any new activity of international co-operation specifically designed for the promotional purposes envisaged in the General Assembly resolution.

6. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

/Original: English/ 31 March 1964

As for the publicizing of the activities of international co-operation in which the Fund itself is engaged, our information programme is being enlarged and strengthened. The aim of this programme is, however, primarily to further the purposes and policies of the Fund and not merely publicity for the Fund and its operations. We are this year, in conjunction with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, launching a new publication which will have as its aim the wider dissemination of information and views on international activities in the monetary and economic development fields. While this might serve the purposes to which you have referred, these will be incidental to its main purpose of widening the area of knowledge regarding the matters with which the Fund and Bank deal.

16 April 1964

The IMF has no objection to the inclusion of its <u>Review</u> in the general publicity for the International Co-operation Year. It is indicated that the IMF plans to produce a <u>Review</u>, written in terms as free as possible from economic jargon, describing the activities of the Fund and the Bank, the financial institutions and environment relevant to their work, and the conditions which they seek to encourage in member countries. It is added that the title of the <u>Review</u> will be "The Fund and Bank Review - Finance and Development". The first issue will be made in June 1964 and thereafter the <u>Review</u> will appear quarterly. It will be distributed gratis. There will be three editions - in English, French and Spanish.

7. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Original: English/ 21 April 1964

We shall of course continue to publicize our normal activities in the field of international co-operation during 1965, and in so doing we shall promote the purposes of International Co-operation Year.

In addition to our normal activities, the ICAO Council has discussed the possibility of celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary of the signing of the Convention on International Civil Aviation during the Fifteenth Session of the ICAO Assembly in 1965. Council will determine at its next session what form this celebration will take, and I shall write to you then so that you can transmit this information to the Committee of the International Co-operation Year.

8. UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Original: French 7 15 April 1964

Since its inception in 1874 the primary aim of the Universal Postal Union has been to secure the organization and improvement of international postal services, which in itself implies a vast effort of international co-operation

constantly in progress throughout the world. Accordingly, the contribution which our Union will make to the International Co-operation Year must derive essentially from this primary objective, with special emphasis being given to:

- (1) Current developments within the Union favouring co-operation between countries for the improvement of working methods and new techniques in postal services.
- (2) Results of the 1947 Agreement between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations, which have enabled the Union to keep in close touch with the Organization and its specialized agencies with respect to certain technical matters and to technical assistance in general.

The Union's activities during the International Co-operation Year will no doubt receive new impetus in these two areas as a result of the decisions of the Fifteenth Universal Postal Congress, which is to meet at Vienna this summer. In addition, we envisage taking the following steps:

- (1) To inform the postal administrations of the Union's member countries of the recommendation formulated by the <u>ad hoc</u> Committee concerning the issuance of postage stamps commemorating the International Co-operation Year.
- (2) To organize at Berne, where the Union's headquarters are situated, an exhibition with film showings and a press conference stressing the Union's co-operative work in the aforementioned two areas. The exhibition would probably take place in May or June.
- (3) To publish, in the first issue during 1965 of the review Union Postale, which appears in seven languages, a reminder concerning the International Co-operation Year, and during the year, probably at the same time as the exhibition, to devote a special issue of the review to the international co-operation practised by UFU and other organizations of the United Nations family.

In the hope that the contemplated action may contribute to the success of the International Co-operation Year and to the development of co-operation among all countries, I ask you to accept etc.

9. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The International Telecommunication Union is the oldest of the existing specialized agencies and celebrates its centenary in 1965. After an exchange of correspondence with the Secretary-General of the ITU, agreement was reached (11 April 1964) that the association of ITU with the International Co-operation Year should take the form of giving wider publicity to the activities of the ITU during its one hundred years of existence as an important example of what is being achieved in the field of international co-operation.

The following resolution was adopted at the 1351st meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1964 (1045 (XXXVII)):

Centenary of the International Telecommunication Union

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with keen interest that the International Telecommunication Union, which was founded consequent to the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention at Paris on 17 May 1865, is to celebrate its centenary in 1965, International Co-operation Year, thus providing an example of a century of uninterrupted international co-operation,

Considering that it would be desirable to associate the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency with the celebration of this centenary,

- 1. Offers its heartiest congratulations to the International Telecommunication Union on the occasion of its centenary;
- 2. <u>Invites</u> the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate to the fullest possible extent in the celebrations which will mark the centenary of the International Telecommunication Union, and should constitute an important contribution to International Co-operation Year.

A draft resolution concerning the centenary of the ITU and detailing its possible link with the International Co-operation Year is being prepared for submission to the General Assembly by certain delegations.

10. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/ 13 April 1964

The Fourth World Meteorological Congress, which met in Geneva in April 1963, considered the recommendations contained in resolution 1844 (XVII) of the General Assembly regarding the International Co-operation Year and adopted in this connexion its resolution 7 (Cg-IV). This resolution, a copy of which is attached as annex 1,½ provides for the fullest possible support from the Organization in view of the vital role of international co-operation in the day-to-day work of the Meteorological Service of its members. The resolution also institutes two special programmes for implementation by the organization and its members during the Year, one concerning tropical meteorology and the other concerning meteorology in Africa. The Congress also decided that the public information programme of the organization in 1965 should be focused upon these special programmes. The latter decision is incorporated in the General Summary of the work of the session, an extract of which is also enclosed (annex 2).2/

In implementation of this resolution and decision, plans will be discussed by the sixteenth session of the Executive Committee of the organization which is to meet in Geneva from 26 May to 16 June for the organization of seminars and symposia on African and on tropical meteorology during 1965. The publication of a special brochure and articles in this connexion under the public information programme of the organization and the choice of an appropriate theme for the 1965 celebration of the World Meteorological Day on 23 March 1965 will also be envisaged. The aims and purposes of this celebration are specified in a resolution establishing the World Meteorological Day, a copy of which is enclosed herewith as annex 3 for your information.

It is hoped, in addition, that the main part of WMO's over-all training plan for Africa will be implemented in 1965. If so, the public information programme for 1965 will pay special attention to the regional training centres in meteorology for Africa as a further example of international co-operation.

^{1/} and 3/ These annexes are reproduced below.

^{2/} This annex is not reproduced in this document.

ANNEX I

Resolution 7 (Cg-IV)

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR - PROGRAMMES IN TROPICAL METEOROLOGY
AND FOR METEOROLOGY IN AFRICA

THE CONGRESS,

NOTING resolution 1844 (XVII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which contemplates the designation of the year 1965 as the International Co-operation Year;

CONSIDERING,

- (1) That this project, if implemented, merits the fullest possible support from the World Meteorological Organization in view of the vital role of international co-operation in the day-to-day work of the meteorological services of its Members;
- (2) That the designation of an International Co-operation Year by the United Nations will afford a very valuable means of focusing public attention upon the role of international co-operation in the advancement of meteorology and its applications in economic development;
- (3) That at the present time particular importance attaches to the development of meteorology and its application;
 - (a) In tropical regions;
 - (b) In the African continent as a whole;

DECIDES that, if an International Co-operation Year is designated by the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization should institute two special programmes for implementation by the Organization and its Members during this year:

- (a) A world-wide programme in tropical meteorology (the International Co-operation Year Programme in Tropical Meteorology);
- (b) A meteorological programme for Africa (the International Co-operation Year Programme for Meteorology in Africa);

REQUESTS the Executive Committee,

(1) To develop the details of these programmes, which should incorporate those elements of the approved programmes for the Fourth Financial Period which could appropriately be implemented during the selected year and also make adequate provision for bringing to public attention the meteorological activities involved;

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(2) To arrange for these programmes to be brought to the attention of Members and other interested international organizations sufficiently far in advance of the beginning of the selected year to enable adequate arrangements to be made for their implementation;

URGES all Members, and particularly those situated in the geographical areas involved, to support and implement any programmes calling for their participation which may be instituted;

DIRECTS the Secretary-General to advise the United Nations of the keen interest of the World Meteorological Organization in this project, of its plans for co-operating therein if it is eventually adopted by the United Nations, and of its hope that the United Nations will be able to give its full support and assistance as necessary in the implementation of the programmes proposed in furtherance of the objectives of the International Co-operation Year.

ANNEX III

Resolution 6 (EC-XII)

ANNUAL WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

NOTING the general principles governing the public information activities of the World Meteorological Organization as defined in paragraph 6.13.2 of the General Summary of Third Congress;

CONSIDERING the desirability of making the services which national meteorological services can render to various branches of economic development, as well as the activities of the World Meteorological Organization, better known and appreciated by the public of all countries;

DECIDES to establish an Annual World Meteorological Day to be celebrated each year on 23 March;

URGES the Members of the Organization to do their utmost to celebrate the World Meteorological Day in an appropriate manner; and

DIRECTS the Secretary-General to assist the Members of the Organization in this connexion.

11. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/ 16 March 1964

The Secretary-General is most willing to give your Committee permission to publicize the Conference on the Facilitation of International Travel and Transport to be convened by IMCO at London in the spring of 1965. He ventures to think that the Conference and the programme which it is intended to establish are very worthy to figure among the activities of a continuing character which may epitomize the International Co-operation Year and have a certain popular appeal.

(The proposed draft Convention is intended to bring about the reduction of formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on the arrival and departure of ships engaged in international voyages.)

12. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Original: English 7 9 April 1964

The Agency will be pleased to use the occasion of the International Co-operation Year, and plans the following projects:

(a) Special place will be given to the significance of the 1955, 1958 and 1964 International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva and, in particular, to the results of the 1964 Conference. As you know, about 750 scientific papers will be presented at this Conference and it is expected that some 2,000 experts will participate. As the third conference in the series it may well mark a new chapter in a particularly interesting experiment in co-operation between the nations, in the sense that the scientific initiative taken in 1955 now seems about to bear fruit of great practical economic value to the developing as well as to the advanced countries.

- (b) As we have indicated previously that the Agency would be pleased to co-operate in the report to the public by the United Nations family, that will be issued on the progress made under the Development Decade, this being one of the projects contemplated for the International Co-operation Year. Our contributions would deal with many activities in international co-operation that we are undertaking to promote the Development Decade. Amongst these are:
 - (i) Support of national atomic energy centres as focal points for scientific and technical advance;
 - (ii) Promoting regional co-operation between these new centres;
 - (iii) Giving research support and co-ordinating regional and international programmes for radioisotope research to increase crop yields in rice and maize;
 - (iv) Supporting similar co-ordinated research on tropical and endemic diseases.

The foregoing are illustrations for the information of the Committee; many other projects in fields such as hydrology, de-salination etc. will of course also be covered.

- (c) The Agency will also be pleased to take an active part in planning and carrying out programmes in Austria to mark the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. May I ask that this be brought to the attention of the competent department of the United Nations engaged in planning this event.
- (d) With regard to the co-operation of non-governmental organizations, I should point out that in view of the very specialized character of the Agency's work only nineteen such bodies have consultative status with us, and most of them are equally specialized in character. Their role would therefore be rather limited in connexion with the International Co-operation Year.

We look forward to receiving further reports on the discussions of the Inter-Governmental Committee and will be pleased to consider any suggestions for activities that the Agency might appropriately undertake.

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

23 September 1964

Dear Mr. Pryor,

Many thanks for your letter of September the 18th with enclosures which we are studying with interest.

It is still rather early days to fix an exact date for the manuscript since we have not yet received material from all the agencies. The best I can do at the moment is to suggest November the 1st.

With many thanks for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

V.J.G. Stavridi
Principal Officer in Charge of
Publications and Public Services

Office of Public Information

Mr. Donald J. Pryor
Office of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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which we are abled to with interest.

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September 18, 1964

Dear Mr. Stavridi:

SITTIV

Unfortunately, Harold Graves is not here; he has just completed his hectic assignment at the Annual Meetings in Tokyo and is now somewhere between Hong Kong and India.

The proposed outline of the Office of Public Information publication on "Peace and Progress Through Co-Operation" seems to me to be quite good. Under separate cover, I am sending you a batch of "raw material" which you requested. This includes our Annual Reports for 1963/64 and an assorted collection of other bits of information which may be pertinent.

It would help, I think, if you would let us know what your target date for publication is, and perhaps we could update the figures on Bank/IDA/IFC operations to fit. If I can do anything further to help this project in Marold's absence, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Donald J. Pryor Office of Information

Enclosures (Annual Reports; Blue Book; Loans at Work; World Bank Group in Americas, Asia and Africa; Bank/IDA-What They Are; IFC General Policies; speeches by Woods and Wilson.)

Mr. V. J. G. Stavridi
Principal Officer in Charge of
Publications and Public Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York, New York

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FORM No. 180 (6-64)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

	DEPARTMENT ROUTING SLI	P	Date Sept 17/64	
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Remarks

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

11 September 1964

Dear Harold,

It is nice to be in touch with you again now that I am back at Headquarters and I hope we may soon have the opportunity of meeting.

The matter on which I now come to you is the International Cooperation Year. As one of its contributions to the ICY of 1965, the United Nations Office of Public Information is planning an illustrated publication to mark the occasion. This will cover selected examples of international cooperation achieved through the United Nations and the agencies.

I am submitting, for your information, a copy of the proposed outline for the ICY publication; this outline may be subject to future revision. A general foreword will later be prepared for the publication.

I should very much appreciate receiving from your office relevant raw material on your agency's contribution to the activities mentioned in the outline for possible inclusion in the ICY book. If you feel that information on a subject not covered in the outline but appropriate for the book should be included, I would likewise appreciate such additional, pertinent information, as well as any guidance with respect to the emphasis to be placed on the raw material you will submit. Any appropriate glossy prints illustrating the information submitted, if available, would also be welcome for consideration.

In view of the urgency of the project, a deadline of 15 October for the receipt of raw material has been agreed upon.

Yours ever,

V.J.G. Stavridi

Val Shan

Principal Officer in Charge of Publications and Public Services Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ack Sept 18

SEP 16 AN 8: 44

PEACE AND PROGRESS THROUGH CO-OPERATION

Twenty Years of Achievement through Organized International Co-operation within the United Nations Family

Foreword

(To be prepared at a later stage)

Proposed Outline of OPI Publication

(With suitable illustrations)

I International Co-operation in the Folitical Field

- A. Easing of tension through United Nations efforts in mediation and conciliation (Kashmir, Indonesia, etc.)
- B. Easing of tension through United Nations peace-keeping efforts
 (Balkan question, Korea, Yemen, Lebanon, Palestine, Suez, Congo,
 Cyprus, etc.)
- C. Questions affecting disarmament (partial nuclear test ban)
- D. Special United Nations role (executive powers) in West New Guinea
- E. Special role of the Secretary-General in the political sphere (part) played by Secretary-General in dispute between Thailand and Cambodia, etc.)
- F. United Nations role in promoting independence of Trust Territories and in decolonization
- G. Proposal to establish an international peace force

II International Co-operation in Economic Development

A. United Nations Development Frogramme

Background information on "regular" technical assistance, Expanded Frogramme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), United Nations Special Fund and Economic and Social Council resolution of August 1964 recommending fusion of United Nations Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Examples of regional technical assistance projects, emphasizing the role played by the host governments, the United Nations and the participating specialized agencies (Mekong River Project, Central American Integration Programme, ...).

Examples of national technical assistance projects.

Example of OPEX programme.

B. Financing of Economic Development

The regular operations of the World Bank, and its affiliates, are prime examples of co-operation among states. The recent increase in membership of these institutions, the new lending policies announced by the World Bank, and the proposed replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association, will have the consequence, even before 1965, of expanding the scope of international co-operation achieved through the media of these organizations.

C. <u>United Nations Development Decade</u>

Background information on initiation, significance and progress of

the United Nations Development Decade.

- D. <u>United Nations Trade Conference</u>

 Background information on steps leading to Trade Conference, significance of Trade Conference, and results achieved.
- E. United Nations Regional Economic Commissions

 Background information on establishment, terms of reference and

 examples of co-operation ach eved in each of the United Nations regional
 commissions.
- F. United Nations Centre for Industrial Development
- G International Co-operation in Housing
- H. United Nations Training and Research Institute (covers peace-keeping activities as well as field of economic and social development)
- I. International Co-operation concerning Commodity Problems

 Mention United Nations Conference on Coffee and its agreement, United

 Nations Sugar Conference, United Nations Wheat Conference, International

 Lead and Zinc Study Group, FAO Cocoa Study Group, International Tin

 Agreement, International Olive Oil Agreement, Interim Co-ordinating

 Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, Commission on

 International Commodity Trade, etc.
- J. International Co-operation on Cartography

III International Co-operation in Science and Technology

- A. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (all aspects legal, meteorological (International Co-operation Year Programme in Tropical Meteorology and International Co-operation Year Programme for Meteorology in Africa), communications, proposed World Weather Watch, etc.).
- B. United Nations Conferences on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy of 1955, 1958 and 1964 (mentioning also work of Scientific Advisory Committee dealing mainly with atomic matters, and work of Atomic Radiation Committee). Some 750 scientific papers will be presented at the 1964 Conference and it is expected that some 2,000 experts will participate. As the third conference in the series it may well mark a new chapter in a particularly interesting experiment in co-operation between the nations, in the sense that the scientific initiative taken in 1955 now seems about to bear fruit of great practical economic value to the developing as well as to the advanced countries.
- C. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology (Geneva 1963),

- mentioning also work of United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.
- D. United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy
- E. United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources (UNSCCUR)
- F. International Geophysical Year 1957-1958 and IGY Antarctic Treaty and Programme
- G. International Year of the Juiet Sun
- H. International Co-operation concerning water problems (de-salination of water, work of water Resources Centre, etc.).

 (The International Hydrological Decade is scheduled to open 1 January 1965 as a co-operative effort to draw up a world water balance sheet so that more effective ways can be devised to raise available supplies.)

 Mention should also be made of the International Conference on the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea, April 1962 IMCO; and the Biological Investigation of the Ocean (International Indian Ocean Expedition) UNESCO.

IV International Co-operation in Communications and Transport

- A. looth anniversary of the founding of ITU (first occasion that any of the United Nations intergovermmental body or specialized agency/has completed 100 years of existence) demonstrating the durability and value of peaceful international co-operation. Special Fund examples of work in telecommunications, including satellite tracking school in India.
- B. International co-operation in postal matters as exemplified by work of UPU. Primary aim of UPU has been to secure the organization and improvement of international postal services, which in itself implies a vast effort of international co-operation constantly in progress throughout the world. UPU favours co-operation between countries for the improvement of working methods and new techniques in postal services.
- C. International co-operation in shipping matters, exemplified by work of IMCO. Mention to be made of the Conference on Facilitation of International Travel and Transport, to be convened in the spring of 1965 at London, which is intended to bring about the reduction of formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on the arrival and departure of ships engaged in international voyages. Mention also Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1960.

- D. International co-operation in aerial transport (work of ICAO)
- E. International co-operation in road building (Pan American Highway, African Highway, Asian Highway, etc.)
- F. Work of Regional Economic Commissions in Communications and Transport.
- G. United Nations conference to facilitate movement of travellers
- H. Examples of loans in communications and transport by world Bank and its affiliates

V International Co-operation in Health Matters

- A. Co-operative efforts of the world Health Organization to solve the outstanding health problems and to raise the health level of all peoples. Epidemics are no respecters of boundaries; international co-operation in the control of diseases is thus essential. Examples of international co-operation concerning malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases; research in cancer; international exchange of information concerning health problems, etc. Provision of supplies by UNICEF for programmes in which WHO gives technical direction.

 IAEA co-ordinated radioisotope research on tropical and endemic diseases.
- B. International co-operation in the control of narcotic drugs (work of United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs).

VI International Co-operation in Education and Culture

- A. International co-operation in these fields, citing work of UNESCO and work of Special Fund in financing many of the training projects executed by UNESCO.
- B. World Literacy Campaign (regional fundamental education training centres, etc.).
- C. Co-operative effort of many nations will save for the world the historic monuments of Nubia.

VII International Co-operation in the Legal Field

- A. Concept of international peace with justice, and development and codification of international law through the United Nations family.
- B. International co-operation in legal field through work of the International Court of Justice and International Law Commission.
- C. Appeal by the Secretary-General concerning adherence to multilateral conventions and agreements with regard to which the Secretary-General exercises depository functions.

VIII International Co-operation in Favour of Children

- A. International Co-operation in favour of the world's children, as exemplified by the work of UNICEF.
- B. Declaration on the Rights of the Child.

IX <u>Intermational Co-operation in Human Rights, Human Relations and Humanitarian</u> Activities

- A. International co-operation in the field of human rights, exemplified by the work of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. Mention Genocide Convention, Convention on Racial Discrimination (General Assembly has asked special OFI efforts on this item), and International Year for Human Rights in 1968.
- B. Impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- C. Seminars on Human Rights and Technical Assistance in Human Rights
- D. International co-operation concerning freedom of information
- E. International co-operation in the field concerning the status of women
- F. International co-operation concerning the rights of workers (work of ILO)
- G. International co-operation concerning refugees and stateless persons, including current UNHCR-ILO efforts for Rwandese refugees.
- H. International co-operation concerning missing persons

X International Co-operation in Food Matters

- A. World Food Programme (all as ects, including part played by FAO, such as proper use of fertilizers to stimulte more abundant growth of agricultural products; part played by WHO to combat diseases and thus provide for more man-hours of work on farms; part played by IAEA in giving research support and co-ordinating regional and international programmes for radioisotope research to increase crop yields in rice and maize; etc. Co-operation between Arabs and Israelis in co batting locust plagues. System of international warning and co-operative defence is vital. Locusts breed some three countries away from where damage is done (at one time, some 20 countries co-operating in combatting locust plague). Co-operation in combatting rinderpest, etc.
 - B. Freedom from Hunger Campaign a tangible demonstration of international co-operation. (Mention International Rice Year.)

FINANCING



Economic Development

By the President of the World Bank

Eugene R. Black

President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development



NOVEMBER 8, 1960, saw an important step forward in international economic cooperation: the inaugural meeting of the Executive Directors of the International Development Association, which launched IDA on its working career as a new lending institution. On that date there were already more than 20 member countries, contributing resources equivalent to well over \$700 million. By the end of 1960 membership had risen to 37 countries, bringing total resources to \$852 million, and many more countries were preparing to join. For IDA's parent organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. November 8 brought an eagerlyawaited reinforcement of the resources with which the Bank has been working since 1946 to improve the economic position of its member countries.

The World Bank, as the International Bank is informally known, was founded as a result of the Bretton Woods Monetary and Financial Conference of July 1944, which also gave birth to the International Monetary Fund. The Bank's aims are explicit in its formal title; the urgent problems of reconstruction were its major concern in the immediate postwar years, but its efforts since then have been concentrated on the long-term economic development of its 66 member countries. The Bank is associated with the United Nations as a specialized agency.

Lending Policies

Although the World Bank was formed for purposes, and prepared for risks, which would be unusual for an ordinary bank, the unfortunate history of many prewar international loans led its founders to insist that the Bank follow lending policies modeled to a

COVER: Port development—such as at Mombasa in Kenya—is an important project to receive financial aid through the loans from the International Bank.

great extent on the best practices of private investment banking.

The Bank must lend with due regard for prospects of repayment, and it conducts its affairs so that it earns a return on its investments. Loans must be for productive purposes, and all loans other than those to member governments themselves, whether made to government agencies or private enterprises in their countries or territories, must bear the guarantee of the government concerned. The Bank must satisfy itself before lending that a proposed project is economically justified, that the plans for carrying it out are sound, and that the borrower will be able to meet the interest and principal repayments on the loan as they fall due.

The loan normally covers only the foreign currency costs of a project, and international competition is generally required in placing orders for imported goods financed by the Bank. These are high standards, but they have been largely responsible for the Bank's continuing success and effectiveness.

The Bank started operations with only about \$700 million in available resources, at a time of acute economic crisis in Europe. Its first loan, of \$250 million, was made to France in May 1947, and was quickly followed by loans to the Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg, amounting to \$247 million. These loans paid for essential raw materials and equipment urgently needed if postwar reconstruction was not to be halted, at a time when monetary reserves were almost exhausted and before large-scale aid by the United States began. With the adoption of the Marshall Plan in the spring of 1948, the Bank was freed to turn to its long-term objective of assisting economic development in its member countries.

First Development Loans

In March 1948 it made its first development loans - two loans to Chile for power and to buy agricultural machinery. The Bank's first Asian loan, in 1949, went to India. and loans to Australia, to Africa (Ethiopia) and to the Middle East (Iraq) followed in 1950. Lending reached an annual rate of \$300 million by the beginning of the 1950's, rose to \$400 million a year in 1955. and from 1958 accelerated to about \$700 million a year, with a corresponding increase in actual loan disbursements. It has been estimated that in 1958 Bank disbursements provided about one tenth of the total international flow of capital to the underdeveloped countries, and one quarter of the flow from public sources.

The Bank is now the world's most important source of multilateral development aid. Up to the end of December 1960 it had helped to finance more than 600 projects through 277 loans, totaling almost \$5,500 million, in 54 countries or territories. About a third of the total was lent in Asia and the Middle East, a quarter in Europe, a little over a fifth in Latin America, 14 per cent in Africa, and the balance of six per cent in Australia. Excluding the \$497 million lent in 1947 for reconstruction in Europe, \$1,667 million has been lent for transportation projects, \$1,631 million for electric-power generation and distribution, \$868 million for industry, \$461 million for agriculture, \$24 million for communications and \$205 million for general development.

Helping Basic Services

This pattern is likely to persist, as the Bank believes that it can best serve the interests of its developing member countries by concentrating its lending on basic services without which economic progress is almost impossible, and which, because of their cost and yields, are unattractive to the private investor.

At the same time, the Bank has always been anxious to encourage the development of industries outside the field of basic utilities. In some cases it has been able to lend directly to large private industrial companieshelping steel production in India, iron ore mining in Mauritania and paper manufacture in Chile, Finland and Pakistan. The Bank has also been able to channel about \$100 million to industrial companies in several countries by supporting local development banks which use Bank funds in loans to other borrowers. But quite early in the Bank's operations it became obvious that the requirement of a government guarantee for all its loans must limit its lending for private industry.

Governments are often unwilling (or find it politically difficult) to guarantee loans to particular private enterprises, while potential borrowers sometimes fear that a government guarantee may lead to official interference in their businesses. Proposals for the establishment of a new institution to invest directly, and without guarantees, in private productive industry in the developing countries led to discussions with interested parties; plans took formal shape; and in July 1956 the International Finance Corporation was established.

International Finance Corporation

Although most member countries of the Bank are also members of IFC, and the two institutions are closely associated, IFC has its own separate funds, management and staff, and it operates independently. Its investments take the form of fixed-interest loans which carry additional rights—to a participation in profits, to an option to purchase shares, or sometimes a combination of both.

By the Bank's standards, the funds of IFC are not large (it has a subscribed capital of a little more than \$96 million). Its function has been described as "catalytic": it attracts local and foreign capital into productive private enterprise both by its own investing and by bringing together investment opportunities, private capital and experienced management. By the end of September 1960 it had invested \$45 million in 36 enterprises in 17 countries. But, in addition, for every dollar invested by IFC, private sources had invested more than \$3, so that IFC had mobilized a total of \$195 million for new investment in industry in the developing countries.

Major Change

Three years after the birth of IFC, a major change was made in the financial structure of the Bank itself. The Bank had been founded with an authorized capital of \$10,000 million. Only one fifth of each member country's subscription was actually paid in; the rest could be called up by the Bank only if it had any difficulty in meeting its obligations. This gave the Bank two sources of money for its lending—the paid-in fifth of members' subscriptions (to which it could add its earnings on past loans), and such funds as it could borrow against the substantial security of the uncalled four fifths.

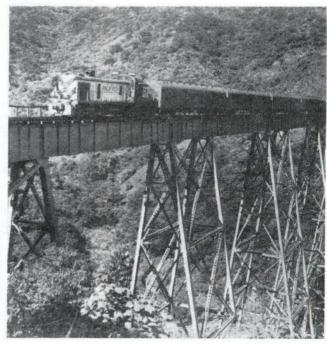
The Bank had begun borrowing almost as soon as it began to lend. Only two months after the French recon-

struction loan, it raised \$250 million in the New York investment market. The Bank soon returned to that market, and in succeeding years it went on to establish itself with investors elsewhere through bond issues in Belgium, Britain, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, expressed in the respective currencies of those countries, and through issues of United States dollar bonds sold in more than 40 countries.

Of the \$4,000 million disbursed on the Bank's loans, more than half has been provided by private investors, and the greater part of this investment has come from outside the United States.

Although the Bank's credit was buttressed by its growing reputation, investors tended to regard the uncalled subscriptions of member governments, and particularly of the United States, as their prime guarantee of repayment. In 1959, with the total of Bank borrowing approaching the amount of the uncalled United States government subscription, the Bank's authorized capital was increased to \$21,000 million, and member governments were given the opportunity to double their subscriptions. As the additional capital was not actually called up, the guarantee backing for the Bank's borrowing has now risen from some \$7,600 million to nearly \$18,000 million—more than eight times the present total of the Bank's funded debt.

The years since 1945 have seen a marked increase in international lending, which in turn has helped to bring about a widespread and welcome rise in living standards. But many of the developing countries need further external capital to finance their priority programs in amounts greater than they can afford to repay on conventional terms. This is the justification for the



A World Bank loan also assisted in the complete rehabilitation and modernization of the vital Pacific Railway in Mexico.

establishment of IDA: to make it possible for these countries to go on borrowing from abroad and so press forward with their development plans in the face of debt servicing difficulties.

International Development Association

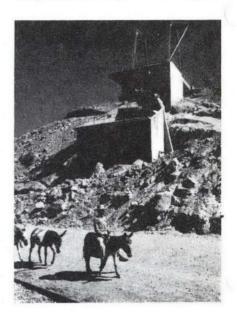
Although the pattern of IDA lending has yet to be set-its Charter is very flexible-it is authorized to lend on almost any terms, provided that they impose a lighter burden on the borrower's balance of payments than conventional loans, and for a wide range of purposes. For instance, IDA may make interest-free loans for long periods-perhaps 50 years. The general approach of IDA to its task of development lending will become plain only as the generalities of the Charter have been translated into the specific terms of two or three loan agreements, but it is certain that it will adopt the same high standards which guide the Bank in its lending. IDA will be wholly administered by the Bank and, although its funds are separate, its management and staff are the same. Like IFC, IDA draws its funds entirely from its members, the largest subscriptions in freely-usable currencies being provided by the more industrialized countries.

The Bank's main purpose is to find and lend the money needed for the economic development of its member countries. With growing experience, however, it has found itself increasingly able not only to make capital available, but also to suggest how to put capital to work. The Bank has always accompanied each loan with a good deal of advice—not all of it, I may say, invariably welcome to the borrower, at least at first. In assessing a development project, the Bank studies its technical and financial justification, the economic prospects of the

country where the loan is to be made, and the country's ability to service the loan. This information is shared with the borrower, and Bank staff help to overcome any difficulties which may have emerged. Consultation continues after the loan is made, both while the project is being executed, and later when it starts earning a return on the money invested in it.

Survey Missions

But a growing proportion of the Bank's technical assistance work is not directly linked with its lending. In 1949, at the request of the Colombian Government, the Bank organized a survey mission which analyzed the economy of Colombia and suggested the lines along which it believed development should proceed during the



Crushed limestone from this quarry in Peru is used in a cement plant built with the aid of a Bank loan. subsequent decade. This mission proved to be the first of about 20 which have since performed the same task for different countries. On several occasions, Bank staff members have served as advisers to member governments, and the Bank has often helped to find suitable persons to staff economic planning organizations and development banks.

In 1955 the Bank founded the Economic Development Institute, a staff college for senior officials of member countries and territories who deal with problems of economic development. Training courses for more junior officials are conducted within the Bank. Unexpectedly, but with some logic, the Bank has found itself drawn into the field of mediation in international economic disputes. Late in 1951 it offered its good offices in the serious dispute between India and Pakistan over the use of the waters of the Indus River system, and it was involved continuously in negotiations with the two countries from 1952 up to September 1960, when settlement was reached with the signature of the Indus Water Treaty. Early in 1952 it tried, unsuccessfully, to find a temporary basis on which operations in the Iranian oil fields could be resumed. and in 1958 it was able to be of service in the settlement of two financial disputes arising out of the Suez incidents of 1956.

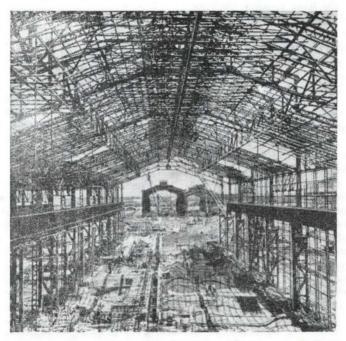
Joint Activities

The Bank works closely with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Bank representatives sit in on meetings of various United Nations organs whenever they discuss matters of interest to the Bank. In order to exchange information and to avoid duplication and conflict in our work, we consult regularly with the United

Nations Secretariat-particularly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (formerly the Technical Assistance Administration). The Bank and the Technical Assistance Administration worked together in 1955 in helping to organize the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research in Cevlon. The Bank has recently established a particularly close relationship with the United Nations Special Fund (on whose Consultative Board I serve) and has acted as executing agent for many of the pre-investment surveys the Special Fund finances—among them, for instance, surveys of the prospective power and transport needs and potential of Argentina, the desirability of building a big dam on the Niger River in Nigeria, and the mineral resources of Surinam.

The Bank naturally consults and cooperates a good deal with its Bretton Woods twin and Washington neighbor, the International Monetary Fund, and it has a close working relationship with FAO, which has regularly helped us in agricultural matters, in particular by choosing and briefing agricultural experts for our general survey missions. We have also been able to call on who and UNESCO for help in recruiting experts on public health and education when needed for mission.

Thus the Bank is helping the developing countries on a broad, and still widening, front. Naturally its emphasis remains on the financial aspects of development, because money is its main resource, and the making of loans was its original purpose. But its activities, and those of its affiliates, are closely related to the whole United Nations effort to raise living standards throughout the poorer regions of the world.



Construction of hot and cold strip mills at a steel plant near Tokyo was helped with an International Bank loan.

March 30, 1964

The Honorable U Thant Director General United Nations New York 17, New York

Dear U Thant:

I am replying to your letter of March 10, asking for information concerning concrete plans and programs which the Bank intends to formulate for participation in the "International Cooperation Year," as 1965 has been designated by General Assembly Resolution 1907 (XVIII).

The regular operations of the Bank, as well as the operations of its affiliates, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, are, as you know, prime examples of cooperation among States. The recent increase in membership of these institutions, the new lending policies announced by the Bank, and the proposed replemishment of the resources of the Association, will have the consequence, even before 1965, of expanding the scope of international cooperation achieved through the media of these organizations. We endeavor through our annual reports and by other means to give regular and appropriate publicity to our work, and we plan to continue to do so. However, we do not contemplate initiating in 1965 any new activity of international cooperation specifically designed for the promotional purposes envisaged in the General Assembly Resolution.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

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OLG RECTI



SECRETARY-GENERAL

10 March 1964

Dear Mr. Woods,

I should like to refer to resolution 1907 (XVIII) on the International Co-operation Year, adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1963. You will note that the resolution inter alia calls upon the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- (a) to take note of the designation of 1965 as the International Co-operation Year;
- (b) to publicize to the widest extent feasible the activities of international co-operation in which they have been, and are at present, engaged and their efforts to strengthen and expand these activities;
- (c) to formulate such plans and programmes as seem to them appropriate to promote the purposes of the International Co-operation Year.

Furthermore, the resolution invites Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned to make available to the Committee, as appropriate, information on their plans and intentions for the International Co-operation Year.

Under the resolution, a Committee for the International Co-operation Year, composed of twelve members appointed by the President of the General Assembly, was established and has now had several meetings. The Committee is charged to "draw up and co-ordinate"

fil Mon 30

Mr. George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

plans for the International Co-operation Year, taking into account the views and intentions of the governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned, and to "organize and prepare" for suitable activities for the Year, bearing in mind the report of the Preparatory Committee. You will soon receive documents describing the outline of plans being recommended by the Committee.

You will agree with me that the success in achieving the purposes of the International Co-operation Year depends to a large extent on the close co-operation between the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the one hand, and the United Nations on the other. The primary role of the United Nations will be, aside from sponsoring a few projects of its own, to help co-ordinate plans and projects which have been formulated by the agencies, with a view to drawing increased attention to the co-operative aspects of relations among states in various fields.

I have already been informed that several agencies envisage taking steps in response to the call of the General Assembly. I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to communicate to me, as soon as possible, information regarding concrete plans and programmes which your Organization and the non-governmental organizations affiliated with you intend to formulate for participation in the International Co-operation Year. I should like to be able to transmit your reply to the Committee for the International Co-operation Year which, in the light of your response, will no doubt wish to pursue this matter further with the competent officials of your Organization.

Sincerely yours,

U Thant

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION:

September 18, 1964 DATED:

> Mr. Woods TO:

FROM: H. Tavares De Sa - Under Secretary for Public Information United

Nations

FILED UNDER: A rticles - Int.

SUMMARY: re request for article under Mr. Woods's signature for the UN

Monthly Chronicle



Form No. 27 (7-61)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

ROBERT K PITTENDRIGH

OPI/RADIO VIS SVS

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

DATE:

August 21, 1964

CLASS OF

SERVICE: Telex

COUNTRY:

TEXT:

Cable No.:

RE OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION GUISEPPE MORRA IS STAFF MEMBER ON KENYA TAPE.

PRYOR

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Mr. Donald J. Pryor

DEPT.

Office of Information

SIGNATURE

Mh. III II

INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

DJP:esp

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

August 21, 1964

Telex

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OPI/RADIO VIS SVS

NEW YORK .

RE OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION GUISEPPE MORRA IS STAFF MEMBER ON MENYA TAPE.

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

Mr. Donald J. Pryor

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DIF: esp

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Mr. Pringle:

Enclosed is a copy of an IDA press release announcing a \$2.8 million IDA credit to Kenya for a tea development project, and also a tape with a comprehensive description of the project by a staff member of the Association. I do hope that you can use this tape or part of it in your broadcasts to English-speaking Africa.

Sincerely yours,

Giuseppe Morra Office of Information

Enclosures

Mr. Donald Pringle Office of Public Information Radio and Visual Services Division United Nations New York, New York

QM:esp

Un OPI

July 17, 1964

Dear George:

Thank you for your letters of June 3 to the International Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association, transmitting OPI's memo to Centre Directors about information materials available from the agencies of the UN Family. I note that you ask for comments and further details which might be included in a subsequent edition. Since the Centres usually write an identical letter to each of our agencies, in the interest of brevity I am enclosing a suggested revision for your consideration for the next edition.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Enclosure

Mr. George J. Janecek, Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information UNITED NATIONS New York, New York

cc: Mr. Christensen, with copy of incoming to IDA

DRE/va

BANK/IFC/IDA - Requests for information materials of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, and International Development Association, should be sent to:

> Director of Information World Bank Group 1818 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20433

NOTE: The European office of the agencies has a Chief of Information Services (Mr. Viggo Christensen), European Office, World Bank, (4 Avenue d'Iena, Paris 16, France), who also can supply information material, in English and/or French on the BANK, IFC, and IDA.

The World Bank Group's general information material consists of:

- i) Explanatory leaflet on Bank/IDA (English, French, Spanish)
- ii) General Policy booklet of IFC stating the principal rules and regulations governing IFC in its consideration of proposals for investments and outlining preliminary information needed to consider an investment proposal (English, French, Spanish)
- iii) Picture booklet "World Bank Loans at Work" (English, French)
- iv) "Work of the World Bank in Posters" set of six posters in color (It is expected captions will be produced in French and Spanish in addition to English)

Dear Mr. Pringle:

Following our telephone conversation of today, enclosed please find a copy of Press Release No. 64/24 announcing an \$82 million World Bank loan to Nigeria for the construction of a dam on the Niger River, and a tape with a brief statement in English by Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh, Federal Minister of Finance. I hope that you can use the tape in your broadcasts to English-speaking Africa.

Sincerely yours,

Giuseppe Morra Office of Information

Enclosures

Mr. Donald Pringle Office of Public Information Radio and Visual Services Division United Nations New York, New York

dM:esp

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Oreste 2 of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release WS/144 26 June 1964

WEEKLY NEWS SUMMARY

Security Council extends term of Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus; Secretary-General appeals for funds, appoints new Force Commander.

Trusteeship Council adopts recommendations on Pacific Islands Territory, Nauru.

Committee on ending colonialism establishes good offices group for British Guiana.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Cyprus: Term of Force Extended

The Security Council decided unanimously on 20 June to extend the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force (UNFICYP) for an additional period of three months, ending 26 September 1964.

The Council took this decision by adopting a resolution proposed by Bolivia, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General, U Thant, recommending that the term of the Force be extended for another three months.

Following the Council action, U Thant appealed for voluntary contributions for the financing of the Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. He estimated that the additional costs would be \$7,300,000. He also asked Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom to extend the stay of their respective contingents with UNFICYP through 26 September 1964, at the same strength and on the same terms as at present.

The Secretary-General appointed General K.S. Thimayya of India as Commander-designate of UNFICYP to succeed Lieutenant-General P.S. Gyani, also of India, who, for personal reasons, is unable to stay in Cyprus beyond the end of June.

Statements on Cyprus

In statements this week, Jiri Hajek of <u>Czechoslovakia</u> stated that the origin of the Cyprus problem did not lie in the relationship between the two communities

of the island. There was the threat of foreign invasion based on the terms of unequal treaties. The United Nations Force should protect the territorial integrity of Cyprus, he said.

Yu-Chi Hsueh of China stated that the fighting must first end to ensure the climate for negotiating a final settlement.

Reman Castrillo Justiniano of <u>Bolivia</u> observed that the presence of the United Nations Force had avoided a greater tragedy.

The statement that Cyprus was determined to preserve the island's independence and to guarantee the human rights of all citizens, was a commitment of great importance. Turkey's undertaking that it would examine the Zurich and London Agreements on Cyprus was a positive step, he said.

Dimitri S. Bitsios of <u>Greece</u> was of the view that at the root of the Cyprus crisis lay the obstacles which President Makarios had to face in his efforts to lead Cyprus to unity and independence. This could not be achieved under the arrangements of 1959 and 1960.

Greece was ready to put its forces on the island under United Nations command and even withdraw them, if Turkey would do the same, he said.

Sir Patrick Dean of the <u>United Kingdom</u> observed that UNFICYP had, within its limitations, carried out its assignment with exemplary energy and skill. The statements by Turkey and Cyprus were bound to make the Council regard the situation with great concern. His Government was concerned at the arms build-up, and he shared the Secretary-General's doubts regarding conscription and actions considered contrary to the Constitution.

The extension of the Force provided no solution but only a provision of further time, he said.

Nikolai T. Fedorenko of the Soviet Union said that if there were no threats and foreign interference in Cyprus, the Council would not have to discuss this problem.

Cyprus had said there must be a clear-cut statement by Turkey that no invasion was planned. The Council should have an answer to this vital question.

The USSR believed that with goodwill, past Council resolutions could lead to a just settlement in Cyprus.

While it would not oppose the extension of UNFICYP's term, the USSR was opposed to any widening of its functions.

The question of Cyprus, said Mr. Fedorenko, must be solved on the basis of strengthening the country's sovereignty and its unity, its freedom from unjust treaties, and the reaffirmation of its right to solve its internal problems by itself, with guarantees for the rights of minorities.

Orhan Eralp of <u>Turkey</u> said the earlier statement of the Foreign Minister of Cyprus contained "the seeds of untold trouble in the future". The disease in Cyprus was "the megalomania of the Greek Cypriot usurpers of the Government", he said.

Turkey had never threatened the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus. On the contrary, Turkey had respected the Constitution of Cyprus, which prohibited both partition and enosis.

He asked four questions of the Foreign Minister of Cyprus: Would his Government stop taking unlawful measures, such as the purchase of heavy armaments, and conscription? Would it see that the taking of hostages was stopped and that those responsible were brought to justice? Would the massacre of Turkish Cypriots be brought to an end? Would the Greek Cypriots co-operate in the restoration in Cyprus of the rule of law?

Adlai E. Stevenson of the <u>United States</u> stated that the United Nations Force had made progress, but it was clear that the withdrawal of the Force now would lead to a resumption of fighting.

The United States was concerned at the import of arms into Cyprus. It was not for the United Nations to decide the constitutionality of the import of arms, or conscription, but it was clear that the import of large quantities of arms was not consistent with Council resolutions.

All States should refrain from any military action that would add to tension on Cyprus. Rather than levelling bitter charges, each side in Cyprus should endeavour to find common ground in a spirit of magnanimity.

Referring to the need for more than \$7 million to meet the extra costs, Mr. Stevenson said only some 20 countries had so far contributed.

Roger Seydoux of <u>France</u> said his Government was concerned about the situation dividing friendly Governments. Progress so far had been very meagre. A situation had to be created in which a definitive solution could be found.

The taking of hostages, and their execution, was inadmissible, as also were the acts of gun-running. He hoped the United Nations Mediator would be able to achieve a positive result in the end.

Spyros Kyprianou, Foreign Minister of <u>Cyprus</u>, said that the essence of the situation was that Turkey was still planning and preparing an invasion of Cyprus. In his view, before the Council endorsed any resolution, Turkey must tell the Council that it was not planning such an invasion.

His Government disapproved of the taking of hostages. Many Greek Cypriots had been taken hostage and "probably murdered", but no regret had been expressed by

Turkey. Turkey had appealed for an end to the massacre of the Turkish community. But where was the massacre? he asked.

Turkey had also appealed for a restoration of constitutional law, and had asserted that the Greek element in the Government of Cyprus had ousted the Turkish element. But the Turkish element had withdrawn from the Government and refused to co-operate, with the object of creating a partition.

Was Cyprus not to arm itself in defence when Turkey would give no undertaking not to intervene in the island? asked Mr. Kyprianou. Turkey's claim to the right of intervention was contrary not only to the past Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, but also to the United Nations Charter.

Cyprus would never accept any curtailment of its sovereignty, whether through treaties or through actions by other parties. Cyprus believed in, and wanted, peace, and believed in the amicable co-operation of the two main communities. It did not -- as did the Turkish Government -- believe in partition. (Press releases SC/26C9-2611, SG/SM/88-CYP/79 to SG/SM/90-CYP/81; documents S/5776 and Revs. 1 and 2, 5778, 5779, 5781.)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL REPORTS ON PACIFIC ISLANDS, NAURU

The Trusteeship Council adopted a series of conclusions and recommendations this week on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, and Nauru, administered by Australia.

The Council reviewed the report and findings of its four-member Visiting Mission which toured the Pacific Islands earlier this year.

The Council stated that the essence of political development was the assumption by the people of Micronesia of control over their own affairs. It welcomed the progress made towards the establishment of a true Territory-wide legislature which would be achieved shortly through the inauguration of the Congress of Micronesia. The Council expressed the hope that this Congress would direct its attention to all the possibilities which lay open for the future status of the Territory.

The Council, noting with satisfaction that the policies of the United States rested on a firm commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Micronesia, recorded the conclusion of the Visiting Mission that no fully matured opinions on the future of the Territory had yet emerged among the people of Micronesia.

On the other hand, it noted the statement made to the Visiting Mission by the United States that the range of options for the future would start with independence and cover all other possibilities.

The Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that a heavy responsibility rested on the United States to keep the people of Micronesia aware of the full extent of these options and to ensure that these options remained open.

The Council urged the speedy creation of a strong Micronesian Legislature and an Executive controlled, and as far as possible staffed, by Micronesians. If the Congress of Micronesia was to be the effective voice of Micronesian wishes, it must have real powers, particularly over finance, and the organization and means to exercise those powers, said the Council.

It endorsed the suggestion of its Visiting Mission that it was necessary to ensure that the capacities of the Congress would be adequate to fulfil the hopes placed in it by all concerned and, in particular, by Micronesians.

Other recommendations dealt with economic, social and educational advancement. The Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's recommendation that immediate steps be taken to formulate an over-all and long-term economic development plan for the Territory and that machinery should be established to carry out the plan.

It expressed the "earnest hope that the Administering Authority will, without prejudice to the programmes of education and health, provide the necessary funds to make possible this increased economic development".

The Council also dealt with the question of war damage claims, claims for compensation of victims of fall-out of nuclear experiments in the Marshall Islands, which form part of the Territory, and land claims in the Marshall Islands.

On the question of Micronesian claims against Japan for compensation for war damage suffered during World II, the Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's recommendation that the Administering Authority should "renew its representations to the Japanese Government with increased vigour" to achieve a settlement.

The Council noted the statement of the Administering Authority that no legitimate claims existed against the United States Government "for losses sustained as a result of United States actions committed in violation of the laws of war". It suggested that "any misunderstanding" on the issue should be cleared up.

As to fall-out claims, the Council noted that the claims of the people of Rongelap for financial compensation "still remained unsettled". It repeated its call for "the most expeditious settlement of these claims", and strongly hoped that action on the Bill dealing with the matter, passed by the United States House of Representatives and now before the United States Senate, would soon be completed.

On land claims, the Council welcomed the statement of the High Commissioner of the Territory concerning the successful completion of negotiations between

land-owners and the United States Government for the settlement of claims for compensation.

The Council rejected by a roll-call vote of 1 in favour (USSR) to 5 against (Australia, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States), with China and Liberia not participating in the vote, a Soviet draft resolution which would have called on the Council to address a recommendation to the Security Council to examine the question of conditions in the Pacific Islands before the General Assembly's forthcoming nineteenth session.

Recommendations on Nauru

On Nauru, the Council devoted its attention to the problem of finding a future home for the Nauru people when the island's phosphate deposits, on which they depend, are used up. At the same time, the Council also concerned itself with the Nauruan people's political and constitutional advancement; training for the public service; the question of royalties paid them by the phosphate industry; and questions of public health and of education.

On the future of the Nauruan people, the Council reaffirmed that the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the ending of colonialism should be fully applied in the Territory.

The Council noted that the Australian Government's proposals for resettlement of the Nauruans "were in some respects unacceptable to the Nauru Local Government Council, which would be making counter proposals".

It further noted that, pending a final decision by the Nauruan people, the Administering Authority had acquired certain parts of Curtis Island, which lies off the Australian coast, "to ensure its continuing availability for Nauruan resettlement", in the event conditions for accepting that site could be worked out.

Noting the consultations between Australia and the Nauru Local Government Council on the future of the Territory, the Council urged the Nauruan leaders and Australia to continue their talks aimed at a harmonious solution.

The Council considered that before the next vital stage of constitutional advance is undertaken, there should be full consultation with the elected leaders of the people. An Advisory Committee should be set up as quickly as possible to consider the whole matter of future legislative and executive authority.

It was pleased to note that there had been a meeting between the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauruans. It believed that further talks would lead to the equitable sharing of the proceeds of phosphate mining.

(Press releases TR/1829-1831; documents T/L.1077, 1080 and Corr.1, 1083.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

'Good Offices' Group for British Guiana

The Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism established on 23 June a Sub-Committee of "good offices" to visit British Guiana.

A twelve-Power resolution adopted by the Committee would have the Sub-Committee also take "any other necessary measures" for the implementation of resolutions on the Territory by the Assembly and the Special Committee, and have it report on its work "as soon as possible". The vote was 18 in favour, 3 against, with 3 abstentions.

The Committee expressed its distress at the situation in the Territory, and its regret at the United Kingdom's failure to implement the recommendations of the Sub-Committee established in 1963.

It called on the United Kingdom to fix without delay a date for independence, to release all political prisoners and detainees, and to refrain from action which would aggravate the situation.

Cecil E. King of the United Kingdom stated it was untrue that delay in granting independence was the main cause of tension in British Guiana. The cause, he declared, was the organization of political parties on racial lines.

He informed the Committee that as in other United Kingdom Territories, his Government could not agree to a visit by any group representing the Committee.

Talks on Southern Rhodesia

The Special Committee this week considered the report of its Sub-Committee which visited London in the early part of June for talks with the United Kingdom Government on Southern Rhodesia.

The Sub-Committee reported that the United Kingdom had made no progress beyond its initial position on the implementation of United Nations resolutions and continued to maintain that it had no power to intervene in the Territory's internal affairs.

The Sub-Committee noted assurances by the United Kingdom that it had explained to the Southern Fredesia Government that it was totally opposed to a unilateral declaration of independence. The United Kingdom, however, had given no indication of the measures it proposed to take in opposition to such a declaration

The report noted the reaffirmation of United Kingdom acceptance of the principle of majority rule, together with protection for minorities in relation to Southern Rhodesia. The United Kingdom had in mind an enlargement of the fran-

chise, but to an extent significantly short of universal adult suffrage called for by the United Nations and desired by the Africans.

The Sub-Committee referred to a motion adopted by the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly which would have the United Kingdom exercise its residual powers exclusively at the request and on the consent of the Southern Rhodesian Government. This proved that even the Southern Rhodesian Parliament held that the United Kingdom had the constitutional competence to intervene in the Territory's affairs.

The Sub-Committee noted the United Kingdom belief that a compromise solution was not impossible, but emphasized that removal of the grave tension prevailing in the Territory was an essential prerequisite. It therefore urged the United Kingdom to use its power, influence and prerogatives to secure the:

Release of Joshua Nkomo and all other political prisoners; Repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation; Removal of all restrictions on African political activity; and the Convening of a constitutional conference to arrange for early independence on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The Sub-Committee reported that the United Kingdom had stated that, having no power to ensure the implementation of these suggestions, it would merely transmit them to the Southern Rhodesian Government. This, the Sub-Committee said, amounted to a denial by the United Kingdom of its responsibilities and a refusal to discharge its obligations under the Charter and Assembly resolutions. It considered that further talks with the United Kingdom within the framework of its mandate were unlikely to yield fruitful results. It was of the view that the question of Southern Rhodesia should be considered by the Security Council as a matter of urgency.

Southern Rhodesia Government's Statement

A statement by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, circulated at the request of the United Kingdom, said that any objective study of the Territory must take account of the facts of the situation. The statment was made, said the Government of Southern Rhodesia, without derogation from its view that the United Nations had no competence to intervene in its internal affairs.

The statement referred to the Committee's resolution of 27 April expressing concern at the "serious deterioration" of the situation in Southern Rhodesia following the restriction of the African leader Joshua Nkomo. The Government could understand the Committee's concern if the position were as suggested. But the reverse was the case. Following the restriction of Mr. Nkomo and certain of his

colleagues, there was a decline in politically inspired incidents.

The statement concluded that the Territory was quiet and peaceful. The violence that led to Mr. Nkomo's restriction was "inter-factional" -- the result of rivalry between African groups.

The Government, the statement continued, wished to make it clear that the persons who were restricted were not "prisoners". They were restricted to areas in which they had freedom to live as they wished.

Southern Rhodesia was committed to work towards a fully democratic system of Government in which the will of the majority would prevail. The process had to be slow, and the immediate introduction of universal adult suffrage would not help.

Debate Continues

On 24 June the Committee heard a statement by Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy of Ethiopia on the report of the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia which visited London.

He said responsibility for the situation in Southern Rhodesia was "squarely on the shoulders" of the United Kingdom. The statement by the Southern Rhodesia Government, he said, was a design to cover up the plain fact that the Africans in Southern Rhodesia were denied their rights. He suggested that the question of Southern Rhodesia be taken up by the Security Council.

A draft resolution was introduced on 25 June which would have the Committee draw the immediate attention of the Security Council to the report of the Sub-Committee.

(Press releases GA/COL/185-193; documents A/AC.109/85, 86, L.128, L.132.)

UNICEF BOARD APPROVES 208 PROJECTS

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which met in New York this week, has approved assistance totalling \$34,622,187 in commitments and \$30,266,787 in allocations for 208 projects.

Sixty-four of the projects are in the field of health services, 60 for disease control, 35 for nutrition, 25 for education and 17 for family and child welfare. Six of the projects are inter-regional, while the others are in 79 countries -- Africa (30), the Americas (19), Asia (13), Eastern Mediterrean countries (13) and Europe (4).

The Chairman, Mrs. Zena Harman (Israel), told the Board UNICEF must be the restless conscience of the world, agitating on behalf of children. Maurice Pate, UNICEF Executive Director, said financial support was more universal than ever.

(Press releases ICEF/904-906, 908.)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE OPENS SESSION IN VIENNA

The Technical Assistance Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council opened its session on 22 June in Vienna. Friedrich A. Kolb of Austria was elected Chairman.

The Committee is considering the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board for 1963, which is at the same time an interim report on the implementation of the programme for the 1963-1964 biennium.

David Owen, Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, stated that the operation for 1963-1964 may approximate \$85 million. For 1964, he said, \$51.6 million had been pledged and there were reasons to hope that this figure would increase for 1965-1966. (Press release TA/1257.)

REPORT ON TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The General Assembly, in 1963, requested the Secretary-General to take steps to establish a United Nations Training and Research Institute and to explore possible sources of financial assistance to the Institute.

In a progress report this week to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General stated that the response to his appeal for funds had been remarkably favourable and positive. Firm pledges from Governments amounted to \$737,415, while pledges of \$52,000 had been received from private foundations, making a total of \$789,415.

The Secretary-General said he was confident that a sum would be subscribed or pledged in the next few months not far short of the amount considered necessary to bring the Institute into being. If this occurred, he proposed before the end of the year -- and possibly before the opening of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly -- to nominate and call a first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute with a view to appointing an Executive Director and formulating and launching the Institute's initial programme.

Contributions pledged as of 17 June 1964:

Cyprus \$100, Dominican Republic \$2,000, Holy See \$1,000, India \$50,000, Jordan \$10,000, Kuwait \$50,000, Libya \$15,000, Liechtenstein \$2,315, Norway \$56,000, Pakistan \$20,000, Thailand \$20,000, Tunisia \$5,000, United Kingdom \$500,000, and Venezuela \$6,000; from private sources \$52,000, including \$10,000 from Compton Trust.

On 24 June it was announced that China had informed the Secretary-General that it will make a contribution of \$5,000 to the Institute.

(Press release M/1539, document E/3924.)

NOTES OF THE WEEK

- -- Brazil has ratified and Trinidad and Tobago has acceded to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. They became the thirty-third and thirty-fourth countries parties to the Convention, which will enter into force when 40 countries have ratified it or acceded to it. The Convention is designed to ensure an adequate supply of narcotics in the world for medical purposes (press releases L/1200, 1202).
- -- Yugoslavia has become the fifteenth party to the European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport, which provides for movement of certain types of lorries that use pallets, or portable platforms, in shipping across international borders free of import restrictions and prohibitions.
- -- Yugoslavia has also ratified the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, thus becoming the third party to the Convention. The others are New Zealand and Sweden (press release L/1201).
- -- <u>Liberia</u> has become the thirteenth country to ratify the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, concluded at Khartoum on 4 August 1963 (press release L/1203).
- -- Two scientists, Vit Karnik of Czechoslovakia and Bruce Falconer of New Zealand, are investigating damage caused by the earthquake at Niigata, <u>Japan</u>, in which 30 people lost their lives on 16 June. The scientists are attached to the Seismological and Earthquake Research Centre in Tokyo, founded with the aid of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Special Fund in 1963 (press release UNESCO/1679).

The Secretary-General has sent a message of sympathy with regard to the loss of life and property to the Foreign Minister of Japan (press release SG/SM/85).

- -- Whaling fleets from Japan, USSR, Norway and the Netherlands have returned from the Antarctic, missing the internationally agreed quota catch by 15 per cent, even though the quota had been reduced from 15,000 to 10,000 blue-whale units. The catch was 8,413 units for the 1963-64 season (press release FAO/1355).
- -- For the first time in the Near East, fruit and vegetables are being dried by harnessing solar energy. Equipment being built and used on an experimental basis forms part of a food-processing project being carried out in Syria by the Syrian Government and the Special Fund (press release FAO/1357-SPF/312).
- -- Equipment for freeze-drying vaccine used to combat Newcastle disease in chickens has been installed at Dacca, <u>East Pakistan</u>, with the help of a grant under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization

- (FAO). The new equipment, costing \$7,000, was provided by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (United Kingdom) (press release FAO/1356).
- -- The supply of 2,338 tons of food, for about 13,500 participants in self-help and co-operative activities in the Great Mussayib region of <u>Iraq</u>, is provided for under an agreement between Iraq and the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization World Food Programme (press release FAO/1354-WFP/26).
- -- The International Development Association (IDA) this week extended credit equivalent to \$1.5 million to Niger. The credit will be used to finance two small road projects in south-eastern Niger (press release IB/1474).
- -- IDA has also extended two credits totalling the equivalent of \$35 million for the improvement and expansion of the railway systems in Pakistan (press release IB/1475).
- -- The Prime Minister of <u>Turkey</u>, Ismet Inonu, paid an official visit to United Nations Headquarters on 24 June. He had a private conversation with the Secretary-General, U Thant, and attended a luncheon given in his honour by the Secretary-General (note no. 2947).
- -- The Prime Minister of <u>Greece</u>, Georges Papandreou, is expected to pay an official visit to United Nations Headquarters later today. According to arrangements made, he will confer with the Secretary-General and will attend a luncheon given in his honour by the Secretary-General (note no. 2948).
- -- Reports on an underwater river flowing eastward in the Atlantic along the Equator, and of blind marine animals, giants of their kind, were considered at the third session of the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission which ended in Paris on 19 June.

The Commission was founded in 1960, under the auspices of UNESCO, to coordinate marine research. Thirty-four Governments were represented at the session (press release UNESCO/1680).

-- A series of articles on the methods used in the prevention of juvenile delinquency in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Arab countries and the United States, is contained in the <u>International Review of Criminal Policy</u>, No. 21, 1963, published by the United Nations (note no. 2946).

AMONG THIS WEEK'S DCCUMENTS

- S/5777 -- Letter of 19 June from United Kingdom to President of the Security Council on Cambodian letter.
- E/3904 -- Development of natural resources: report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources.

June 4, 1964

Dear Mr. Pringle:

Enclosed is the text and tape of a short talk prepared by Brian Meredith on the World Bank assistance in the expansion of the port of La Goulette, in the Gulf of Tunis. Also enclosed is a copy of press release number 64/21 announcing a \$7 million World Bank loan to Tunisia for the creation of a modern port for Tunis.

Sincerely yours,

Giuseppe Morra Office of Information

Enclosures

Mr. Donald Pringle Office of Public Information Radio and Visual Services Division United Nations New York, New York

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FILE NO.

3 June 1964

Dear Dear Harold,

You will recall that in discussions at the Consultative Committee on Public Information in Rome last March, the matter of the distribution of Agencies' information material to the United Nations Information Centres was raised. It was felt that there was need to improve both the response of Centres to samples and order blanks for material supplied by the Agencies and the supply of Agencies' publications and leaflets to Centres.

As agreed at the CCPI Session, this Division has now circulated to all Centres the enclosed memorandum which, it is hoped, will help to meet the problem.

I would appreciate your comments on this memorandum as it concerns your Agency, and in particular I would like to receive any further details which you may wish to have included in a subsequent edition of the memorandum.

Mr. Harold N. Graves Jr., Director of Information International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

George J. Janec ek

External Relations Division Office of Public Information

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Mr. Hrwild ". Graves Jr., Director of Information International rank for neconstruction and Development ISIS H Street, N.W.

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RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

June 1, 1964

Dear Dr. Tavares:

may 15 I am very grateful to you for sending me the first issue of the UN Monthly Chronicle. I would be most grateful to receive it regularly, not only in its English but in its Spanish edition as well. Sincerely yours,

> Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Dr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION ER/28

To:

Centre Directors

Information Officers

From:

William C. Powell, Chief, Centre Services

External Relations Division, OPI

Subject: Information Materials from the Agencies of the United Nations Family

During the meeting of CCPI in Rome in March, there was some discussion of the cooperation extended by the Information Centres to the Information programmes of the Specialized and Operating Agencies of the United Nations family. Generally speaking, the reports were good, although some of the agency representatives reported that some Centres did not order much information material or did not respond to offers of new pamphlets or leaflets as promptly as might be expected.

On the other hand, some Centres have made a practice of sending their requests for Specialized Agency information materials to us here at Headquarters where we do not maintain stocks except for copies used by the Public Inquiries Unit for answering individual letters.

In order that all Centres may be in a position to order the materials from the agencies which they require, I believe it will be useful to put down in this Circular Memorandum the most current information available about how to order material from each of the agencies and in some instances what material is currently available.

ILO- Requests for ILO information materials should be sent to:

so God to

Chief, Public Information Division International Labour Office 154, rue de Lausanne Geneva, Switzerland

NOTE: In the course of the last fortnight we have dispatched to all Centres by pouch copies of several new IIO pamphlets which have been received by OPI here. These are specimen copies for your examination. Should you require additional, limited quantities for local distribution, please use the address above.

FAO - Requests for FAO information materials may be sent to:

Director, Public Information Service Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Via delle Terme di Caracalla Rome, Italy

26 May 1964

NOTE: Additionally, the following FAO Regional and Area Officers have on their staffs information officers who are in a position to supply FAO documents, publication and information materials:

1000

Region or Area	Name of Information Officer	Language of Materials
Africa Region, P.O. Box 1628 Accra, Ghana	(to be named)	E=F
Asia & Far East Region Maliwan Mansion Phra Atit Road	Mr. J.M. Keon	E-F
Bangkok, Thailand Near East Region		
Box 2223 Cairo, United Arab Republic	Mr. G.E. Mulgrue	E-F
Latin America (Northern Zone) Apartado Postal 10778 Mexico (1), D.F. Mexico	Miss E. Villegas	S
Latin America (Eastern Zone) (serves Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela) Rua Jardim Botanico 1008 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Mr. C. Fornari	S
Latin America (Western Zone) (Serves Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) Casilla 10095 Santiago, Chile	Mr. H. Valdevinos	S
North America (USA & Canada) 1325 C Street, S.W. Washington 25, D. C.	Mr. F. Gravel (Acting)	E

UNESCO - Requests for free, general information publications should be addressed to:

> Public Liaison Division UNESCO Place de Fontenoy Paris 7e, France

NOTE: UNESCO has provided the following statement regarding its distribution policies and procedures for such general information material.

Since 1957, Unesco has tried to build up a rational distribution system for general information material, so that the relatively small quantities available of each publication, are circulated as widely and effectively throughout member states. Unesco confines distribution almost entirely to organizations and only services individual requests emanating from countries where there is no national distributing body.

Unesco's general information material consists of:

- i) UNESCO INFORMATION MANUALS giving detailed information on the foundation, structure and departmental activities of the organization:
- ii) BROCHURES on specific aspects of UNESCO's programme;
- iii) EXPLANATORY LEAFLETS on Unesco and its programme;
- iv) DISPIAY SETS comprising of 10 12 photo posters, together with bilingual caption sheet and discussion guide;
- v) REPRINTS from the Unesco Courier and Chronicle on specific subjects.

 The distribution of these publications is handled on the following basis:
 - a) Specimen copies, together with an order form or circular letter, are sent to national commissions, non-governmental organizations, UN Information Centres, Unesco missions and regional offices, depository libraries, UN Associations, and to a selected number of addressees figuring on the Public Liaison division's mailing list.
 - b) Bulk shipments of standing orders, varying in quantity from 50 to 2000 copies, are made on a priority basis immediately after the issue of a new publication. Forty member states have, so far, placed standing orders with Unesco and have also agreed to Unesco transmitting to them any correspondence which the agency may receive from their respective countries, directly related to general information on Unesco. In order to further decentralise the distribution system, Unesco is continuing to make every effort to obtain similar agreements from other member states. In 1963, Unesco averaged 480 shipments each month for a total of 65,000 information items.

Unesco also encourages national commissions and non-governmental organizations to produce their own language adaptations of at least basic information items, for which Unesco can usually provide some financial assistance. In a few member states, such as Argentina, Denmark, France, etc., where the distribution of the material is entirely handled by a designated organization, Unesco provides financial assistance on a yearly contract basis.

Unesco also is preparing, on an experimental basis, a small number of plastic photo sets with captions in one of the four working languages of Unesco, or with national language adaptions provided, on request, by national commissions. These display sets are only available to national distributing bodies, who will be responsible for circulating them amongst the most appropriate organizations in their respective countries.

WHO - Requests for WHO information material may be addressed to:

Director, Public Information Division World Health Organization Palais des Nations Geneva, Switzerland

NOTE: WHO also has information officers on the staffs of the following WHO Regional offices who are engaged in the production of WHO information materials in local languages:

Region or Area

Name of Information Officer

WHO Regional Office for the Americas Pan American Sanitary Bureau 1501, New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

Mr. R. Rendueles

WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia World Health House Indraprasta Estate Ring Road New Delhi 1. India

Mr. J. Milwertz

WHO Regional Office for Africa P.O. Box 6 Brazzaville Republic of the Congo

Mr. D. Henrioud

WHO Regional Office for the Eastern
Mediterranean
P.O. Box 1517
Alexandria
United Arab Republic

Mr. J. Simon

WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific P.O. Box 2932 Manila, Philippines

Mr. M. Bovay

BANK - Requests for information materials of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be sent to:

Director, Information Division International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, 25 D.C.

NOTE: The BANK also has an Information Officer (Mr. Viggo Christensen) attached to its Paris Office (4 Avenue d'Iena, Paris 16, France) who can supply information material in English and French on the BANK, IFC and IDA.

IFC - Orders for information materials on the International Finance Corporation should be sent to:

> Director, Information Division International Finance Corporation 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE: Information material on the IFC in English and French is available from the Paris Office of the International Bank (See "BANK" above).

IDA - Orders for information materials on the International Development Association should be sent to:

Director, Information Division International Development Association 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE: Information material on IDA in English and French is available from the Paris Office of the International Bank (see "BANK" above).

FUND -Orders for information materials on the International Monetary Fund should be sent to:

Director, Information Division International Monetary Dund 19th and H Streets, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20431

ICAO - Orders for information materials on the International Civil Aviation Organization should be sent to:

Chief, Public Information Division ICAO International Aviation Building 1080 University Street Montreal 3, Canada

UPU - Orders for information materials on the Universal Postal Union should be addressed to:

CO de 100 to 00 am 100 00

Director Universal Postal Union Schosshaldenstrasse 46 Berne 15, Switzerland ITU - Orders for information materials on the International Telecommunication Union should be addressed to:

Senior Counsellor, External Affairs and Public Information International Telecommunication Union Place des Nations Geneva, Switzerland

WMO - Orders for information materials on the World Meteorological Organization should be addressed to:

Deputy Secretary-General World Meteorological Organization 41 Giuseppe Motta Geneva, Switzerland

NOTE: All Centres will have received a letter of 1 April 1964 from Mr. J.R. Rivet, Deputy Secretary-General of WMO offering copies of "Weather and Man" and "Meteorology - a Key to Economic Progress." An order form for your use was attached to this letter.

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IMCO - Requests for information material on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization should be addressed to:

Director of Administration and External Relations Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization Chancery House Chancery Lane London W.C.2, England

IAEA - Requests for information materials of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be sent to:

Chief, Division of Public Information International Atomic Energy Agency Kaerntnerring 11 Vienna 1, Austria

ICITO/GATT - Requests for information materials on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be sent to:

Chief, Information and Public Relations Office GATT Villa le Bocage Geneva 10, Switzerland UNICEF Requests for information materials on the United Nations Children's Fund may be addressed to:

Chief, Public Information Division United Nations Children's Fund United Nations, New York

NOTE: UNICEF at present has the following information Officers stationed in the field from whom information material may also be ordered:

Mr. Leon Boussard UNICEF 24 rue Borghese Neuilly, Paris France

Miss Mallica Vajrathon UNICEF 19 Phra Atit Road Bangkok, Thailand

Mr. S.N. Kaul UNICEF 11 Jor Bagh New Delhi, India

Appointments of Information Officers will be made in the near future for the Africa South of the Sahara Office of UNICEF (P.O. Box 1282, Lagos, Nigeria) and for the Regional Office for the Americas (currently located at UNICEF Headquarters).

UNICEF sends an order form and specimens of its publications to each Information Centre and invites orders for bulk quantities to be used for local distribution.

UNRWA - Requests for information on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near Last may be addressed to:

Chief, Public Information Office United Nations Relief and Works Agency Museitbeh Quarter Beirut, Lebanon

NOTE: Limited quantities of UNRWA information materials are also available from:

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Director UNRWA Liaison Office European Office of the United Nations Palais des Nations Geneva, Switzerland

and

Director, UNRWA Liaison Office United Nations New York UNHCR - Requests for information material on the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees should be addressed to:

Chief of Information Section
Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

NOTE: Limited quantities of UNHCR Information materials for Centres in Latin America may be ordered from:

Branch Office UN High Commissioner for Refugees Apartado Aereo 11365 Bogota Colombia

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

15 May 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

FILE NO.:

It gives me great pleasure to present to you this first issue of the <u>UN Monthly Chronicle</u> which replaces the Review as of this month, and which I had the privilege of discussing with you and our other colleagues at the recent CCPI meeting in Rome.

The Spanish edition, <u>ONU - Cronica Mensual</u>, published in Mexico City, will also begin to appear this month. The French edition, <u>ONU - Chronique Mensuelle</u>, published in Paris, is expected to appear beginning next September.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. Tavares de Sá

Under-Secretary for Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

GABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

6 May 1964

Dear Gordon,

FILE NO.I

Immediately after receiving your letter of 7 April 1964 concerning references to the Bank and the Fund by one of our guides on tour, I had a phone call from Harold Graves who had been slated to brief the guides on the subject of the financial agencies. Unfortunately, Harold had to cancel the appointment we made at that time but he is planning to come as soon as he can. At the same time I checked into the circumstances you refer to to make sure what immediate action was necessary. Hence the delay in replying to your letter.

Miss Lockridge is one of our new guides and was a bit confused. We have gone over the information on the financial agencies with her to ensure that her presentation is accurate. I am afraid that her reference "the high rate of interest charged by the Bank" was an attempt to differentiate between the regular Bank loans and those of IDA. She is now straight on the functions of IMF.

New guides are specially cautioned against mentioning the financial agencies on tour until they are more experienced and have acquired a sound grasp of how these agencies operate. We check tours particularly of new girls periodically but slips can be made before we get to them. So it is a great help to us when you draw inaccuracies to my attention. This particular guide had only began conducting tours a week or ten days before she was overheard by the member of your staff.

Kindest personal regards,

Maurice Liu Chief

Visitors' Service

Orig: UN Rep.

cc: Mrs. Lachman

Mr. W. Bennett (IBRD)

Mr. Gordon Williams
Special Representative to U.N.
International Monetary Fund
Washington 25, D.C.

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PAVILLON DE L'O.N.U.

61, BD. FARHAT HACHED TUNIS

BOITE POSTALE 863 Adresse Télégraphique : OMNIPRESS - TUNIS

TÉLÉPHONE 260.203

Cunis, le 4 May 1964

My dear Harold,

Here is the text and tape of a short, and slightly repetitive, talk on IBRD interest in local port expansion; but as it is lifted from a local press clipping and I am not sure where here to turn to confirm it, I thought you should look it over before giving UN Radio the green light to consider it.

Would you please, therefore, return it to Don Pringle or Ken Pittendright in OPI if it is in the clear.

Encourage your people when they visit Tunis to contact and use my office as we could be of more use to them and you if we were better informed. The fault in the past has probably been mine as I have been less physically active than I would have liked, as you know.

Rosalind and I are away on home leave about mid June, and then I go to another post, although where I do not know yet officially. My information assistant, Mohemed Mahrezi, will be standing in until the arrival of the new director in September. Hope we'll see you en route somehow, or where we go next.

Best to you all.

Sincerely,

ach June 4 Brian Meredith

Director

Mr. Harold Graves, IBRD. Washington D.C.

Text of statement on IBRD interest in Port of Tunis - B. Meredith - 5/4/64

In the sense that, through their governments, many millions of people around the world hold a stake in the World Bank, or in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which is linked with the United Nations, you personally might like to be briefed on some of the investments you have made through it, how they are getting along, and what return they are giving.

That's a broad offer I'll not attempt to meet here. My aim now is only to give you a sidelight on one enterprise in which the Bank has an interest, and its right here near where I am making this recorded progress report, in Tunis, the capital of Tunisia in North Africa.

You may not know it, but you have invested some money, several million dinars according to the press reports here, in the development of the picturesque port of La Goulette, a name that means the "bottle-neck" reaching out into the sparkling blue and green waters of the Mediterranean beyond the Lake of Tunis.

La Goulette is one of several fine ports along the Tunisian coast, ranging from Tabarka and Bizerta on the west and north to Sousse and Sfax on the east and south. Tunis, itself, reached through La Goulette and then by way of a long canal formed by causeways dividing the Lake of Tunis, is a Mediterreanian port; but Tunis is getting too busy.

The Port of Tunis is having to handle more traffic than it can securely manage, and the decision has been made gradually to shift marine traffic to the outer port of La Goulette where landing facilities are to be improved, wharves extended, facilities installed for the handling of Tunisia's famous wine and olive oil, and arrangements generally bettered for the quick and economic handling of freight and passenger traffic. It is in these new works that your money will be spent, matched by a considerable quantity of Tunisian government capital, and soon, if you come into the port you will see new shapes arising on the horizon about the port, and you will encounter a new activity.

Tunis itself is paying the price of progress, for the growing demands of the developing territories around and about and in the neighboring region of Grombalia are more than it can manage, and soon the pressure on it will be eased.

When I describe La Goulette as 'picturesque' I am on safe ground for the port is a mixture of Roman, Spanish and Turkish ruins, plus a great deal of French and Tunisian construction which make it already a port of considerable importance. I hope when the new buildings and port machinery is installed that the old buildings and surroundings to the port can survive because it has that charm that only a Mediterranean port can have, and it is set on a coast rich with the memories of Carthage whose little punic ports are just a few kilometres to the west.

But it is unfair to La Goulette and to Tunisia to stress too much the picturesque and the historic because they are part of a dynamic, determined young society -- statistically for one thing over half the population are still teenagers -- and it is to the future that they look... which explains why your money is being invested into the improvement of La Goulette, and when you next call at Tunis on a Mediterranean cruise you may in fact dock there.

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 6 concerning OPI's plans for the new periodical, UN Monthly Chronicle. This note will also acknowledge your identical letter written to Mr. Christensen in the Bank's European Office.

I have asked our picture editor to give some thought to the possibility of offering a picture feature to the Chronicle some time during the next two or three weeks. For the time being, I have no suggestion about other contributions, although we would be very responsive to any suggestions which you or the Economic and Social Information Unit might wish to make.

Any invitation to contribute to the Chronicle, needless to say, is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. William A. Richardson
Editor-in-Chief
UN Monthly Chronicle
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York
MMHNG:ap

April 16, 1964

Dear Miss Braun:

Thank you so much for sending the lists of editors and Triangular Fellows.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Miss Margaret Braun Economic and Social Information Unit Office of Public Information United Nations New York

HNG:ap

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

July 1

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

9 April 1964

Dear Garry,

OPI is having a farewell party for Arthur on 16 April at 5.30. If you plan, by any chance, to be in New York, we would like you to be our guest.

Sincerely,

Violet M. Bell

Mr. G. Lightowler,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street N.W..
Washington, D.C.

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to J: Lew York, we would like our kneed our great.

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Hr. E. Lightowler, Innermational Math for Radometroction and Mevelopment, LEIS H Street M.v.,

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CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.

April 8, 1964

Mr. Harold Graves International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Graves.

Herewith the lists requested in your letter of 27 March to Janet McNeill. The totals vary slightly from the figures you quote in your letter but they are by definition the lists in question.

The composition of the lists used by Dr. Tavares is indicated in the individual heading of each, along with a notation of the appropriate language to be used in correspondence. The strip sheet lists comprise the names of economic editors of major newspapers and trade publications in the United States. In general it is a selection of one paper from each state representing the highest circulation figures. In the larger states more than one paper was chosen.

Neither of the strip sheet lists has been reviewed yet for actual publication of the UN material mailed as we initiated use of them with the opening of the Trade Conference.

Janet sends you her personal regards.

Very truly yours.

Margaret 'Braun

Economic and Social Information Unit

Office of Public Information

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Mr. Graves

April 8, 1964

W. L. Bennett

Comments about World Bank by U. N. tour guide

- 1. Gordon Williams of the International Monetary Fund called to say that the IMF had received some complaints about comments by a guide on one of the regular United Nations buildings tours.
- 2. The guide, who was a young lady and whose name was possibly Lockridge or something similar, commented several times on the high interest rates charged by the World Bank. She also told the tour that this seriously hampered the developing countries. Apparently she made us look like a usurious international Shylock. (According to Gordon, the guide was an American.)
- 3. In reply to a question on where funds for educational development could be obtained, she replied that the best source was "the International Monetary Fund." The Fund incidentally is going to deny this vigorously, and is planning to lodge a complaint with a Mr. Maurice Liu, Chief of Visitors Services, Office of Public Information of the United Nations. Mr. Liu inhabits Room 50A in the General Assembly building.

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WLB:ap

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

6 April 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

At the recent meeting of the CCPI in Rome, during the course of the OPI presentation on its plans for the new periodical, <u>UN Monthly Chronicle</u>, it was agreed that I should furnish you with more detailed information.

The following are the specifics for the new magazine:

1. Format: Approximately 6-1/2" x 9-1/2"

2. Average size: Approximately 96 pages per issue

 Frequency of publication: Monthly - with the exception of one combined issue for July/August

4. Publication location: New York

5. Subscription price: North America: \$6.00 per annum; elsewhere: \$3.00 per annum

6. Time of publication: It is planned that each issue will be published on the 15th day of the month of issue.

7. Circulation: All subscriptions to the United Nations Review will have the unexpired portion fulfilled with the Chronicle.

Arrangements have also been made for the Spanish edition to be published simultaneously in Mexico City. Later in the year a French edition will replace the Revue des Nations Unies, thus fulfilling the decision that there should be editorial uniformity in the three editions of the monthly periodical.

You have already been given details of the systematization of the format of the new journal, which was contained in the Report of the OPI for the year 1963 (CCPI/32/4). It is envisaged that a considerable amount of material from the agencies can be used to best advantage in three sections of the magazine. First, in the Articles Section, where signed articles will be placed on any aspect of the Agency's work which

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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is likely to interest and instruct our readers. There will also be in this section provision for unsigned articles supplied by agencies when for one reason or the other it is not possible to indicate authorship.

There will also be scope in the Pictorial Section for photographic contributions from the agencies either in illustration of a given article or on occasion a self-contained picture story whenever this seems a more striking way of treating a subject.

Agencies are also invited to make use of the Notes of the Month where shorter items - announcements, appointments and other miscellaneous details - can be usefully published.

It is of the utmost importance that the material should be sent well in advance of the publication date of the issue for which it is intended to enable the necessary editorial and production details to be attended to. I should therefore be grateful to have from you at an early date any suggestions for contributions to these three sections which you can offer during the next six months. At this stage we should be glad to receive outlines of any articles - signed or unsigned - and picture features which you can supply to the magazine.

I should also be glad to have your views on how you might best channel the material to me with consideration of the use that could be made of the Economic and Social Information Unit in this respect.

I regret that it is not possible to let you have a dummy of the new journal at present as these are in short supply, but you will, of course, receive copies of the first issue of the Chronicle as soon as it has been published on May 15, 1964.

Yours sincerely,

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William A. Richardson Editor-in-Chief

UN Monthly Chronicle

A Tales

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

3 April 1964

Dear Mr. Graves, Peer

Thank you very much for your letter of 31 March and for the report enclosed therewith on the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, in the field of teaching about the United Nations and these Specialized Agencies during the period 1960-63.

This statement will be included in the report on Teaching about the United Nations family which will be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming 37th session in Geneva in July 1964, and comprises a most interesting and informative contribution.

The report will be produced in English, French and Spanish and should be available in mimeographed form about 20 May. An English copy will be sent to you automatically as soon as ready. If you could let us know if you wish additional copies, with the amount required in each language, we will, of œurse be very glad to supply them.

Meanwhile, your co-operation in this matter is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Collings Educational Liaison Officer External Relations Division

Doothy Collings

Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20433

FILE NO.:

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3 April 1964

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This statement will be included in the report on Teaching about the United Nations family which will be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming 97th session in Geneva in July 1964, and comprises a most interesting and informative contribution.

The report will be produced in English, French and Spanish and should be available in mimeographed form about 20 May. An English copy will be sent to you automatically as soon as ready. If you could let us know if you wish additional copies, with the amount required in each language, we will, of course be very glad to supply them.

Meanwhile, your co-operation in this matter is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Borothy Collings

Educational Maison Officer External Relations Division

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Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Deprending
1818 H Street, N.W. 20433 Course
Washington D.C. 20433 Course

COMMUNICATIONS COMMUNICATIONS

GENERAL FILES RECEIVED

March 31, 1964

Sp. Del.

Dear Mrs. Collings:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. George J. Janecek, I enclose a report of the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, in the field of teaching about the United Nations and these Specialized Agencies during the period 1960-63. It was our understanding that you required this material by 1 April, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Enclosure

Mrs. Dorothy Collings
Educational Liaison Officer
Office of Public Information
Room 1045B
United Nations
New York 17
New York

TN:ap

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The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) have noted an increasing interest in their activities by schools, colleges, universities and adult education organizations during the period under review. This heightened interest has been manifest in a sharply rising volume of inquiries for publications in classroom quantity and for briefings at headquarters and in classrooms by members of the organizations' staff. North American schools account for the greater share of this inquiry, but European inquiries are rising in number. The Bank's office of Information administers these activities for all three institutions.

Publications

It is estimated that well over half of the bulk distribution of publications by the Bank is accounted for by inquiries from schools and adult education groups. In greatest demand is a "student kit" made up of three publications: "What They are", a leaflet describing the structure and activities of the Bank and IDA, "This Growing World", a pamphlet describing the work of the Bank published by the Public Affairs Press, and "Loans at Work", a photographic display of selected projects which have been assisted by Bank finance. This kit is offered to teachers in classroom quantity and was designed to be of interest to students in secondary schools. In addition, a poster set is offered to teachers and is widely used by them in United Nations Week and similar special observance activities. These publications and others are also ordered in volume by Councils on World Affairs, local United Nations Associations, and similar organizations for use in adult education programs.

At the university and college level, the annual reports of the three institutions, economic surveys and other specialized publications are requested for use as study materials in classes concerned with economic development.

There is also an increased interest in the field of activity of the institutions as the subject of theses by graduate students and a considerable cooperative effort is extended to assist in the research of such publications.

Briefings and Lectures

For more than ten years, the Bank has conducted briefing sessions at its headquarters for college and university student groups interested in learning about its activities. The number of such meetings has grown appreciably in the period under review and several schools now schedule a Bank visit as a regular part of their scholastic year. In addition, staff members have been invited to serve as guest lecturers in classrooms and on other campus occasions by an increasing number of colleges and universities. The most recent development has been participation by teams of staff members in special seminars for faculty members teaching economics and political science. The organization of such meetings is a cooperative effort between the Bank and local world affairs councils and universities.

In addition to participation during the school year in classroom activities there has been a growing tendency to invite staff members to participate in teacher training programs during the vacation months. Most such programs are for teachers in secondary schools, especially those teaching economics and social sciences.

While schools in North America have accounted for virtually all of the above activities, institutions in Europe, and especially in France and Germany, have recently displayed increasing interest in arranging for similar meetings. Personnel in the Bank's Paris Office arrange to deliver general briefings and also schedule staff from headquarters to deliver specialized lectures when their travel schedules permit.

Adult Education

A continuing liaison is maintained with officials of a broad range of organizations which maintain adult education programs. Such groups as local United Nations Associations, world affairs councils, Committees on Foreign Relations and many others regularly seek staff members to participate in seminars, conferences and other gatherings in which the work of the organizations will be studied. These gatherings include special observance occasions such as United Nations Day and Week but also include many other occasions throughout the year. Participation ranges all the way from delivery of the featured address to serving as resource panel members for consultation by those attending the gathering. As part of such participation, it is not unusual for staff members to also appear on television or radio programs sponsored by the local organization.

February 24, 1964

Dear George:

Sorry I have been so long in acknowledging your announcement of January 23 of the appointment of Mr. Johann Szuszkiewicz as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Rangoon. We are glad to have the information, and will advise interested departments within our agencies.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. George J. Janecek
Director
External Relations Division
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York City, N.Y.

DRE/ps

Timm DPI

February 24, 1964

Dear Mr. Tavares de Sa:

Thank you for your note of February 17 advising that you are sending me an advance copy of the latest edition of the Yearbook of the United Nations.

I shall look forward to receiving this volume which I am sure will prove a valuable reference book.

Read 2/24

Sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

Mr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York, New York

GCWishart:cml

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

23 January 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

FILE NO.

I wish to inform you that the Secretary-General has appointed Mr. Johann Szuszkiewicz as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Rangoon. Mr. Szuszkiewicz, who was until recently serving with the Radio and Visual Services Division at UN Headquarters, will take up his new duties before the end of January 1964.

Mr. Szuszkiewicz will give all assistance possible to the member Agencies of the UN family and I shall appreciate your advising officers of your organization who are stationed in or proceeding to Burma of this new appointment. I have no doubt that your officers will extend their full co-operation to Mr. Szuszkiewicz.

.... I attach for your information a Press Release on this new appointment.

Yours sincerely,

George J. Janecek

Director

External Relations Division
Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves, Jr.,
Director of Information,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

23 January 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

I wish to inform you that the Secretary-General has appointed Mr. Johann Szuszkiewicz as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Rangoon. Mr. Szuszkiewicz, who was until recently serving with the Radio and Visual Services Division at UN Headquarters, will take up his new duties before the end of January 1964.

Mr. Szuszkiewicz will give all assistance possible to the member Agencies of the UN family and I shall appreciate your advising officers of your organization who are stationed in or proceeding to Burma of this new appointment. I have no doubt that your officers will extend their full co-operation to Mr. Szuszkiewicz.

.... I attach for your information a Press Release on this new appointment.

Yours sincerely,

George J. Salecek

Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves, Jr.,
Director of information,
International Bank for Acconstruction
and Development, 1301 JUN 58 bw 1:18
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RECEIVED GENERAL FILES CORRESPONDENCE UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release M/1508 24 January 1964

JOHANN SZUSZKIEWICZ APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICES IN BURMA

The Secretary-General has appointed Johann S. Szuszkiewicz as Director of United Nations Information Services in Burma. In this capacity he succeeds William H. Cummings, who will serve as Head of the United Nations offices in Burma and continue his duties as Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Director of Special Fund Programmes in Burma.

Mr. Szuszkiewicz, who is a national of Austria, was born in Vienna in 1922. Following his education at the University of Vienna, where he received the degree of Doctor of Law, Mr. Szuszkiewicz engaged in free-lance writing for various newspapers in Austria, Switzerland and Germany. From 1946-1956 he was Editor-Reporter for Oesterreichischer Rundfunk, the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation, being also the Head of the Newsreel Section during 1950-1956. Upon joining the United Nations Secretariat, Mr. Szuszkiewicz was assigned to the Radio and Visual Services Division of the Office of Public Information as Deputy Chief of the Central and South European Radio and Television Service. In the summer of 1962, Mr. Szuszkiewicz served as Press Officer to the President of the resumed Sixteenth Session of the General Assembly. From October 1962 until April 1963, Mr. Szuszkiewicz served with the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea (West Irian) as Head of Broadcasting Services.

Mr. Szuszkiewicz is married and has a son. He will take up his duties in Rangoon in the last week of January 1964.

* *** *

Note: This press release is being issued simultaneously in Rangoon and at Headquarters.

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UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

AD 315 (1) HQ (3) General

FILE NO .:

17 February 1964

Dear Mr. Woods,

I have the pleasure of sending you under separate cover an advance copy of the latest edition of the <u>Yearbook of the United Nations</u>. Compiled by the Office of Public Information, the book will go on sale to the public on 24 February.

The volume gives a comprehensive account of the activities of the United Nations and the related agencies during 1962, except for General Assembly proceedings in January and February of that year which were dealt with in the previous volume. It has been our aim to make the book easy to consult both as a review of events and as a reference book. We trust that you will find it useful.

Sincerely yours,

H. Tavares de Sá

Under-Secretary for Public Information

Mr. George D. Woods, President Bank, IFC and IDA 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

18 February 1964

Dear Harold,

George Janecek passed your letter of 13 February on to me for action and I have sent the attached cable to Karel Naprstek. I have also called the attention of the Central News Desk to your forthcoming release which they assured me they get automatically from you.

Everything therefore seems to be in order except for us in External Relations to thank you for your consideration for the embarrassment that Karel might otherwise have experienced.

Hope we can have a drink together if you get up to New York before the Geneva Trade Conference, otherwise I shall look forward to seeing you there.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Norman Ho Chief.

Overseas Briefing External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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Moman Ho

Horman Ho, Chief, Overseus Briefing, EMD/CPI

February 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Rajasooria:

In accordance with your request of February 13 addressed to Mr. Harold Graves, I am returning enclosed the membership list and chart of agencies related to the United Nations with the information on the Bank, IFC and IDA brought up to date.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes L. Maher Press Assistant Office of Information

Enclosure

Mr. Jeffrey Rajasooria Acting Chief Central News Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York, New York

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UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

13 February 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

We would appreciate your assistance in bringing up to date the enclosed Membership List and the Chart of Agencies related to the United Nations.

There have been many changes in membership, budgets and staff since these press releases were last issued, and we are constantly receiving requests for revisions.

In connexion with the listing of the <u>membership</u> of the United Nations and related agencies, we would draw your attention to the possible need for revising the foot-notes on pages 7 and 8 of the release, if they affect your agency.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey Kajasooria

Acting Chief

Central News Services

Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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February 13, 1964

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear George:

I mailed to Karel Naprstek just now an announcement concerning our forthcoming Moroccan mission. I am sorry that we did not remember in time that he would be interested, so that unfortunately he is likely to read the announcement in the local press before it actually gets to his desk. I leave it to you whether to cable him anything in the meantime. * If you do cable, please note the embargo time on the release.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Graves

Encl.

Mr. George J. Janecek
OPI/External Relations
United Nations
New York
New York
*

My HNG/jsw

* Our own people will be arranging the issuance of the release in Morocco, no doubt through the Ministry of Information.

February 12, 1964

Dear Dr. Tavares:

I am grateful to you for your telephone call of yester-day. I have talked with Mr. Schweitzer's personal assistant, and he promises that Mr. Schweitzer will make a few remarks on behalf of the Bank, as you suggested. I also passed on to him your further details concerning the degree of sophistication which Mr. Schweitzer could take for granted in his audience.

With best wishes for the success of your meeting, Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Dr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York

HNG:ap

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

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NEW YORK

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FEBRUARY 11, 1964

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Harold N. Graves, Jr.

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Office of Information

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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February 11, 1964

Dear Janet:

I'm delighted to hear from you again, and only sorry that you aren't back at your old job -- sorry for my sake, that is.

I have consulted with Herold and the only thing we have to suggest that might be helpful for your talk to the UN Guides is a recent speech by Mr. Wilson which sort of wraps up everything about the Bank and its affiliates.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Agnes L. Maher

Enclosure

Mrs. Janet McNeill United Nations New York

HNG:ap



NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.

10 February 1964

Dear Agnes,

Ever since returning from my year outside the UN, I have been intending to reestablish communications with you. Now I have a formal reason for doing so.

I have been asked to meet with the UN Guides next Monday, 17 February, to refresh their information about the various financial institutions—the Bank, IFC, IDA and the Fund. I have the annual reports from last fall and will look over the statement given by Mr. Woods to the Economic and Social Council a few weeks ago, as well as releases issued through the Central News Desk here.

If you think of any other material showing new points of emphasis or innovations, or any examples illustrating really striking economic results from Bank projects, I should very much appreciate your ideas.

This is, of course, a very small group but, since I have rather lost touch with developments, I shall use this talk as a means of bringing myself up to date, and no doubt there will be other chances to use the information.

Thanks, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Janet McNeill

Miss Agnes Maher
International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D. C.

FORM No. 26 (2-62)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

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February 6, 1964

Dear Dr. Tavares:

Some time ago, you were kind enough to inform me about your plans for a Roundtable of editors in Mexico, to be held in the middle of February. It is with regret that I must now say that the Bank cannot be represented; we will not have any missions in Mexico at the time in question, and personnel who might otherwise be sent, as it happens, are going to be occupied with a delegation of Latin American economists who will be visiting the Bank at the very time of your meeting.

I very much appreciate your having kept us informed, and I am most sorry that we are unable to take advantage of your kind invitation to be present in Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Dr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York

HNC: ap

January 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Rajascoria:

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your excellent roundup of the activities of the World Bank and its affiliates.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. Jeffrey Rajasooria
Chief Editor, Central News Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York
New York
HNG/jsw

Jamuary 23, 1964

Dear Dr. Tavares:

I am grateful to you for your invitation for the Bank and its affiliates to participate in the Latin American Editors' Roundtable to be held in Mexico City from 17 to 21 February. We naturally will wish to give this the most serious consideration, and will let you know as quickly as possible whether we can be represented.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Dr. H. Tavares de Sa Under-Secretary for Public Information United Nations New York

Hush

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UNITED NATIONS



NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO .:

20 January 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

Enclosed is a copy of the round-up of the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and affiliates, which we issued in New York on 31 December.

Please accept our thanks for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey Rajasooria

Chief Editor, Central News

Services

Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

(This release is one of a series of summaries of activities in 1963 of the United Nations and related agencies.)

Press Release IB/1415 31 December 1963

AND DEVELOPMENT AND AFFILIATES

ACTIVITIES GROW IN FIELD OF WORLD FINANCING

The World Bank and its two affiliates — the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) — continued to expand their activities in the field of international financing. The Bank made loans aggregating a record \$788 million, while the newly established IDA continued to grow, raising its credits to about \$10 million more than in 1962. All three organizations gained new members during 1963.

The Bank and its affiliates acquired a new President -- George D. Woods, formerly Chairman of the First Boston Corporation, who succeeded Eugene R. Black on 1 January 1963.

Details of the activities of the three organizations are given below:

International Bank

The Bank gained 20 new members in 1963, 18 of them in Africa. The new members and their capital subscriptions are Algeria (\$80 million), Burundi (\$15 million), Cameroon (\$20 million), Central African Republic (\$10 million), Chad (\$10 million), Congo-Brazzaville (\$10 million), Congo-Leopoldville (\$60 million), Dahomey (\$10 million), Gabon (\$10 million), Guinea (\$20 million), Ivory Coast (\$20 million), Jamaica (\$26.7 million), Madagascar (\$20 million), Mali (\$17.5 million), Mauritania (\$10 million), Niger (\$10 million), Rwanda (\$15 million), Trinidad and Tobago (\$26.7 million), Uganda (\$33.3 million), and Upper Volta (\$10 million).

Membership of the Bank thus rose to 101. Subscribed capital at the end of the year stood at about \$21 billion, of which the equivalent of about \$2.1 billion is paid in to the Bank. On 31 December 1963 authorized capital of

the Bank was raised by \$1 billion to \$22 billion, to make subscriptions available to additional members.

In the course of the year, the Bank President made a number of proposals aimed at increasing the breadth and usefulness of both the Bank and IDA. They include: Increased technical assistance in formulating development projects; extension of agricultural lending to comprehensive agricultural improvement programmes, and to organizations that extend credit and technical help to farmers; increased emphasis on loans and technical help for individual industrial projects, as well as for new kinds of industries in developing countries; long-term financing for imports of pieces of equipment, components and spare parts; entry by the Bank into the field of education, by lending for technical and vocational education and training projects, and for general secondary school facilities; and modification, in suitable cases, of lending terms (this proposal would not affect interest rates charged by the Bank).

All these proposals are now under study, and some are already being implemented. They are intended to supplement, and not supplant, the type of lending the Bank at present carries out, and they will not affect the Bank policy of not making "soft" loans.

In 1963 the Bank made 38 loans in 26 countries totalling \$788 million, a record for any calendar year. These loans brought the aggregate of Bank lending since 1947 to more than \$7.4 billion, comprising 371 loans in the strained as a secretary to the soft making and to except 70 countries.

The Western Hemisphere, for the second year in succession, received the greatest volume of bank lending, but the year was characterized mainly by a sharp recovery in lending to Asia and the Middle East (which fell abruptly in 1962) and an equally sharp increase in loans to Europe. There was a decline in loans to Africa and Australasia.

Area by area, lending in 1963 was as follows:

Africa	\$ 11 million	(\$ 78	million	in	1962)	ļ
Asia and Middle East	\$264 "	(\$ 78	11	11	"))
Australasia	-\$8"	(\$100	"	11	".)	1
Europe	\$201 "	(\$ 62	"	"	")	
Western Hemisphere	\$304 "	(\$328	"	11	")	1

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Lending for electric power development accounted for \$308 million, or about 40 per cent of Bank loans in 1963, while lending for transportation development accounted for a further \$304 million. The remaining 20 per cent of Bank lending was for industry (\$110 million), agriculture, forestry and fishing (\$47 million) and telecommunications (\$19 million).

By countries, loans during 1963 were as follows: Chile (\$24 million), China (\$7.8 million), Colombia (\$73.8 million), Costa Rica (\$22 million), Cyprus (\$21 million), Denmark (\$25 million), El Salvador (\$15.5 million), Finland (\$7 million), India (\$30 million), Japan (\$75 million), Malaysia (\$74.9 million), Malta (\$7.5 million), Mauritius (\$7 million), Mexico (\$52.5 million), New Zealand (\$7.8 million), Nicaragua (\$2.6 million), Norway (\$25 million), Pakistan (\$20 million), Peru (\$28.25 million), Philippines (\$15 million), Portugal (\$12.5 million), Spain (\$35 million), Swaziland (\$4.2 million), Thailand (\$41.6 million), Venezuela (\$85 million), and Yugoslavia (\$70 million).

The loans to China, Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Swaziland were the first made by the Bank to these countries.

The Bank (together with IDA) continued to expand its technical assistance activities, responding to the increasingly urgent demand from the developing countries for this type of aid. Twelve countries were added to the list of those where representatives of the Bank's Development Advisory Service are advising Governments on economic and financial matters related to development. Furthermore, studies of project feasibility and of economic sectors within member countries were expanded, some of them on behalf of the United Nations Special Fund. The Economic Development Institute in October started its ninth regular course for senior officials from less developed countries, training courses for government officials were organized, and a resource and development survey mission was sent to Papua (New Guinea).

Net income for the Bank in 1963 is estimated at about \$89 million -- a record.

International Development Association

The International Development Association gained 19 new members during 1963, bringing its membership to 90 countries. Its subscriptions now total \$984 million, and its available funds about \$780 million, of which \$565 million has been committed to development credits. Thus, at 31 December 1963 there was about \$215 million for further credits. Member Governments are now acting

on a proposal to increase the contribution of capital-exporting members by \$750 million.

The new members of IDA, and their capital subscriptions, are:

Algeria (\$4 million), Brazil (\$18,830,000), Burundi (\$760,000), Central

African Republic (\$500,000), Chad (\$500,000), Congo-Brazzaville (\$500,000),

Congo-Leopoldville (\$3,020,000), Dahomey (\$500,000), Gabon (\$500,000),

Ivory Coast (\$1,010,000), Laos (\$500,000), Madagascar (\$1 million),

Mali (\$870,000), Mauritania (\$500,000), Nepal (\$500,000), Niger (\$500,000),

Rwanda (\$760,000), Uganda (\$1,680,000), and Upper Volta (\$500,000).

Fourteen development credits in eight countries were made during the year, and they totalled \$201 million -- about \$22 million more than in 1962. Asia and the Middle East continued to be the major regional recipients for IDA credits, acquiring \$166.5 million -- more than 80 per cent of the total. Transportation development accounted for \$90 million of IDA credits in 1963, water supply and sewerage for \$53.5 million, agriculture for \$41 million, electric power for \$21.7 million, and education for \$4.6 million.

By countries, credits made were: Ethiopia (\$13.5 million), India (\$87.5 million), Jordan (\$6.5 million), Pakistan (\$64 million), Paraguay (\$3.6 million), Syria (\$8.5 million), Tanganyika (\$4.6 million), and Turkey (\$21.7 million).

The IDA continued unchanged in 1963 the terms of its development credits -- final maturity 50 years, with a ten-year grace period and amortization of repayments over the remaining 40 years. No interest is charged, but there is a service fee of 3/4 per cent a year.

International Finance Corporation

Three countries joined IFC during 1963, bringing the total to 75, and paid-in capital subscriptions to \$98,493,000. The new members and their subscriptions are Ivory Coast (\$111,000), Madagascar (\$111,000), and Uganda (\$184,000).

The Corporation made 12 investment commitments during the year, totalling about \$14.3 million. Of these, about \$7,510,000 comprised assistance in the establishment and financing of industrial development finance companies -- a field in which IFC continued to expand its activities. The balance comprised investments in producing companies.

(more)

In the first category, investments and stand-by commitments were made in Morocco (\$1.5 million), Finland (\$318,000), Malaysia (\$1,303,000), Pakistan (\$449,000), Turkey (\$917,000), Venezuela (\$1,326,000), Spain (\$292,000) and Nigeria (\$1.4 million).

In the second category (assistance to producing companies), investments were made in India (\$6 million) and Mexico (\$750,000).

Some IFC investments were made in conjunction with the World Bank and IDA.

Since its establishment IFC has now made 68 investment commitments, net of cancellations, in 26 member countries. They aggregate \$94.2 million. In addition, stand-by and underwriting commitments entered into by the Corporation total \$10.4 million, of which almost half has been acquired by outside interests.

The estimated net income of IFC for the calendar year 1963 is \$3.3 million.

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UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.

16 January 1964

Dear Mr. Graves,

At the recent Asian Editors' Roundtable in Bangkok, it was announced that the Office of Public Information would convene early this year a similar Roundtable for representatives of information media in Latin America.

Arrangements for this meeting have now been set and I am pleased to inform you and the other members of CCPI that the Latin American Editors' Roundtable will be held, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America, in Mexico City from 17-21 February 1964.

My reason for writing at this time is to extend to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and its affiliates, a most cordial invitation to participate in this important gathering. You may recall that the purpose of these meetings is to achieve within the broad context of the Development Decade a greater public awareness of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and its family of related agencies by attempting to increase interest among leaders in the information field, including editors of important newspapers and magazines, and directors of national radio and television networks.

Against the background of ECLA's work in the region, the Latin American Roundtable next month will serve to focus the attention and interest of information media on one of the most vital conferences ever convened by the UN -- the UN Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to meet in Geneva from 23 March to 15 June.

This explains why the Office of Public Information is calling the meeting in Mexico City on relatively short notice and so soon after the Bangkok Editors' Roundtable. And in this connection, we are indeed fortunate in having as one of the participants Dr. Raul Prebisch, former ECLA Executive Secretary, and presently Secretary-General of the Trade Conference.

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1384 THES WHITE STANK Jan 23 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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The discussion on the work of ECLA will be conducted by Dr. Jose Mayobre, Executive Secretary of ECLA, andmmembers of his staff. It is expected that Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, who will be on an official visit to Mexico at that time, will address one of the sessions of the Roundtable.

I am looking forward to the participation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates in view of the presence in Mexico City of what promises to be a most distinguished group of leaders in the field of journalism and broadcasting.

With kindest regards,

H. Tavares de Sá

Under-Secretary for Public Information

File

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION

15 January 1964

TO:

Mr. Harold Graves, Jr., Director of Information, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington.

FROM:

George J. Janecek, Director,

External Relations Division, OPPs

SUBJECT: UN Day 1964 - "Suggestions for Speakers"

The UN Day Committee in the Office of Public Information, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Konstantin Smirnov, Deputy Director of the External Relations Division, is now beginning to plan for the 1964 celebrations of UN Day (24 October).

One of the information material items which has proved most useful over the years is "Suggestions for Speakers". As you know, these notes are distributed in quantities to Information Centres and Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board who in turn make them available to those who deliver speeches on behalf of the United Nations on the occasion of UN Day celebrations. This year, it is felt that it would be most beneficial if these "Suggestions for Speakers" were compiled by OPI on the basis of material prepared by the different Secretariat Departments and Offices as well as representatives of the Specialized Agencies at Headquarters.

You are, therefore, kindly requested to provide us, at your earliest convenience, with a very short expose of the most important and significant aspects of the work of your Department, which you feel should be included in the "Suggestions for Speakers". A copy of the 1963 "Suggestions" is attached hereto.

You will notice that at the end of the "Suggestions for Speakers" there is a list of proposed references aimed at assisting speakers where to obtain more detailed information about UN activities. Your suggestions in this respect and additions would be also very helpful.

Since the "Suggestions for Speakers" will have to be compiled and translated into the official languages of the UN and distributed early in March, it would be very much appreciated if we received your material before 14 February.

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International Latest for Accommunities from Development, Washington.

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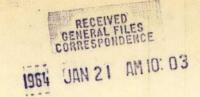
The UN Day Committees in the Office of Fublic information, purpe the Ubelimanship of Mr. Assignation Smirmov, Peputy Director of the External Malabions Division, is now beginning to plan for the 1964 cedebracions of the Day (Sh October).

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Since the "Suggestions for Spekers" will have to be compiled and translated into the official languages of the UM and distributed satur in March, it would be very much appreciated if we received your material below 1. Abrillated



24 OCTOBER 1963 - UNITED NATIONS DAY

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPEAKERS

The most successful United Nations Day speech is one which relates the Organization and its activities to the interest and experience of the audience. How this can best be done depends, of course, on the nature of the occasion.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights occurs on December 10th 1963, and all over the world those interested in the United Nations are being asked this year to join in the celebration and to help to make known as widely as possible the tenets of the Declaration.

With this in mind speakers might wish to quote to their audience those Articles of the Declaration which they believe to be of the greatest interest and to relate certain other Articles to the activities of the United Nations. In this respect they might find helpful some of the suggestions embodied below.

1. Introduction

October 24th, 1963, marks the 18th anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter. United Nations Day is unique in that it is the one anniversary which is shared by all peoples of all nations. The forms which these observances take vary from country to country, but common to them all is the rededication of the peoples of the world to the aims and ideals of the Charter.

- 2. The main objectives of the Charter are to maintain peace in the world, to "reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" and to raise the standards of living for all men.
- 3. The United Nations is not the creation of dreamy idealists. It was born out of a compelling necessity. During the darkest days of World War II, when so much human effort was being poured into the battle, the best minds of the Allied Powers were already concentrating on devising a system which would prevent this from happening again. More than one statesman has remarked: "If we didn't have the United Nations today, the first thing we would have to do would be to invent it."
- 4. Although the United Nations may not yet have realized the high hopes of its founders, the aims and objectives of the Organization which they set down in the Charter are as valid today as they were at San Francisco in 1945. And the realization of these objectives has, if possible, become even more urgent today than it was 18 years ago. In the words of V Thant, the Secretary-General, "The development of the United Nations as a really effective instrument of preventing war is of primary importance to every one of us. Every man or woman should not only ask himself or herself

what he or she is going to do in the world, but also ask, 'Will there be a world in which I can live?'"

5. Human Rights

More than that, for mere survival is not enough, will it be a world in which the "dignity and worth of the human person" are respected, together with the "equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small?" Will fundamental freedoms be observed for all "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion?"

- 6. Obviously the answer is "not yet," for in many parts of the world respect for these freedoms is sadly lacking. One thing is very important, however: more and more people in the world today are coming to know that they have a right to these freedoms and that they are not alone in their struggle to achieve them.
- 7. Almost fifteen years ago, on 10th December 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the General Assembly, without a single dissenting vote. In thirty Articles the Declaration set forth the basic rights to which all men and women were entitled. These include amongst others the right to life, liberty and security of person; freedom from slavery; freedom from arbitrary arrest; the right to a fair trial; freedom of movement; the right to a nationality; the right to marry and found a family; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; the right to vote, to work and to the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living.
- 8. The Assembly hailed the Declaration as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" and called on Member States to promote the observance of the rights described therein. While the Declaration is not, strictly speaking, a legal document, it does possess a moral authority which cannot be ignored. It has been translated into all the main languages of the world and has influenced both individuals and governments. The constitutions of various newly independent states, together with many international conventions, owe much to the Declaration, while it has also been cited in national laws and judicial decisions.
- 9. Within the United Nations itself, there is a very active programme designed to promote the implementation of the rights set forth in the Declaration. Patient efforts have continued throughout many years to formulate two Covenants on Human Rights, one concerned with Civil and Political Rights and the other with Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Periodic reports on measures taken to safeguard human liberty are submitted by member governments to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission also undertakes studies, on a world-wide scale, of specific rights, such as that of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile. The political, economic and social rights of women are given particular study and a

Declaration on the Rights of the Child was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in 1959.

10. UN Development Decade

"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.... Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity "

The words from the Universal Declaration are bold and generous, but how do they apply in a world in which two billion people, almost three quarters of the human race, live in desperate poverty, often without work and always on the verge of starvation? Action on an international scale is clearly called for.

- ll. In the Preamble to the Charter, the peoples of the United Nations pledge themselves "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples." To give more present emphasis to this task, the General Assembly, by unanimous vote in December 1961, designated the 1960s as a United Nations Development Decade.
- 12. This resolution goes to the very heart of the economic purpose of the United Nations. It is aimed at diminishing the tremendous gap between the earnings of the average worker in an industrialized country and the amount, often below subsistence level, that the average man can earn in a less developed country. It sets itself a definite goal a minimum annual rate of growth of 5% of national income to be achieved in the less developed countries before 1970 and urges Member States to make every effort to bring this about.
- 13. The seventeenth session of the General Assembly came to view the whole problem of the developing nations in a new light. The Assembly President, Muhammed Zaffrella Khan, of Pakistan, stressed the importance of the changing attitude in these words: "The one outstanding feature of this session is that the developing nations have been seen moving forward from the position of asking for greater economic and technical aid to a position where they demand, as a right, that these inequalities should be redressed, and redressed quickly, in the interests both of those who have and of those who have not. The primary producers demand that the prices of the products of their labour shall be stabilized at a level which shall secure for them a fair share of the ultimately produced wealth."
- 14. But of course to "demand" is not enough. Every country in the world has its different interests, standards and ambitions, not to mention differing economic and social systems, and to reconcile these is no easy task. That is why arrangements have been made to hold a <u>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development early in 1964</u>, at which all the major problems of international economic relations will be thrashed out. This Conference will

examine objectively the failures of the present system of world trade, which is permitting the gap between the richer and the poorer nations to widen dangerously, and try to develop a more viable system for the future.

- "Technical and professional education shall be made generally available..." In those parts of the world where most things are still done by hand, modern science and technology can play a very helpful role. But how can the new techniques best be applied to speed up economic development and what new scientific research must be undertaken to solve the problems of the developing countries? To discuss these questions scientists from 96 countries came together in Geneva in February of this year at a meeting entitled: United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-Developed Areas, at which over 1,800 scientific papers were submitted. The subjects discussed fell into three broad categories: natural resources, human resources and international planning to develop both. The President of the Conference, Mr. M.S. Thacker, of India, stressed the paramount importance of education in these words: "Today's advanced countries have absorbed the revolutionary discoveries of science and technology. In the less-developed areas the deliberate adoption of science and technology as a means of progress has today to contend against various odds - lack of capital, social inhibitions, over-population, inadequate know-how. I would give the highest priority to the development of human resources. Education, the training of scientists, technologists and engineers, managerial and administrative personnel and a host of professional workers of all kinds are a 'must'. It has still not been adequately realized that investment in education and in the development of skills and capacities among the people is investment for economic growth and should really form an integral part of a country's economic plans." This autumn a summary of the Conference proceedings, in several volumes, will be issued and this should serve as a mine of information for the scientists and planners of the developing countries.
- Another tremendous problem to be tackled in the world is that of hunger. A hungry man is a social liability. He cannot work effectively on an empty stomach, he cannot study as he must to improve his conditions of life, he cannot think beyond his immediate needs, of which food is dominant, and in short, because he can be counted in millions, he retards not only the economic development of his country but also the prosperity of all mankind. To meet the leaping demands of the population growth, food supplies for the world as a whole will have to be doubled by 1980 and trebled by the end of the century in order to provide a reasonably adequate level of nutrition. Once again international action is essential. In July 1960 the Food and Agriculture Organization, in conjunction with the UN, launched the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign", a five-year, world-wide effort to increase food production. Based on the idea that food can be used not only to feed hungry people but also to bolster the economy of the lands in which they live, the \$100 million programme has already begun to show

results. Though not sufficient in itself to change the world food picture, it is regarded as a blueprint from a more massive attack on the problem in the future.

- 17. During the 17th session, the Assembly also considered key economic issues, such as permanent sovereignty over natural resources, establishment of a UN Capital Development Fund, the influence of industrialization on developing countries and measures to offset fluctuations in commodity prices. It approved an International Coffee Agreement which had been concluded in 1962 between a large group of member states.
- 18. Last year a group of leading economists from ten countries prepared, at the request of the United Nations, a report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. They affirmed that the diversion to peaceful purposes of the \$120 billion now spent annually for military purposes could be accomplished to the benefit of all countries. The release of the savings following an agreement on disarmament could enable countless millions of people in the less developed countries to begin the long struggle out of their poverty and make possible joint international ventures of an ambitious kind in the fields of atomic energy and space research. The 17th session gave enthusiastic consideration to the report and unanimously adopted a Declaration, sponsored jointly by the USSR and the United States, urging all governments to multiply their efforts to bring disarmament about.
- 19. Secretary-General U Thant has often stressed the importance of the UN's "fruitful but unobtrusive activities for economic and social development". Out of a total of some 18,000 staff members working for the UN and its agencies throughout the world, approximately 16,000 are employed in the economic and social field, while in normal times, when there is no political emergency, 85% of the funds expended by the UN are devoted to economic and social activities.
- 20. Much of the effort of the UN is devoted to careful planning ahead, to make certain that expenditures, both national and international, are truly worthwhile. In this connection, the work of the <u>United Nations Special Fund</u> is of particular interest. For the year 1963 the Fund has undertaken 42 new economic development projects in less developed areas. Of these 22 are for surveys (land and water use, fisheries, communications) 10 for research (agricultural, forestry, industrial) 9 are in the field of training and 1 concerns economic development planning. In every case the Government concerned will pay rather more than half of the cost of the project.

21. Universality

Speakers may wish to recall Article Four of the Charter, which states that:
'Membership in the United Nations is open to all 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 orligations." From the very beginning, the United Nations has aspired toward universality of membership. Within the eighteen years of its life, it has grown from its initial membership of 51 nations to its present total of 110 today. The 17th session of the Assembly welcomed six new members, (Rwanda, Burundi, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Democratic Republic of Algeria and Uganda) all of them states which had newly come to independence. (Speakers should ascertain the membership of the UN as of 24 October 1963, since the General Assembly may have voted on the admission of new members prior to United Nations Day.)

22. Decolonization

"The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of the government..." With regard to the transition of certain countries from a dependent to an independent status, it might be appropriate to remind listeners of the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples," adopted by the General Assembly without a dissenting vote on December 14th, 1960. This Declaration recognizes "the passionate yearning for freedom" among all peoples who are not yet independent and says that when these people are denied their freedom, conflicts arise which are a threat to peace in the world. It accordingly proclaims "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms."

- 23. The delegates were unable to agree on a specific date for the end of colonialism, but they set up a Special Committee to report to the seventeenth session on the implementation of the Declaration. This Committee's report revealed that a great deal remained to be done to hasten the independence of those colonial territories still in existence. As a result the Assembly adopted more than a dozen resolutions.
- 24. It called for more positive action in connection with the decolonization of six specific territories in Africa Zanzihar, Kenya, Basutoland, Bechuanaland. Swaziland and Nyasaland. With regard to Southern Rhodesia, it asked the United Kingdom to suspend the Constitution of 1961 and convene a Conference to draw up a new one and it requested the Secretary-General to lend his good offices to promote conciliation among the various sections of the population.
- 25. On Portuguese territories in general, the delegates, by a large majority, condemned Portugal's attitude as being inconsistent with the UN Charter, upheld the claims of the people in those territories to immediate independence, requested Member States to prevent the supply of military equipment to Portugal and asked the Security Council to take appropriate measures to secure the compliance of Portugal with its obligations as a member of the United Nations. On Angola in particular, the Assembly voted to condemn the colonial war being carried on there by Portugal, called on the Portuguese government to desist from repressive measures against the Angolan people and asked the UN Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to

secure Portugal's compliance with United Nations resolutions.

- 26. Two resolutions were passed regarding South Africa. In the first, the Assembly condemmed the continued refusal of the Government to cooperate with the United Nations with regard to South West Africa (a territory entrusted to South Africa by a mandate of the League of Nations,) reaffirmed the right of the people of South West Africa to independence and asked the Secretary-General to establish an effective UN presence in the territory. In the second, it strongly deprecated South Africa's policies of apartheid and went on to request Member States to apply sanctions against South Africa, including the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the closing of ports and airfields to South African ships and planes and a boycott on all South African goods.
- 27. The Special Committee has now been enlarged and strengthened and at the 18th session it will again submit a full report regarding the implementation of the Declaration. Acknowledging the importance of its work, U Thant remarked: "The emancipation of all peoples still living under dependent status will not only remove one of the major obstacles to the maintenance of peace but will also greatly contribute to the realization of the principle of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations."

28. Political activities

In the political field, the United Nations continued its efforts on many burning issues. The General Assembly, in its 17th session, adopted several political resolutions, especially the one on disarmament. The Assembly reaffirmed UN responsibility for disarmament under the Charter of the United Nations, and "the need for the conclusion at the earliest possible date of an agreement of general and complete disarmament". It also recommended that urgent attention be given to various collateral measures to decrease tensions.

- 29. The main continuing political activity of the United Nations has been directed towards the Congo for the past three years. It should be remembered that the policies and purposes of the United Nations with respect to the Republic of the Congo, as set out by the Security Council in its resolutions of 14 July 1960, 21 February and 29 November 1961, are the following:
 - (a) To maintain the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of the Congo;
 - (b) To assist the Central Government of the Congo in the restoration and maintenance of law and order;
 - (c) To prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Conga;
 - (d) To secure the immediate withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all foreign military, paramilitary and advisory personnel not under the

United Nations Command, and all mercenaries; and

- (e) To render technical assistance.
- 30. In the report by the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the ends issued on February 4, 1963, it is stated that the mandates governing the actions of the United Nations Operations in the Congo have largely been carried out.
- 31. But sometimes a situation arises in which action must be taken very swiftly. Such was the question of Cuba which, exactly a year ago, threatened the very existence of mankind. On United Nations Day one year ago, U Thant advised the Security Council of the appeals he had addressed to the Governments of Cuba, of the USA and of the USSR and warned that "the path of negotiation and compromise" was the only course by which the peace of the world could be secured at that critical moment. Negotiations continued round the clock, both within the United Nations and by direct exchange between the governments concerned. A few days later an agreement was reached between Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy: the Soviet Union would dismantle and remove from Cuba, under United Nations verification, the weapons which the US had described as offensive, while the United States would promptly lift the quarantine it had imposed on all shipment of arms to Cuba and would give assurances against an invasion of that island. On January 7th, 1963, the Secretary-General received a joint letter from Mr. Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union and Mr. Stevenson of the USA, thanking him for his efforts in assisting them "to avert the serious threat to peace which recently arose in the Caribbean area" and adding that "in view of the understanding reached between them on the settlement of the crisis" it was no longer necessary to occupy the attention of the Security Council with the matter.
- 32. In some instances the United Nations is called upon to act as a bridge between one administration and another. Such was the case in West Irian, whose administration the United Nations undertook for a period of seven months, from October 1st, 1962 to May 1st, 1963, leading up to its transfer to Indonesia. (Speakers will recall that when Indonesia emerged from Dutch rule, in 1949, the 160,000 square mile dependency of West Irian, inhabited by 700,000 Papuans, was left in the hands of the Netherlands, with the stipulation that its future was to be decided by Dutch-Indonesian negotiations. These negotiations continued for thirteen years but failed completely and fighting broke out in the disputed territory. Finally an agreement was reached, in August 1962, and the United Nations was asked to take over for an interim period, to facilitate the transfer from Dutch to Indonesian authority. Indonesia has promised to arrange for the exercise of self-determination by the Papuans some time before the end of 1969).

33. Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

"Everyone has the right to share in scientific advancement and its benefits" Two highly successful United Nations Conferences were held, in 1955 and 1958, on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and at the 17th session the Assembly resolved to hold a third such international scientific gathering in Geneva, late in 1964. The first Conference explored means of developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation and studied the development of atomic power as a producer of electricity and in areas such as biology, medicine and radiation protection, while the second Conference added a new field of discussion - the possibility of controlled fusion.

34. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The words "peaceful uses" occur in yet another field of scientific activity—that dealing with outer space. The United Nations has set up an international programme for the launching of sounding rockets from near the earth's equator, to further space research. This will be carried out during the International Year of the Quiet Sun, in 1964 and '65, a period of minimum solar activity. During that year, international scientific work will take place in meteorology, geo-magnetism, aurora, air-glow, solar activity, cosmic rays, aeronomy and other fields. The United States and the USSR have also agreed on a joint programme of co-ordinated launchings of meteorological satellites and of satellites to map the earth's magnetic field. All data obtained will be disseminated throughout the world.

35. Social Activities

"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services " In the social field. as in the economic, the main emphasis of United Nations work is on the problems of the under-developed countries. Experts pool their ideas at Headquarters and later watch them come to fruition in the field, on such subjects as low-cost housing, detailed planning for urban development, the prevention of crime, family services and all forms of aid to children. In cooperation with the Specialized Agencies and regional Economic Commissions, the United Nations prepares studies on such subjects as the social implications of industrialization, agrarian reform, community development and the delicate task of maintaining the balance between economic and social development. Every two years a Report is issued, covering in detail the social problems of the world and the programmes, both national and international, set up to deal with them, and each time stressing a different aspect of the situation. These reports are given careful consideration by both the Social Commission and its parent body, the Economic and Social Council. In this connection, speakers may wish to refer to the Report of 1963.

36. The United Nations Family

"Everyone, as a member of society, is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the free development of his personality" Speakers will probably wish to touch upon the activities of some of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, especially where this work is of local importance. The drive against illiteracy organized by UNESCO in cooperation with member governments is of great significance in many areas, while the work of WHO in the control and prevention of disease is of universal importance, as also are the efforts of FAO to provide more food. Nine of these Agencies join in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, an international effort to help underdeveloped countries, launched thirteen years ago. This programme has flourished so well and has provided so many examples of give and take between the countries, that it has now developed into a world-wide programme of technical cooperation, rather than mere assistance.

37. General

In talks to non-governmental organizations (clubs, church groups, etc.), it may be appropriate to call attention to the role of non-governmental organizations in the structure of the United Nations (Article 71 of the Charter). A local group through its national and international affiliations may well be part of this consultative system whereby organized public opinion has its voice in placing material and advice at the disposal of the Economic and Social Council. Speakers may also wish to point out that, quite apart from this special consultative role, NGOs have an important part to play in every country in the discussion and wider understanding of public affairs and building support for the aims and purposes of the United Nations.

- 38. Many people in your audience may wish to know where to apply for further information on the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Speakers may wish to refer to the United Nations Information Centre serving the areas as a continuing source of material. Some of the Specialized Agencies also maintain regional information officers and, as appropriate, reference should be made to their facilities.
- 39. A United Nations Day speech provides an opportunity for emphasizing to the audience that the United Nations is not something remote and distant from them. It is not just a skyscraper far away in New York. It is a partner—ship of Governments yours and 109 others. The Charter begins with the words:— "We, the peoples." Through our representatives at the United Nations, we the peoples, discuss our common problems and seek solutions. As individuals we have a responsibility to keep ourselves informed of what our Organization is doing. We can also play an important part in our communities in building a better understanding of the United Nations and its related agencies. We can encourage local editors and radio stations te

carry more UN news. We can arrange for speakers on United Nations subjects in schools, clubs and churches. We can help to arrange United Nations exhibits in our communities. We can teach our children the importance of international cooperation and understanding. On occasion we can act as hosts to UN fellows, scholars and experts who may be studying or working in our country. We can buy UNICEF greeting cards or assist in special projects (such as those to benefit refugees or the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign). These are a few practical ways in which we as individuals can support our United Nations.

40. In the preparation of speeches, lectures and talks on the occasion of UN Day, one should bear in mind, of course that these Suggestions for Speakers do not cover all aspects of UN activities. Their purpose is to outline some of the principal and most characteristic achievements of the UN and to stress the importance of this Organization in the world today. That is why, in these Suggestions, the accent has been laid mainly on the positive. Speakers should emphasize however that the United Nations is still far from being a perfect organization; that there have been many problems which the UN has been unable to resolve, and that it is the duty of everyone to help the UN to overcome the many hurdles and difficulties which lie ahead.

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 Individual leaflets of Specialized

 Agencies

Technical Assistance
"UN Programmes of Technical Assistance
Sales No. 61.1.19

Booklet on the Role of NGOs

FORM NO. 75 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR (2-60)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION	ASSOCIATION	
ROUTING SLIP	Date 2/214	
NAME	ROOM NO.	
1) Mr. Draws	453	
2) Files	229	
To Handle	Note and File	
Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return	
Approval	Prepare Reply	
Comment	Per Our Conversation	
Full Report	Recommendation	
nformation	Signature	
nitial	Send On	

REMARKS

I don't suppose this needs acknowledging. Everyone seems to have noted it.

Jon't know why some notices come to m woods + some to you.

From

D. R. Eliason

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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10 January 1964

Dear Mr. Woods,

FILE NO .:

I wish to inform you that the Secretary-General has appointed Miss Naomi Osborne as Director of the United Nations Information Centre at Manila. Miss Osborne is expected to take up her new duties on 24 January 1964.

Miss Osborne will give all assistance possible to the Member Agencies of the United Nations family, and I shall appreciate your advising officers of your organization who are stationed in or proceeding to the Philippines of this new appointment. Your officers will, I know, extend their full cooperation to Miss Osborne.

I attach for your information a press release concerning the appointment of the new Director.

Yours sincerely,

Hernane Tavares de Sá

Under-Secretary for Public Information

Mr. George D. Woods President International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street

Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

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Yours sincerely,

Hernane Tavares de Sá Under-Secretary for Public Information

Mr. George D. Woods President

and Development ANN 13 WW 10:38

1818 H Street Mashington 25, D.C:



UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release ORG/629 10 January 1963

MISS NAOMI OSBORNE APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE IN MANILA

The Secretary-General has appointed Miss Naomi Osborne as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Manila to succeed Paul Edwards, it was announced today *

Miss Osborne, a United States national, has been a member of the United Nations Secretariat since Septeber 1946 and has served in various capacities at Headquarters and in the field, including the posts of Chief of Civilian Personnel with the United Nations Emergency Force, and with the United Nations Operation in the Congo. Since 1962 she has been Head of the unit in the Office of Public Information at Headquarters entrusted with liaison with non-governmental organizations. Earlier, Miss Osborne served as Information Officer at the United Nations Information Centre in Washington, D.C.

Prior to her United Nations career, Miss Osborne had worked in the Office of Price Administration of the United States Government (1942-1946) and as Executive Secretary of the Department of Psychology, Indiana University (1933-1942).

Miss Osborne has the degrees of A.B. and M.A. in Journalism from Indiana University and did doctoral work in public and international administration at the American University, Washington, D.C.

Miss Osborne will take up her new post in Manila on 24 January 1964.

* *** *

^{*}This press release is being issued simultaneously in Manila and at Headquarters in New York.

December 26, 1963

Dear Mr. Rajasooria:

I am sending along another copy of the 1963 calendar year activities of the World Bank and its affiliates. The sections on the Bank and on the International Finance Corporation remain the same, but in the last few days the International Development Association has been active, and has made further credits available in Paraguay and Syria. These have both been included in the current version. I hope and pray that none of our three organizations will do anything between now and the close of business next Tuesday, and I have been assured that my hopes and prayers will be answered.

Meanwhile may I again send along best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Bennett Office of Information

Mr. J.P.S. Rajasoria Chief, Central Press Desk Office of Public Information The United Nations New York 17, New York

WLB:pa

SPECIAL DELIVERY

December 12, 1963

Dear Mr. Kenney:

In accordance with our telephone conversation I am sending you enclosed two copies of the draft press release on the road survey in Paraguay which is being financed by the Special Fund and for which the Bank is Executing Agency. Although our area people will be in direct touch with the Special Fund people regarding signing arrangements, I will call you when I know that it has been signed here. When it has been signed at the Special Fund in New York we can discuss the release arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes L. Maher Press Assistant Office of Information

Enclosure

Mr. Robert Kenney Office of Public Information Room 244 United Nations New York 17, New York

ALM; esp

December 12, 1963

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of 2 December, concerning a report on teaching in the United Nations. The Bank and its affiliates will be glad to submit a short statement on the subject to Mrs. Collings, and we note that the deadline is February 1.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. George Janecek Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York

HNG:ap

November 19, 1963

Dear Gohl:

I am very disappointed to have to report that it is not going to be possible for me to come to Bangkok, after all. My deputy, George Young, has just recently left the Bank to become Chief of Information Services for the European Free Trade Association, and his absence makes it impractical for me to be away from headquarters just now. Believe me, I regret this very much, because I had been looking forward to the Roundtable as an occasion of exceptional importance.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Mr. Gohl Cohrai c/o Mr. William Tanzer UN ECAFE Sala Santitham Bangkok Thailand

cc: New York, UN office

JUST HNG:ap November 13, 1963

Dear Mr. Rajascoria:

Thank you very much for your letter of
November 7. We will be glad to send the roundup you request, and will try to have it in your
hands during the first half of December.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. J. P. S. Rajasooria Chief, Central Press Desk Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York

HNG:ap

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

7 November 1963

Dear Mr. Graves,

The Central Press Desk of the Office of Public Information again plans to issue year-end "round-ups" of activities of the various United Nations agencies. The response to our invitation for 1962 was about the best we have ever had and we hope that our efforts in 1963 will be as successful.

Copies of the round-up will be made available to correspondents, non-governmental organizations, United Nations Information Centres, United Nations Radio, various other OPI units, and delegations.

We hope that again this year the World Bank and its affiliates will contribute a brief description of its work in 1963 and some examples of aid to governments. Wherever possible, emphasis is desired on specific projects that have led to tangible results. Membership changes in 1963 and 1964 net budget should be included, as well as any other major organizational developments.

We should like to receive the material as early as possible in December to permit processing. Please address your material to the Central Press Desk, Room 284, United Nations, New York.

We plan to issue the round-up beginning 23 December on a staggered basis. If your agency wishes to issue the material simultaneously, please indicate the desired release date.

Yours sincerely,

J.P.S. Rajasooria

Chief, Central Press Desk

If shoy arom

Press Services

Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

ack how 13

cc. External Relations Division

October 31, 1963

Dear Gohl:

Thank you very much for your very informative letter of October 28 about the forthcoming Round-table in Bangkok.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Gohl Obhrai
Director
Press, Publications &
Public Services Division
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York

HNG:ap

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NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

28 October 1963

Dear Harold,

Permit me to express our pleasure at your representation of the International Bank in the Asian Editors' Roundtable, Bangkok, 25 to 30 November.

which we are providing to participants in the Roundtable. You will also find lists of the editors, who have so far accepted our invitation, and the Specialized Agencies which will be represented. I will let you have very shortly the final list of participants.

Since, as you know, the meetings will be closed and discussions conducted informally and frankly, we do not intend to issue a formal agenda as such. Also, it has been decided that the meetings will be held in the mornings only on the six days of the conference from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. with a half-hour break in mid-morning. The afternoons will be left open for participants, if they so wish, to carry out other activities such as individual consultations with Heads of ECAFE Divisions or others, visits to UN and Specialized Agency projects in the Bangkok area, etc. This does not eliminate the possibility of holding additional afternoon meetings if found desirable by the Roundtable.

At the first meeting we expect an opening address of welcome by U Nyun to be followed by an address by Dr. Tavares on the purpose of the Roundtable; then Dr. Tavares will present the information aspects of the UN Development Decade, thus opening the general discussion.

On the second day, U Nyun will speak at the opening of the meeting on ECAFE work; this expose will serve as discussion lead.

/....

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.,
Director of Information,
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

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On the third day, November 27, our plan calls for an address on the Trade and Development Conference and a discussion on the information needs, problems and arrangements relating to it.

The next two days, November 28 and 29, will be devoted to UNCSAT, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and such other matters as participating representatives of the Specialized Agencies might wish to raise. November 30, will be devoted to conclusions from a public information point of view.

Looking forward to seeing you in Bangkok.

Yours sincerely,

Gohl Obhrai

Director

Press, Publications & Public Services Division
Office of Public Information

October 9, 1963

Dear Gohl:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 1.

This will confirm my intention to participate in the Regional Editors' Roundtable at Bangkok.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Gohl Obhrai
Director
Press, Publications and
Public Services Division
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York

HNG:ap

Laism DPI

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

1 October 1963

Dear Harold,

FILE NO.:

I tried to reach you on the telephone yesterday afternoon but was told that with the meetings which you have on hand you are likely to be incommunicado for the rest of the week. I hope you will have time to scan and acknowledge these few lines on the forthcoming Regional Editors' Roundtable in Bangkok which, as you know, OPI is holding from November 25 to 30.

In your last letter to me on the subject, dated July 16, 1963, you reaffirmed your intention of attending the Bangkok meeting. Since we are now in the process of preparing the final list of participants, I shall be most grateful for a confirmation of your original intention. I certainly look forward to having you with us in Bangkok and I know that your presence will add greatly to the meetings.

You enquired in your last letter under reference whether there would be a place within the Bangkok agenda for individual presentations by Specialized Agencies. We are planning, as you know, to have the discussions unfold within the broad framework of the Development Decade, with emphasis on the regional angle as represented by ECAFE. Within this broad approach, there would not only be an opportunity — but also a very definite need — for you to make a presentation on behalf of the Bank.

Please let me have an urgent word in reply, so that we may complete and distribute the list of participants to all concerned.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours

Gohl Obhrai

Director

Press, Publications and Public Services Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves, Jr.,
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

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ASIAN EDITORS' ROUNDTABLE

Bangkok, 25 to 30 November, 1963

The following have accepted the invitation to participate.

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1.	Afghanistan	Mr. Skushkaki Chief Editor, Kabul Times and President, Bakhtar News
20	Ceylon	Mr. Cecil Graham Editor Ceylon Daily News
3.	China	Mr. Stanway Cheng Director and Editor China News, Taipei
40	France	Mr. Alfred Max Chief Editor Realites
5.	India	Mr. S. Mulgaokar Editor Hindustan Times
6.	Indonesia	Mr. R. Soetojo Deputy Director General of Broadcasting
7.	Iran	Mr. Kazem Zarnegar Kayhan Papers
8.	Japan	Mr. Yoshinori Maeda Vice-President dadio NHK
9.	Laos	Mr. Thip Tharmavong Director of Press
10.	Malaysia	Mr. Lee Sew Yee Straits Times, Kuala Lumpur
11.	Nepal	Mr. Narayan Bahadure Singh Editor Gorakhpatra
12.	Netherlands	Mr. C.A. Steketee Editor Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam
13.	New Zealand	Mr. V. Dumbleton Editor-in-Chief Auckland Star
14.	Philippines	Mr. Jose Luna Castro Managing Editor Manila Times
15.	US	Mr. Edward K. Thompson Editor Life Magazine

ASIAN EDITORS ROUNDTABLE

Bangkok, 25 to 30 November, 1963

The following specialized agencies will be represented.

2	PCAPP (U-A O-A A	S. T. S.
deg	FCAFE (Host Organization)	U Nyun Executive Secretary
2.	FAO	Mr. J.M. Keon
		FAO Regional Information Adviser FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East
3.	GATT	Mr. dichard Ford
		Head, Information & Library Services GATT Secretariat
40	IAEA	Mr. Georges Pawloff
		Regional Officer ECAFE Region
5.	IBRD)	Mr. Harold Graves
	IFC) IDA)	Director of Information for the three agencies
6.	ICAO	Mr. Peter Armour
		ICAO Representative
		Far East and Pacific Office
7.	IIO	Mr. John Fox ILO Liaison Officer
		with EGAFE
8.	ITU	Mr. Colin Mackenzie
		Public delations Officer Geneva
9.	UNESCO	Mr. Tor Gjesdal
		Director of Mass Communications or another member of his department
10.	UNICEF	Mr. Brian Jones
		Acting Director Asia Regional Office
11.	WHO	
		Dr. C. Mani Regional WHO Director for South-East Asia
		New Delhi

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UNITED NATIONS



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FILE NO.:

21 August 1963

Dear Harold,

Congratulations should rightly go to the Special Fund staff - I am an innocent by-stander and can claim no credit for the four-year report referred to.

Unfortunately, it is not yet available in French but when and if it is so issued, I will forward you copies.

Best regards,

Bob Kenney

Mr. Harold Graves International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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August 18, 1963

Dear Bob:

I wanted to congratulate you on the outstanding four-year report of the United Nations Special Fund.

It is an attractive, clear and readable presentation, and the pictures are marvelous.

Does the report exist in French? If so, I would be grateful to have 10 copies.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Robert N. Kenney Office of Public Information United Nations New York

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HNGtap

Linism DPI

August 14, 1963

Dear George:

Thank you for letting me know about the U. N. exhibits at the Leipzig and Damascus Fairs. I agree with the CPI, that there is no conflict here with the CCPI policy on U. N. family participation in fairs and exhibitions.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. George Janecek Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York

HNG:ap

Laison DPI

UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

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FILE NO.: PU 113/11(31)

6 August 1963

TO MEMBERS OF CCPI

Down Horold

You will recall our decision at the time of the CCPI Conference in Vienna concerning the possibility of UN family participation in International Fairs. We reached the conclusion, subsequently endorsed by the ACC, that it was impossible for the UN family to undertake to "construct or maintain pavilions of its own or to endorse officially exhibitions arranged by others."

Recently one or two queries have been received which raise the question whether the participation of the UN Sales Section of the Office of Conference Services in the Leipzig Fair (where we are organizing an exhibit of UN publications) and of the UN Postal Administration in the Damascus International Fair (for which an exhibit is being prepared) does not conflict with such a decision.

OPI feels that there is no such conflict, since it believes that a valid distinction can be drawn between the UN participating through the display of UN publications and stamps, with the sole purpose of promoting their sale, and participating with the idea of publicizing the activities of the United Nations and its Agencies in various fields. Simple sales displays, it is felt, do not fall within the intent of the ACC decision.

I am passing this on to you for your information. If you feel that the matter requires further discussion, it can, of course, be brought up before the next meeting of the CCPI in the spring of 1964.

Yours sincerely,

George Janecek

Director

External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.

Director of Information

International Bank for Reconstruction

and Development

1818 H. Street, N.W.

Washington 25, D. C.

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display of UN publications and stamps, with the sole purpose of promoting selse signit subject applies in various fields. Simple sales

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George Janecek)

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. International Bank for Reconstruct

Jangolsvell has 1818 H. Street, N.W. Washington 25, D. C.

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July 16, 1963

Dear Gohl:

Thank you very much for your letter of 12 July and your information about further developments in the arrangements for the Regional Editors Roundtable in Bangkok. I mentioned at the CCPI meeting that I probably would attend this meeting, and it is still my intention to do so, provided that the agenda, as originally seemed to be the plan, has a place in it for individual presentations by the specialized agencies.

Incidentally, Dr. Tavares' letter of late June somehow failed to reach me. Could you send me a copy, please?

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. Gohl Obhrai Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York, New York

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Traism DPI

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

12 July 1963

Dear Harold,

Towards the end of last month, Dr. Tavares de Sá wrote to you telling you of the progress being made in working out arrangements for the Regional Editors Roundtable for the countries of the ECAFE region.

In this letter, Dr. Tavares mentioned November 20 to November 26 as the probable dates of the meeting in Bangkok. Since then, as a result of further discussions with the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, Mr. U Nyun, it has been agreed that it would be preferable to hold the meeting from November 25 to the 30th instead. It has also been agreed that the Roundtable will give special emphasis in its agenda to the information aspects of the forthcoming Conference on Trade and Development.

In passing this information on to you, let me personally reiterate the hope that we shall have the pleasure of having your Agency participate in the Roundtable.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.

Washington 25, D.C.

Gohl Obhrai
Director
External Relations Division
Office of Public Information

NEW YORK

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12 July 1963

Dear Harold

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With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely.

Mr. Harold N. Graves, dr. Director of Information International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W.

Washington 25, D.C.

Gohl Obhrai
Director
External Relations Division
Office of Public Information

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July 2, 1963

Dear Kathleen:

Enclosed, as promised, is a map of the Colombian railroad system. The new Atlantic Railroad begins at Puerto Salgar and runs to Santa Marts. One of the enclosed photographs shows a tanker train being pulled by one of the new diesel locomotives through mountainous country between Bogota and Salgar. The other picture is a view I recently took of the harbor at Santa Marta. This port was built by the United Fruit Company as a banana port but the new Atlantic Railroad has created a demand for additional capacity at Santa Marta, and the harbor authorities have plans to built new berths. As you can see, Santa Marta lies in a very attractive setting, typical of much of the Caribbean coast line of Colombia. Incidentally, the great liberator of Colombia and Venezuela, Simon Bolivar, died in Santa Marta while still comparatively young but worn out by his campaigning. The hacienda where he died is still preserved as a national shrine.

Sincerely yours,

George R. Young Assistant Director of Information

Miss Kathleen McLaughlin THE NEW YORK TIMES Room 453 United Nations New York New York

GRY/jsw

P.S. Also enclosed is a up-to-date issue of "The World Bank in the Americas". I think you will find it very useful for reference purposes and productive of leads to many project stories. The introduction is a useful round-up of our activities in the region.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF

WIRE:

JUNE 3, 1963

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TO:

GEORGE YOUNG INTBAFRAD

FROM:

NEW YORK

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OFFICE OF INFORMATION

INFORMATION

COPY:

DECODED BY:

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KATHLEEN MCLAUGHLIN NEW YORK TIMES ASKS WHETHER YOU HAVE ANY DATE YET WHEN FIRST SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE ARE TO BE STARTED FROM THE FORT GOURAUD MINES IN MAURITANIA, OR FOR THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW RAILROAD THERE

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RATHLERN BOLAUCHI IN MIN YORK SIDES ASKS WHERER YOU HAVE AND DAIR YET WHEN FIRST SHIPMENIS OF INON ORE ARE TO BE STARTED FROM THE FORM OR THE FORM OR THE FORM OF THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE MIN SALLMOAD THERE

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May 23, 1963

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thanks very much for calling about Bill Tanzer's interest in a forthcoming announcement of a World Bank loan for highway development in Thailand. I have cabled our Bangkok representative today to tell Bill that this loan will not be announced until June 4 or later. I am sending a text to Bangkok today for Tanzer's use and, to save wear and tear on yourself and the Briefing Unit, will cable him further instructions when I can. I will of course keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. William Richardson Office of Public Information United Nations New York

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UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

22 May 1963

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Mr. Graves:

FILE NO.:

We have received a cable from William Tanzer, Chief Information Officer, ECAFE, Bangkok, which refers to the World Bank negotiations for a Highway loan to Thailand which he believes will be completed on 28th May and signed on 29th May. Mr. Tanzer has asked whether you would cable him through us the day of the signature or when the date of signature is reliably known.

Mr. Tanzer indicates that he only requires a brief cable of the events in Washington since the details of the Loan Agreement will be supplied by Tolley, the World Bank Representative in Bangkok. Please let me know early what action you propose to take in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Richardson

Chief

Overseas Briefing Unit Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information 1818 H Street Washington 25, D.C.

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Sincerely yours

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May 7, 1963

Dear Mr. Smirnov:

Thank you very much for your note of May 3 and the Summary record of a recent meeting of the Head-quarters Exhibits Committee. I will look forward to receiving additional notes of this kind when the Committee discusses the project for a UN "family" exhibit building.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. Konstantin Smirnov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York

HNG:ap

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO .:

3 May 1963

Dear Mr. Graves,

With reference to the report of the 31st session of CCPI to ACC, item III (Participation of the United Nations family in international exhibitions) paragraph 19 (in which the Working Party drawn from the UN, UNESCO, WHO, and IBRD were invited to represent the UN family in this connection,) I am sending you the summary record of a recent meeting of the Headquarters Exhibits Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Konstantin Smirnov

Acting Director
External Relations Division, OPI

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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EXHIBITS COMMITTEE

Summary record of meeting held Friday, 26 April 1963 in Conference Room 10

Present: Mr. F. Begley, OGS, Chairman Mr. A. Tyrrell, OPI, Secretary Mr. J. Nielsen, OCS, Library

Also present: Mr. E. Van Name, Chief Engineer Mr. J. Cosgrove, Security Section

Mr. O. Hamann, Presentation Section

Mr. D. Ritchie, OPI

Mr. M. Liu, Visitors Service

Attention was brought to the Committee that at the UNHCR display a record player had been introduced without prior authorization of the Exhibits Committee. While the Committee had no objection to headphones being installed, the music from the record player was distracting and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees to remove the record player.

The Chairman introduced the item of a building for exhibits which would be more appropriate than the existing facilities. He emphasized that this was a preliminary meeting to make members aware of the problem. The forthcoming New York World's Fair had stimulated the idea of a building specifically for exhibits which would be built in the grounds and would be of a semi-permanent rature. The displays within the building would, in the first instance, represent to the visitor not exclusively the United Mations but would emphasize the United Nations family and it was expected that all Specialized Agencies would participate. As a starting point for discussion, he visualized the building of some 100 ft. by 50 ft. placed north of the Plaza, and to that end the Chief Engineer was preparing initial architectural sketches. Considerations of finance have been dealt with in a resolution of the CCFI to the ACC suggesting that funds might be obtained from appropriate outside sources. If the problem of finances was resolved, a co-ordinated plan of exhibits by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies would have to be considered by the Exhibits Committee. The Chairman pointed out that a building of this nature could possibly be available for the display of exhibits by national governments and suitable MOOs.

Mr. Ritchie pointed out that with the present re-construction of existing Council chambers and other facilities scheduled to commence at the end of this year, coupled with a substantial increase of visitors attracted to New York by the World's Fair, it was most decirable that any structure of this nature should be outside the present building. The ACC had agreed that all Agencies would participate and created a sub-group to co-operate to further the proposal. The Chairman, in agreeing that the present area being so limited there was an increasing feeling on staff concerned with the operation of the building that an outside structure would relieve their problem within the house. Also during the first eight months of 1964 there would have to be a disruption of the present Guided Tours pattern due to re-construction. He pointed out that the present displays were necessarily inferior to those which would be designed specifically for the proposed building. He invited the Chief Engineer, Mr. Van Name, to give his thoughts on the proposal.

The Chief Engineer said that he visualized the building of some 50 to 75 ft. by 100 to 150 ft., with a minimum ceiling height of 25 ft. He pointed out that sanitary facilities would be necessary and thought could be given to the inclusion of a small theatre and possibly a snack bar. The building would run west and east and exhibits should be so arranged for the orderly progression of visitors through the display. The building would be of a semi-permanent nature and should the north end of the site be developed later, consideration might be given at that time to a permanent building for exhibits. Since the building would be open year round, heating and air conditioning would be necessary. A rough estimate of the cost would be about one end a half million to two million dollars. The Chairman, in reverting to the design of the building, said that the exhibit programme would determine the building's size and arrangement.

Mr. Maurice Liu emphasized that a time factor was involved and that the problem needed to be pushed rapidly. Undoubtedly there would be an extra press of visitors from the New York World's Fair and in order to plan for this increased flow the structure should have closed access to the main building. Since Conference Room 4 was presently used for film showings and briefings to large groups, an auditorium would be necessary. In addition, the auditorium could be used for closed circuit television showings when the Security Council

was in session and excluded from the tour. He suggested that the capacity of the theatre should accommodate 400 to 600 seats. In summarizing the feeling of the meeting, the Chairman said that the building should be separate but could be linked to the main buildings and should architecturally blend with the whole complex.

Mr. Ritchie, referring to the joint participation of United Nations and Specialized Agencies in a co-ordinated exhibit, pointed out that the CCPI had now experience of this problem. A general feeling existed within the CCPI that the United Nations should take the initiative in designing the exhibit. Practical considerations of finances had been debated and this was the reason for the inclusion in the resolution of securing funds from an appropriate outside source not only for the construction of the exhibition building but also for the equipment and expenditures related to the setting up of the first exhibit. Neither the United Nations nor the Specialized Agencies had the necessary funds for the setting up of an exhibit on the necessary scale.

The Chairman, in concluding the meeting, pointed out that the immediate task was to secure the necessary financing, the solicitation of Agencies for ideas and a list of desirable facilities be offered within the building.

April 26, 1963

Dear Mr. d'Arcy:

I wanted you to know how much I enjoyed the opportunity of making your acquaintance at the recent CCPI session. I particularly appreciated your advice about the Ivory Coast, and should report to you now that my proposed visit to Africa has had to be postponed, for several weeks at least, When the question comes up again, I shall certainly turn to you for help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. Jean d'Arcy Director of the Radio and Visual Services Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York INF/592/168/4

19 April 1963

Dear Bob,

This is to tip you off about the World Bank mission which has recently been studying the economic future of Malaysia. The mission is about to fly to Washington to write their report which will be submitted to the governments concerned and then published, provided the governments agree to it. This could be in about a month's time.

I got to know of this because two members of the mission have just been in Bangkok: J. Rueff, who headed the mission, and Jean Royer, formerly deputy executive secretary of GATT (I believe) and now retired, but doing free-lance consultant jobs. Royer, incidentally, spent three days with ECAFE to advise on accelerated regional economic cooperation, that is the preparations for the high-level meeting to take place in Manila in December as a result of the resolution passed on this subject at ECAFE's annual session in Manila.

The World Bank mission was to examine the economic implications of the creation of Malaysia and to make recommendations to the governments of Malaya and Singapore, as well as to the British Government for Sarawak and Brunei. The mission was charged among other things to study economic development, coordination of industrial activities, ports, tariffs, trade relations and also the possibility of a sub-regional common market, although this topic was not specifically mentioned.

Publication of the report — if it is ever published — would be of great interest to us. It would be useful if you could keep tabs on happenings and perhaps make advance arrangements that would facilitate publicity arrangements here.

Kindesttregards.

Yours sincerely,

William Tanzer Chief, Information Service

Mr. Robert N. Kenney
Economic and Social Information Unit
OPI, New York
1823 Vb8 53 VW 8: 04

cc. Mr. Cesar Ortiz, OPI

Mr. W.C. Powell, OPTRESSONDENCE Mr. W.R. Malinowski, MARIAED

Wir. Harold N. Graves Jr., Director of Information IBRD, 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D.C.

INF/592/168/4

19 April 1963

Dear Bob,

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Yours sincerely,

William Tenner Chief, Information Service

Mr. Robert N. Kenney Economic and Social Information Unit OPI, New York 1983 Vbs 53 VW 8: 04

ML. W.R. Malmonsky RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
GENERAL FILES
GENERAL FILES

Mr. Harold M. Graves Jr., Director of Infomation IBHD, 1818 H Street, Mashington 25, D.C., FORM No. 26 (2-62)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF WIRE:

APRIL 17, 1963

LOG NO.:

TWX

TO:

GEORGE YOUNG INTBAFRAD

FROM:

NEW YORK

ROUTING

UNDPI

ACTION COPY:

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

INFORMATION

COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

KATHLEEN MCLAUGHLIN OF NEW YORK TIMES WOULD APPRECIATE COPY OF 17TH ANNUAL REPORT OF WORLD BANK BY REGULAR MAIL

> CENTRAL PRESS DESK U N HEADQUARTERS

April 12, 1963

Dear Miss Salter:

Thank you for your letter of March 20, addressed to the President of the Bank. I am grateful to you for sending us a copy of the approved United Nations Publications Programme for 1963.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Miss Imogen Salter Secretary Publications Board United Nations New York

HNG:ap

UNSPI

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD

CONSEIL DE L'INFORMATION VISUELLE

Secretariat of the Board Office of Public Information United Nations, N.Y.

8 April 1963

TO: Participants of the Visual Information Board

FROM: Michael Hayward, Secretary of the Board

SUBJECT: Summary Record of 37th Session of the VIB

- 1. The Secretary has the honor to distribute herewith Document No. VIB/37/SR Rev. 1, covering the 37th Session of the United Nations Visual Information Board held at the Copenhagen offices of the World Health Organization 12 to 15 December 1962.
- 2. This document supersedes VIB/37/SR distributed 20 March 1963, and includes corrections and alterations by Board Participants received since that date.

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD

CONSEIL DE L'INFORMATION VISUELLE

Secretariat of the Board Office of Public Information United Nations, N.Y.

SUMMARY RECORD OF MEETINGS HELD IN COPENHAGEN

12 - 15 December, 1962

37TH SESSION

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Joseph Handler (WHO)

SECRETARY:

Mr. Michael Hayward (UN OPI)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

UN-OPI

Mr. Jean d'Arcy, Mr. Michael Hayward,

Mr. Gérald Grégoire

WHO

Mr. Joseph Handler

Miss Joan Bush

UNESCO

Mr. Jean Keim

SPECIAL FUND

Mr. Clint Rehling

ILO

Mr. Marc Carriche

UNICEF

Mr. Leon Boussard

OMTORE

Mr. Leon Boussard

FAO

Mr. Henri Menjaud

Mr. Jack Olsen

IBRD, IMF

Mr. Viggo Christensen

IAEA

Mr. Lars J. Lind

WMO

Mr. Robert Munteanu

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

AGENDA

- 1. Opening of the Session
- 2. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda.
- 3. Approval of the Summary Records of the 36th Visual Information Board held in Vienna 26 to 30 March 1952.
- 4. Statements by Participants.
 - (a) Report on Visual Coverage of Development Decade and U.N.Conference on Science and Technology. (OPI)
- 5. Joint VIB Projects.
 - (a) Current Projects:
 - (1) Water Film (WHO) French Language Version (Secretariat)
 - (2) "Freedom From Hunger" Film (FAO)
 - (b) Proposed Projects:
 - (1) Film on Education (UNESCO)
- 6. Utilization of Photographs. (Open)
- 7. Exchange of Photographic Information. (Open)
 - (a) Abstract of United Nations Photo Library. (OPI)
 - (b) Abstract of WHO Photo Library. (WHO)
 - (c) Abstract of UNESCO Photo Library. (UNESCO)
- 8. Policy on Distribution and Sale of TV Material. (WHO)
- 9. Principle of Sponsorship in Cennection with VIB Projects. (WHO)
- 10. Joint Sharing of Costs. (OPI)
- 11. Other Matters.
- 12. Date and Place of Next Session.
- 13. Closing of Session

ITEM. 1. OPENING OF SESSION

The meeting opened at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, 12 December 1962, at the Regional Office for Europe of the world Health Organization in Copenhagen, under the Chairmanship of Mr. JOSEPH HANDLER (WHO).

On behalf of WHO, Dr. PAUL VAN DE CALSEYDE, Director of the European Regional Office, welcomed the Visual Information Board and their invited guests from the Nordic countries. Observing that the Board had not come to Copenhagen to enjoy the rigors of winter but to consult with visual experts of the region, Dr. VAN DE CALSEYDE pointed out that Scandinavia and especially Dermark was the cradle of much fine culture and art.

Mr. <u>VIGGO A. CHRISTENSEN</u> (IBRD), as the only Danish colleague on the Board, extended a welcome to Denmark and expressed pleasure that the Board would have an opportunity to meet not only with Danish visual experts but those of the other Nordic countries as well.

APPROVAL OF SUMMARY RECORDS

After deciding to delay discussion on such items as "Freedom From Hunger" film, film on Education, and report on coverage of Development Decade until a later part of the meeting, and allocating one day each to discussions with media experts of television, films, and film-strips, the Board approved the Provisional Agenda as submitted.

The CHAIRMAN then invited the Board to approve the Summary Records of the Thirty-Sixth Session of the VIB, held at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna, 26-30 March 1962. The Provisional Summary Records, as revised, were duly approved.

ITEM 7, EXCHANGE OF PHOTO INFORMATION (ABSTRACTS OF PHOTO LIBRARIES)

Referring to the abstract of the UN-OPI Photo Library, the CHAIRMAN asked whether so complex a cross-reference system of classification is really necessary. Miss BUSH (WHO) explained that the WHO Library was only about one-third the size of the UN's, and that limitations of staff would compel a simpler system.

ITEM 7, EXCHANGE OF PHOTO INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

WHO's classifications are divided into six geographic regions, then subdivided by country. A purely name file is also maintained. WHO also keeps religiously to 8 x 10 photographs in its master file.

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> reviewed the decision of the Board in Vienna to exchange periodically information about photographic missions through the VIB Bulletins. The <u>SECRETARY</u> also reminded participants of his undertaking to circulate information, by cable if necessary, for purposes of expedition.

Mr. MUNTEANU (WMO) stated that he would like to see the compulsory use of "credit lines" on photographs reprinted, to avoid subsequent complaints by various organizations, and cited the case of a photo on "arid zones" a few years ago. Mr. KEIM (UNESCO) said that UNESCO does not require a "credit line" on its photos, but would add to the caption, when appropriate, a phrase like "Courtesy of ______".

On the matter of information exchanges, Miss <u>BUSH</u> explained that it was frequently difficult for WHO to inform the UN Family at the last moment about a complicated photo mission schedule. Although bilateral arrangements have worked out well in the past, joint photo missions have fallen between several stools.

Mr. CARRICHE (ILO) wished to thank UN OPI, UNESCO and WHO for their excellent help in the past. Referring to the OPI paper on "Payment to Photographers", he expressed particular interest in the arrangement whereby the U.N. hires a photographer on a "per-negative" basis.

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> agreed that it might prove difficult to load with new work a photographic mission already heavily booked. Joint missions, he added, presuppose joint planning and execution, and not only the juxtaposition of additional assignments. On free-lance assignments, however, Mr. Handler felt that occasionally it could be useful to add an additional commission.

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) felt that it was not realistic to expect an agency sponsoring a mission to contact other agencies with a view to adding assignments, because of such complications as tight shooting schedule, priority of photo distribution, etc. Miss <u>BUSH</u> (WHO) supported this view.

(CONTINUED....)

ITEM 7, EXCHANGE OF PHOTO INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(Miss Bush continued)

She added, however, that where an Agency might commission a photographer for certain coverage in a given area but could not afford to subsidize his trip alone, the Agency might encourage him to contact other Agencies in order to supplement assignments. The CHAIRMAN, speaking for WHO, observed that, in his view, it represented a minimum of cooperation among the Family for an Agency to inform others of photographic missions. He agreed that the VIB should be informed of what was covered but thought that the most practical cooperation could take place after the mission, by exchanging photographs. Inc. CARRICHE (ILO) said that he would appreciate all photo activities of Agencies to be documented so that photographers might take a few limited shots of particular interest to one or another Agency. Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) attested to the good working relations between the UN OPI and his Agencies.

Mr. <u>BOUSSARD</u> (UNICEF) supported Mr. Carriche in envisaging UNICEF's possible need for one or two shots in a location being covered by a given mission, and expressed the hope that the various Agencies be kept informed of photo missions on a friendly basis.

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) specified two types of information: first, that the Agencies be notified in advance of a mission so that they could make some arrangements where appropriate; secondly, that after a mission, a list of photographs taken should be circulated. He also felt that an Agency which originally contracts a photographer should act as a coordinator for a mission and that other Agencies wishing to make arrangements should deal through the "contracting Agency". Mr. HANDLER (WHO) expressed some doubts about the procedure, saying that since the initiating Agency could not exercise judgment or responsibility in respect to additional assignments, it should not establish itself as the only channel. Mr. LIND (IALA) and Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) agreed with Mr. Menjaud that, in order to avoid confusion, the contracting Agency should coordinate the assignments on a particular mission.

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ITEM 7, EXCHANGE OF PHOTO INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Mr. HANDLER (WHO) posed this instance, "Suppose WHO hires a man to work for six weeks in one country. FAO learns about the mission and requires two additional weeks. WHO would finish its responsibility after the first six weeks". Wry should FAO not work directly with the photographer then, outlining its own requirements for the next two weeks?

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) observed that no administration could allow a second Agency to make a direct assignment in a situation in which the contracting Agency maintains responsibility for accidents, etc.

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> appealed to all Agencies to keep each other informed of photo information even if this course might seem burdensome. This cooperation, is, after all, the <u>raison d'etre</u> of the VIB.

Mr. <u>BOUSSARD</u> (UNICEF) wished to sum up the conclusions of the VIB as follows:

- 1) That all Agencies circulate information on lists of qualified photographers.
- 2) That there be the fullest exchange of information of photographic missions on a friendly and cooperative basis.
- 3) That if it be possible for additional Agencies to obtain coverage, the contracting Agency will be kept fully informed of such additional requests.

The meeting rose at 1.2:00 noon.

SECOND MEETING OF THE VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD

The meeting opened at 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, 12 December 1962.

ITEM 4, STATEMENTS BY PARTICIPANTS

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> announced that it had been agreed at the last session of the VIB that this perennial item should always be open to every participant for any general statement he might wish to make. In this connection, WHO wished to announce that commencing 1 January 1963, Mrs. Losey, who had been transferred to New York, would be replaced by Mr. Taddeus Makarczynski, Polish film maker who had recently won the Bergamo Documentary prize.

Mr. <u>D'ARCY</u> (UN OPI) reported first on the three television films concerning the Development Decade, which had been produced by Stephen Hearst in pursuance of the joint UN/UNESCO project. These films were already being distributed in some European countries, and had been well received by television organizations. The BBC, for example, had already telecast them and were pleased with the high appreciation index they received. Mr. d' Arcy wished to congratulate those concerned with its production and to thank the VIB participants who had cooperated in the form of consultants, advice and money. In some areas these films were scheduled for release prior to the UNCSAT meeting in Geneva. The BBC, for example, was planning to repeat their telecast during the month of January, 1963. A French version was being arranged in cooperation with the RTF. Spanish versions were scheduled for production and distribution to Latin America. The "International Zone" series would be releasing these films for broadcast in January.

In the case of the UNCSAT Conference, television organizations in twelve different countries have been asked to undertake the production of brief items which would describe projects of unusual interest, which have been submitted to the Conference in Geneva. As is known, some two thousand papers covering various subjects have been submitted to UNCSAT, many of these of a non-visual nature. It has been difficult, therefore, to select from these reports projects which would lend themselves to visual treatment. These twelve countries represent Europe, (both East and West), Latin America, North America and Asia.

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(Mr. d'Arcy, UN OPI (Continued))

Transmitted)

After the Conference, OPI anticipates a selection of the best films from among the three hundred being submitted, for circulation. Further, the possibility of an "International Zone" programme on the Conference is being explored. OPI is also arranging for visual coverage of the Conference itself, and inviting national television organizations to take advantage of these coverage arrangements.

OPI plans to continue visual coverage in various continents during 1963 and 1964 on general themes of the Development Decade. In January, a visual team will proceed through West Africa, shooting projects related to education. This team will also be available to do filming in line with the new UNESCO project on education to be presented by Mr. KEIM (UNESCO) at a later stage.

In amplification of UNCSAT plans, Mr. GREGOTRE (UN OFI) pointed out that a camera team will be available to all television organizations for studio despatches, etc., and that they are being so informed. A programme of continuous screening of national films is being arranged in Geneva for the duration of the Conference.

The CHAIRMAN revealed that Colonel Katzin had asked if WHO were willing to help with the Conference, and WHO had replied that it was quite happy to give whatever assistance was required. Accordingly, the WHO Photo Lab would be at the disposal of the Conference exclusively for the first week. He also asked Mr. d'Arcy for some more information about the twelve features. Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) replied that the subjects were chosen in agreement with the UNCSAT Conference Secretariat. The intention was that each of twelve countries would produce an idea of about four minutes in length intended primarily for the audience of the producing country. The feature would then be sent to Headquarters for further distribution, so that each country participating would receive all the other contributions as well for its own use. Mr. d'Arcy again emphasized the difficulty of choosing projects which lend themselves to effective visual treatment.

(CONTINUED....)

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> supported Mr. d'Arcy in his assessment that the choice of projects was very difficult, and applied also to the choice of papers to be read before the Conference itself. He, for one, would accept a decision for instance, that no project relating to health might be selected for visual treatment. Asked to give examples of subjects selected, Mr. d'Arcy enumerated some as follows:

AUSTRALIA - Merchant ship and ferry terminals.

BRAZIL - Damming rivers at minimum cost.

CHILE - Low cost mining.

GERMANY - Ground water resources in North Africa.

JAPAN - Rice development.

MEXICO - Cheap electrical construction.

POLAND - New towns and industrial centres.

USSR - Use of hydrofoil ships.

In reply to questions from Mr. LINU (IAMA), Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) explained that Stephen Hearst had been seconded by the BBC for six months to work on the UN/UNESCO project.

Concerning the UNCSAT feature exchange, Mr. d'Arcy explained that the final responsibility for producing and supplying these, rested with the television organizations approached.

For WHO, Mr. HANDLER asked whether his information people could suggest possible health subjects for treatment in OPI films, particularly the African film. Mr. D'ARCY/replied that, in his view, the major problem facing public information in the UN Family seemed to be a lack of communications. As it is, the African project had taken eighteen months to be launched. If, in addition, all participants of the VIB were now to be asked for further suggestions of topics, the project would be even further delayed. The team will be leaving at the end of December.

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) enquired about the latest status in the distribution of the three films, "The Flags are Not Enough". Mr. d'Arcy stated that, at that moment, the BBC alone had already scheduled them in the U.K on 11, 18 and 25 October and that a repeat telecast was scheduled sometime shortly before the opening of the UNCSAT Conference in January/February.

(CONTINUED.....)

(Ar. d'Arcy, OPI, Continued)

Latin American versions will be undertaken in 1963 and Eastern European television organizations are also being approached. UN versions, therefore, will exist in English, Spanish and French (in co-operation with the RTF). Also in 1963 a series of shorter films will be produced from this material in Paris for Africa. Ar. IENJAUD (FAO) commented that the UN/UNESCO project was executed in a rather surprising manner. He saw the films only after they were completed, and by pure coincidence. In spite of the fact that FAO had pledged a financial contribution, no credit has been given the organization. In the future, he would suggest that a more courteous procedure would be preferable. The CHAIRMAN commented that joint projects should not imply joint production, which is usually unworkable. A project preferably should be left to one Agency for execution; for example, the "Freedom From Hunger" film is the FAO's responsibility until the production stage is completed. Similarly, WHO alone was responsible for producing the "Water" film. When "The Flags are not Enough" project was discussed in Vienna, Mr. Gjesdal, furthermore, clarified to the VIB that this was not even a VIB project (like ".ater" and "Freedom From Hunger") but rather a joint UN/UNESCO project. Mr. MENJAUD (F.O) replied that he did not argue about responsibility for production: obviously this responsibility must be taken over by one agency. He wanted to point out that, since it was not possible to be shown the "working print" in time to make suggestions, at least FAO should have been given the opportunity of seeing the final draft of the commentary before recording. In its present state, the third film, which is devoted mainly to the problem of hunger (justifying FAO's contribution) does not even mention the name of FAO in the commentary -- moreover it does not give any credit to FAO in the final "générique". The Director-General of FAO had instructed him to protest at this fact. Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) asserted, "It was impossible to do creative work by committee. Mr. Menjaud is apparently using the term 'credit' in two senses: first, for a financial contribution; secondly, for a production role in the film. When Ar. Menjaud wrote on this matter, Mr. Gjesdal and I agreed to propose a credit line on the third film, 'Life is Short', which would read: 'In Support of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign'." Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) observed that, when using the term "credit", he did not refer to any production role, but to its meaning as a "credit line", which one may consider as the normal result of a financial contribution. Therefore he maintained as a mi request that after the production credits given to the UN and UNESCO, there be a credit reading "In Support of FAO's Freedom From Hunger Campaign".

- 10 -

Mr. LIND (IAEA) then pointed to the forthcoming third "Atoms for Peace" Conference, to be held in 1964, and requested that an item be submitted to the next VIB meeting in March dealing with the promotion of this Conference. The CHAIRMAN suggested that this item should be taken up appropriately by the CCPI as well as by the VIB.

Miss BUSH (WHO) inquired further about the nature of the African project being undertaken by OPI. Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) explained that a team would leave at the end of the year for West Africa, covering Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Ghana. Along the lines of Professor Arthur Lewis! observation on the need for technical education, the team will cover this subject as among the most important needs of the four countries in pursuance of the Development Decade. He anticipated that material shot in the course of this expedition will be the first contribution to the UNESCO project on education. The OPI intention is to produce film material for Africa, whereas UNESCO's will be to produce for developed countries. The OPI purpose will be to show to Africans the need for technical and secondary education -- perhaps two or three short films will emerge aimed at government officials and the "elite". From the same material, perhaps a half-hour programme in the "International Zone" series might emerge. When Mr, HANDLER (WHO) deplored the late information on this project, Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) replied that the Board had been informed about OPI's intention in December, 1961 during the meeting in Rome, but that only one participant had replied to OPI's invitation for suggestions. Mr. MUNTEANU (WMO) questioned why it was felt necessary to direct a film to the African elite on the importance of education. Mr. CARRICHE (ILO) referred to a vast programme of vocational training centres i in Senegal and added that he would write to the experts there who would be ready to advise the UN team when they arrived. In reply to Mr. Munternu, Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) explained that often, according to Professor Lewis, the stress in education is put on a campaign against illiteracy, on the one hand, and higher education on the other, whereas it would be better to concentrate on developing more modest basic technical skills.

(CONTINUED.....)

ST PLIENTS BY PARTICIPARTS (CONTINUED) AND ASSESSMENT

Mr. LIND (IAEA) regretted the late notice of the mission and hoped it would be possible for agencies to furnish information of their work in the countries concerned. Mr. REHLING (FUND) expressed disappointment that the group was not going to Nigeria, where manpower planning was an important project. Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) commented that the team had only six weeks to shoot before the opening of the ECA Conference in Leopoldville. He added that the OPI already had fairly good material on English-speaking Africa and also in view of difficult airplane schedules, it had been decided to concentrate on French-speaking Africa. Mr. d'Arcy also pointed out that a radio team, working as much as practicable with the visual team, will be covering a number of English and French speaking countries; i.e., Senegal, Ghana, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Gabon, Tanganyika, Congo and Ethiopia.

Mr. <u>BOUSSARD</u> (UNICEF) reviewed some of the films recently produced dealing with his organization, such as "Barrio", and a new film being prepared by the Netherlands National Commission. He hoped that UNESCO might do a film on the general problem of children from material in Turkey and Iran.

Mr. <u>D'ARCY</u> (UN OPI) drew attention to the forthcoming world Food Congress in Washington early in June. Mr. <u>REHLING</u> (FUND) brought greetings to the VIB from Mr. Paul Hoffman and Mr. David Owen, adding that his organization and TAB attached the greatest importance to the visual media, which were very effective in reaching people. Pointing particuparly to the efficacy of photographs, he said that his organization may be able to supply a modest sum for visual information.

Referring to the previous discussion on joint projects, he reviewed a statement made by Mr. GRAVES (IBRD) at the last meeting in Vienna, to the effect that, if a film whose subject matter expanded into the field of other Agencies, it would be desirable for the producer to allow the Agency concerned to see the synopsis.

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

MORNING MEETING - 13 DECEMBER 1962

ITEM 4, STATEMENTS BY PARTICIPANTS (CONTINUED)

Mr. HANDLER (WHO) opened the meeting by summarizing, as Chairman, the discussion prior to adjourning the previous meeting. He said that the VIB should look to the future. In considering the information programme on the Development Decade and the limited resources and manpower at the disposal of the UN Family, joint contributions to projects would be greatly desirable. Already two such projects have been mentioned: the African one of OPI's and the Education one of UNESCO's. In all such projects, mutual confidence is essential, as is constant interchange of views.

If a film on education is proposed, for example, many Agencies could be involved. If the film dealt with medical education, sheer logic would indicate the need for checking and rechecking with wHO. On routine matters, when there could be no question about the facts there would obviously be no need to check every word, or every picture, with the Agency concerned. If the producing Agency does not check, it would follow that it feels reasonably certain that it knows the facts. For such films as "The Flags Are Not Enough" and "Freedom From Hunger", the Chairman felt that constant contact and checking would be called for. Mr. BOUSSARD (UNICEF) asked Mr. d'Arcy whether it was OPI's view that priority be given to Development Decade in information projects; for example, in a film on children, priority could be given to stressing the Development Decade.

Mr. <u>D'ARCY</u> (UN OPI) thanked the Chairman for his excellent summary, and supported Mr. Boussard's suggestions concerning the Development Decade. He also mentioned that the Secretary-General had recorded a Christmas message directed to the children of the world.

ITEM 5b, FILM ON EDUCATION

In introducing this project, Mr. <u>KEIM</u> (UNESCO) observed that the paper distributed was in the form of a projection, and that his organization hoped to continue its examination and looked to the VIB for their reactions and proposals. He thought it would be more useful if he listened rather than spoke.

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ITEM 5b, FILM ON EDUCATION (CONTINUED)

Mr. <u>D'ARCY</u> (UN OPI) underlined the full support of OPI for the project as a whole, and agreed to co-operate closely on each individual subject as proposed by UNESCO. While paying tribute to the plan as a whole, he advised that it not be presented outside the UN family as a rounded "plan". National TV organizations might be alarmed at the extent of the proposed output which could absorb much of their limited time. He suggested that each time a film was produced, it be presented on its own. The OPI agreed also to contribute financially to the UNESCO project and would be happy to co-operate in the use of the Paris Production Centre, as it has done in the case of the three Hearst films and by giving a contract to the producer.

Mr. LIND (IAEA) indicated that his Agency welcomed the UNESCO project with enthusiasm, and would be willing to participate in all methods indicated on the last page of the UNESCO presentation:

a) Briefing, documentation and research; b) financial contribution; c) providing film footage. Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) said that the Bank, and particularly the IDA were interested in training and development of advisory services, and said he was sure that these organizations would consider this project favorably in Washington.

Mr. REHLING (FUND) pledged the total support of his organization, even to the extent of contributing financially. Mr. MUNTEANU (WMO) expressed the great interest of his organization and the hope that it would not be overlooked in the execution of the project. Mr. BOUSSARD (UNICEF) said that UNICEF was also very interested, and implied that his organization would be able to work out a relationship with UNESCO in Paris. Mr. CARRICHE (IIO) also expressed great interest in the project and offered the help of his organization, particularly regarding briefings and footage. Direct financial contribution, however, might prove difficult. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) added the wholehearted support of the WHO. He also agreed fully with Mr. d'Arcy's advice against approaching television organizations on the project as a whole, but rather on the basis of the individual films.

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ITEM 5b, FILM ON EDUCATION (CONTINUED)

Mr. HANDLER (WHO) pointed out that about seventy per cent of WHO's money was spent on educational and professional training. He felt the first film should be general and show the essential part which general education, rather than specialized, should play in the development of countries. In the Congo, for example, Dr. Candau had said that until secondary education, until now almost totally lacking, was expanded, it was very difficult indeed to develop proper medical training. He also felt that the various films should not necessarily promote the work of individual Agencies. He cautioned against repeating the unhappy experience of Brussels when Agencies insisted on public mention if financial contributions were to be made. The best approach in this project would be to define concepts and then select the best visual illustration of it. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) pledged maximum contribution from WHO in all three respects (a) through (c).

Mr. REHLING (FUND) pointed to the great effort in trying to raise the income of under-developed countries, an effort in which education has a significant role. It is even more difficult, however, to get a proper budget for education in these countries than it is in developed countries. Mr. CARRICHE (ILO) supported the views expressed on the educational aspect of the work of the UN agencies. He even felt that all the work of the UN family was of an educational nature. Educating the public at large on important issues is public information, but it presupposes large resources when films are concerned. The ILO public information budget, small as it is, is geared towards information on ILO activities. He pointed out that many aspects of general education pertaining to the ILO could usefully be treated in films, such as vocational training, workers' education, management development, co-operative education, etc. Unesco will be informed of the ILO's ideas and will be given all the necessary technical help and co-operation. Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) stressed the importance of distribution and recommended that Agencies coordinate their approach to television organizations. Whenever UNESCO starts its film project he hoped the Agencies concerned would be approached.

The meeting with television experts from the Nordic countries followed. Participating were:

Mr. J. F. Lawaetz, Programme Director, Danish Television

Mr. Bendix Madsen, Danish Television

Mr. V. Zilliacus, Director, Finnish Television Mr. Kjell Arnljot Wiig, Norwegian Television

Mr. Henrik Hahr, Director, Sveriges Radio and Alternate Member of the Administrative Council and Member of the Planning Group of European Broadcasting Union.

.Mr. Niels-Erik Baehrendtz, Director of Programmes

After a discussion with experts of Nordic television, the meeting resumed in the afternoon of 13 December 1963.

ITEM 5a, FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM (CONTINUED)

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) Continued

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) repeated his request that if the UNESCO project were to be executed, consultations on specific questions would be most useful. The CHARMAN said that as he understood it, the current OPI project in Africa was aimed primarily at aiding the African countries, whereas the UNESCO project is aimed primarily at audiences in developed countries. According to Mr. d'Arcy, it was UNESCO's intention to attempt to coordinate all programmes on education and training for the next two to three years, and for this project they needed financial contributions. The CHATHMAN further observed that the resources of all Agencies are limited, and that UNESCO had not yet specifically asked for money. First, a more detailed plan would be required. While training is an important matter, the Agencies had other requirements as well. Mr. BOUSSARD (UNICEF) said that he was not in a position to discuss contributions. Mr. KEIM (UNESCO) asked the VIB participants for ideas possible of visual illustration. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) indicated that his organization would submit ideas by February, and requested UNESCO to come back to the Board after having seen the ideas from all the Agencies. Mr. LIND (IAEA) requested that the Agencies submit ideas as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for circulation before the March meeting with the CCPI. Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) suggested that money be requested by the various Agencies for their 1964 budget to support this project. Mr. MUNTEANU (MMO) said that he had not mentioned the possibility of a WMO contribution of one or two thousand dollars because of its relative insignificance. But he called attention to the fact that by the end of February six or seven training projects may be submitted from various Agencies, and that visually, training looks like training, no matter what the subject. The CHAIRMAN suggested that UNESCO should choose from among the various examples whatever could be brought into the framework of a good film story. Mr. BOUSSARD (UNICEF) said that UNICEF could not agree to UNESCO's deciding on the project alone, since UNESCO is not solely in charge of all education. He did recommend that the meeting should go on record as receiving the UNESCO project as an interesting one.

(CONTINUED:....)

ITEM 5b, FILE ON EDUCATION (CONTINUED)

Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) thought that before the March meeting, UNESCO and the UN should choose a talented and experienced producer, and that he should select stories from the various Agency reports. In March, the UN and UNESCO would come to the VIB with the producer's suggestions. The first programme, he thought, should consider the problem of education in general, and not deal with the project of a single Agency. He added that he felt confident that a producer could be obtained in time for a report by March, although Mr. KEIM(UNESCO) was less sanguine about this prospect. The CHAIRAN welcomed Mr. d'Arcy's proposal enthusiastically if UN and UNESCO would be willing to pay for the producer. Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) in reply said that the OPI supported the project and the triangular concept of it. He added that OPI's contribution would be to pay for the producer, if that were agreeable, but urged other Agencies to contribute funds as well. The CHAIR-MAN stated that neither he, nor Mr. Munteanu was convinced that the triangular concept was necessarily the right one, but that the matter should be left to UN and UNESCO.

ITEM 5a, FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM

In inviting Mr. Menjaud to report on the status of this project, the CHAIRMAN observed that at the last meeting in Vienna, the Board had authorized the FAO to proceed with the preparation of a film on "Freedom From Hunger". A progress report was requested as soon as it could be made available. In the meantime, Mr. MFNJAUD (FAO) informed the VIB that delays had occurred in his investigation of the right producer; therefore, instead of a full written report, he would make an oral statement on the present situation at the current session.

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) outlined the position in Vienna as follows:

1) the outlines presented to the Board were of a background nature only,
and were not to be considered as scripts or treatments; 2) some Agencies
committed funds in Vienna for both 1962 and 1963; 3) the FAO was entrusted
with the production of the film. Since Vienna, Mr. Menjaud undertook talks
with a number of organizations.

(CONTINUED....)

ITEM 5a, FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM (CONTINUED) Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) Continued

It proved difficult to reach the kind of agreement he thought was desirable, since most organizations thought of a film in terms of their particular national audience, rather than an international audience. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation finally submitted a good proposal which would ensure national distribution in two languages (English and French). With their connections, both in Europe and in the United States, attractive distribution would be assured. The CBC would assume exclusive television rights for six months, after which the VIB would assume non-theatrical distribution. Mr. Eugene Lawrence of the CBC and one of the best officers in FAO, Mr. George Zottola, were visiting together Agencies in the field to select the most concrete projects which would involve the UN Family and yield a good story-line. The present trip was intended to be a rapid survey since the team was expected back before Christmas. It was not too late to ask for information from the Agencies. Mr. Men jaud would be grateful, therefore, if Agencies could submit human interest stories for the film. It was hoped that a treatment could be written by 10 January and circularized by around 20 January 1963.

A budget of \$40,000 was estimated at this stage, with FAO and the VIB contributing \$30,000 (as envisaged in Vienna) and the CBC paying the additional sums required.

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> asked how many weeks the two men expected to spend travelling on three continents, and whether the CBC would take care of distribution costs. Mr. <u>MENJAUD</u> (FAO) replied that a four week trip had been planned, and that the CBC was expected to absorb the cost of English, Spanish and French versions as well as an international track, but that the print cost for the VIB's non-theatrical distribution was not included in the budget.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) observed that, although he was a layman in film matters, he thought that the time planned for the survey trip and the preparation of the script was too short, and risked a job improperly done.

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ITEM 5a, FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM (CONTINUED)

MR. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) (Continued)

He recalled Mr. Graves' observation in Vienna that, although the IBRD's interest seemed to be covered, he would need a formal statement on the . project, including the distribution pattern, to be submitted in writing. The Bank would still require this statement from Mr. Menjaud if it were to be involved. Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) agreed with the correctness of this view and added that the Bank was not committed. He intended, however, to circulate a treatment and a budget estimate which would contain distribution plans. The CHAIRMAN supported Mr. Christensen, and felt that the VIB was informed in Vienna that it would have the opportunity to learn about the plans before production started. It might have been safer for the Board to have been advised at an earlier stage. It was too late for Agencies to provide information now, and the Board was faced with a fait accompli. Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) denied that the Board was faced with a fait accompli. FAO had been given full responsibility and it had approved a producer after much negotiation. An exploratory trip only was being undertaken before the first stage - a treatment - was to be produced. The Board would shortly receive the treatment as the first stage. Only the Bank had asked for a statement. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) replied that several people had considered the outlines already submitted not completely satisfactory. As Chairman, therefore, he had proposed that no further outlines be required, and that the FAO be given a blank check on the understanding that in a month or so, the VIB would be informed of preparations being made.

Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) regretted that he, too, had to express disappointment. At Vienna, all had agreed that the budget would not exceed \$30,000. Mr. Menjaud was now confirming that a budget of \$40,000 was estimated. Further, a team was now surveying three continents instead of selecting one strong story, which would cost only \$30,000. Then, Mr. Menjaud had assured the VIB that he could furnish shortly after Vienna, a brief statement, but this unfortunately had not happened.

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· ITEM 5a, FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM (CONTINUED)

hr. MENJAUD (FAO) assured the VIB that a contract had not yet been signed. The delay, he said, was in the interest of the Board. He had sought to find a formula which would provide not only a proper producer, but a method of insuring proper distribution as well. The search, instead of lasting for a few months, actually lasted for eight months. Mr. Menjaud also confirmed that the financial commitment of the VIB was still limited to \$30,000.00, as stipulated in Rome and in Vienna, since any excess would be financed by the CBC. Turning to the "locales", Mr. Menjaud reminded the Participants that there had been no widespread objection in Vienna to the possibility of three continents. Since the intention was to produce three language versions, he had in mind a Latin- American setting appropriate to the Spanish version, East African and Asian to the English, and West African to the French version.

Mr. LIND (IAEA) observed that the VIB was not intended as a Board of Enquiry and deplored only that the Agencies had been given no advance notice of the team's trip. He was supported by Mr. KEIM (UNESCO).

Mr. <u>BOUSSARD</u> (UNICEF) hoped that since Mr. Menjand had not been participating in the VIB for a long time, he would not go away thinking that he was subjected to unfriendly criticism. The present situation, however unpleasant, was still a VIB joint enterprise. A Participant had been given a responsibility, and the Board should address itself only to the question of solving the problem in the best way possible. Since Mr. Menjaud had assured his colleagues that the budget would not exceed \$30,000.00, Mr. Boussard proposed adjournment on this note.

Since it was almost 7:00 p.m. and various Participants had indicated other commitments, the CHAIRMAN adjourned the meeting.

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a brief restaurant, but with any order amenday had not hannested.

ITEM 5a, FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM (CONTINUED)

The Meeting convened on 14 Dec. 1962 at 9:00 a.m.

The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> opened by referring to the discussion on the "Freedom From Hunger" film, suggesting that, having analyzed the past, the VIB now turn to the future. As for wHO, Mr. Handler thought that a release target of May 1963 might unduly telescope the production time. He declared his satisfaction with the CBC, which was among the best in the world.

In reply to Mr. Handler's question on the distribution plans, Mr. MENJAUD and Mr. OLSEN (FAO) underlined that this matter was still under discussion. The six-month embargo was suggested by FAO. The CBC for its part offered to exploit distribution to the maximum, but naturally could not offer guarantees. Replying to a question from Mr. LIND (IAEA) on print costs, Mr. OLSEN (FAO) reminded the VIB that the OPI had offered to provide prints at cost. In repeating these assurances, Mr. HAYWARD (UN OPI) estimated a cost of up to \$1,500 for fifty prints processed at Headquarters, and asked about plans to share revenue. Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) replied that if the CBC eventually contributes to the production budget, revenue will be shared by the VIB and the CBC. He also assured the Board that the contract would contain a clause stipulating that any expense over \$30,000 will be borne by the CBC.

Concerning subject matter, Mr. Menjaud again requested from the Agencies a list of projects they might wish illustrated, particularly in Africa. Since Mr. Olsen had just returned from Asia and the Far East, Mr. Menjaud explained that the two-man survey team would be visiting only Latin America and Africa. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) anticipated that the WHO would be involved in the film because of its close identification with the subject matter. But since the schedule was so tight, and the next fortnight fell in the holiday season, he shared Mr. Christensen's view that little could be expected from new suggestions at this stage. At this point, WHO wished to stress its confidence in the FAO and the CBC, and only if the script to be circulated did not offer the best possibility, would it make any new observations.

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ITEM 5a. FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FILM (CONTINUED)

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) still intended to aim for a target of May,1963 so that the film could be available by the time the World Food Congress met in Washington early in June. To help meet this deadline, he hoped to circulate the script by mid-January and expected replies within ten days. Mr. Menjaud estimated about six weeks for shooting the film.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) requested that the script be sent to Mr. Harold Graves in Washington, with a copy to him.

At 10:00 a.m., the meeting adjourned in order to devote itself to a discussion with Nordic Film Experts. The following participated:

Mr. Werner Pedersen, Director, Statens Filmcentral, Copenhagen Mr. Mogens Skot Hansen, Director, Laterna Film A/S, Copenhagen

Mr. Jon Mathisen, Statens Filmsentral, Oslo

Mr. Stenklev, Statens Filmsentral, Oslo

Mr. Bertil Lauritzen, Svensk Filmindustri A/B, Stockholm

Meeting convened at 9:00 a.m. on 15 December 1962

To wind up the previous discussion on the Freedom From Hunger film, the <u>CHAIRMAN</u> recalled that a script of the joint film would be circulated to the various Agencies by mid-January, and that reactions were expected in ten days' time. Meanwhile, the FAO was to proceed with the good wishes of the entire Visual Information Board.

ITEM 5(a), 1) FILM ON "WATER"

Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) requested that the U.N. Information Centers be circularized and asked to report on the screenings of this film in their areas. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the last meeting of the VIB in Vienna, there was general approval for the principle that the minimum requirement for United Nations film was English and French versions. The cost of a French version was estimated at somewhere between \$2,000 and \$2,500. To date, \$1,400 has been pledged, leaving a minimum deficit of \$600 before a French version could be contemplated. Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) asked whether the National Film Board of Canada might not be willing to undertake a French version. The SECRETARY replied that such discussions had indeed taken place, but the National Film Board had not committed itself to undertake a French version. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) pledged an additional \$300 toward such a version and this figure was matched by a similar pledge from Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) . Mr. HAYWARD, speaking for OPI, stated that he had been disappointed in the distribution record of the "Water" film, which has failed to have anything like the appeal of "To Your Health".

Mr. HANDLER (WHO) observed that, in his opinion the "Water" film is an artistic and sophisticated film. Both Mrs. LOSEY and Mr. HANDLER had undertaken extensive promotion activities in connection with the film "To Your Health", calling upon distributors, producers, alcoholic groups, etc. In this case, WHO could bring the "Water" film to the attention of hydrological corporations. As an artistic endeavour, the "Water" film does credit to the VIB, said Mr. HANDLER.

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ITEM 8 - DISTRIBUTION OF TV MATERIAL

The CHAIRMAN introduced the subject by noting that the OPI followed a clearly defined policy to recover revenue from television organizations in developed countries, in order to have resources to make information available to audiences in developing countries. Psychologically, it is advantageous to charge for material since recipients tend to respect the material more because of it. hr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) asked whether the OPI charged for the use of existing films and film footage. Mr. D'ARCY (OPI) replied that there were charges for research and use which depended upon the number of television sets. Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) observed that IERD is generally quite happy to see its films used, apart from the question of charging. Mr. KEIM (UNESCO) explained that his organization also charges for its films, although not very much, and in the USA almost nothing.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the WHO was interested in having some idea of the rate of charges for TV services.

ITEM 9 - PRINCIPLE OF SPONSORSHIP

Mr. HANDLER (WHO) explained that the WHO meant by this terminology the general question of sponsorship of an outside organization which is interested in producing a film on a topic of interest to the United Nations Pamily. He recalled that the question was first discussed by Mr. Benoit-Levy at the very first meeting of the Film Board, which was the predecessor of the Visual Information Board. At that time, both the OPI and UNESCO had a liberal attitude toward this kind of sponsorship. The FAO, however, did not even want to discuss the matter with outside organizations. WHO also was conservative on this question. But now with little money at its disposal, the WHO does encourage programming on health. Its policy, however, is a positive one: any outside organization asking for "sponsorship" or "endorsement" conceivably could be granted the right to use some such phrase as "produced by (company); to promote international understanding in the field of ""

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ITEM 9. PRINCIPLE OF SPONSORSHIP (Continued)

(MR. HANDLER, (WHO) Continued)

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Such an endorsement would be given by the WHO, provided that the organization in question was a respectable one, and did not advertise its product in the film. Should the VIB approve such a procedure, the WHO, for example, would bring a film of interest to the UN Family to the attention of the VIB, who could screen it, and authorize VIB global endorsement.

Mr. OLSEN (FAO) asked what would be the policy if a tractor firm, making a film on dry-land farming, would use its own tractors to illustrate techniques. Mr. HANDLER (WHO) replied that in this case, WHO would not endorse the film. Mr. BOUSSARD (UNICEF) felt that his Agency also needed a more liberal formula. Mr. MANJAUD (FAO) cited a recent experience in which Shell made a good film, on the subject "Freedom From Hunger" in which there were no reference to Shell in the images themselves. Still, the FAO refused to endorse the film on the principle that it may be dangerous for a Specialized Agency to give the authorization of an international organization to a private company. Mr. HANDLER (WHO), however, observed that the WHO and other Agencies with low budgets may have to resort more and more to such a formula.

ITEM 10 - JOINT SHARING OF COSTS

Mr. D'ARCY (UN OPI) explained that the Advisory Committee noted that on some occasions, the OPI worked on projects which were of direct concern to one or another of the Specialized Agencies, but that no financial contribution had been made to these projects by the Agency itself. Secretary quoted from the Advisory Committee's report to the General Assembly:

"....The Committee suggests that greater attention should be given to the joint sharing of costs in the case of projects undertaken on behalf of, or in cooperation with, Specialized Agencies. This question could suitably be dealt with, in the first instance, by the inter-Agency consultative committee established by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in the public information field. The Advisory Committee would wish to be informed of the result of such consideration."

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ITEM 10 - JOINT SHARING OF COSTS (CONTINUED)

Both Mr. HANDLER (WHO) and Mr. 1.TND (IAEA) welcomed the opportunity to put this formal view before the responsible authorities in their own Agencies, and agreed that it may be helpful throughout the UN Family if each Agency's information budget might contain an item in the future for joint productions.

Accordingly, the Board decided to adopt the following recommendation:
"In the light of the observations by the Advisory Committee,
the Visual Information Board agrees that each of its Participants
will explore the possibilities of allotting funds for such
joint visual projects as the Board approves."

ITEM 11 - OTHER MATTERS

Mr. <u>D'ARCY</u> (UN OPI) outlined in general terms a television project which was currently under consideration by United Nations Television. If there appeared enough interest on the part of television organizations, and if some basis could be worked out, whereby the costs of the project could be recovered, United Nations Television would be prepared to issue regularly a "magazine" of film featurettes with a guide commentary in script form. A monthly issue containing some four to six items would be one possibility, which national television organizations would be free to use or adapt. Such a vehicle, of course, could be very useful as an outlet for items of a timeless nature concerning the work of the Specialized Agencies. The project, as outlined by Mr. d'Arcy, was warmly received by representatives of the WMO, Special Fund, IAEA and ILO, who observed that this could be ideal from the Agencies! point of view. The <u>CHAIRMAN</u> welcomed this initiative of the OPI and hoped that when the project could be presented in its final form, the Secretary would circulate it to the VIB.

Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) invited any VIB participant to take the opportunity of the World Food Congress in Washington to screen its film. In connection with the Congress, Mr. D'ARCY (UNOPI) confirmed that Dr. Tavares de Sa and Mr. Moulik (FAO) had agreed to request the host government to provide television coverage.

ITEM 12 - DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

Mr. <u>D'ARCY</u> (UN OPI) stated that he had been requested to make a strong representation against any meeting of the VIB that was not held in (CONTINUED......)

connection with the CCPI. The CHAIRMAN observed that this was only a reservation on the part of UN OPI and that he recalled that in Vienna last March the CCPI had itself, with OPI's participation, confirmed its previous decision in Geneva that the VIB's annual session should be of a working nature, independent of the CCPI, and that it should meet in various regions, in order to establish working contacts with professional producers and distributors in the visual media. He then called for some guidance on the place for the next meeting. Mr. KEIM (UNESCO) suggested Progue, and Mr. HANLIFR (WHO) speaking for the WHO, supported this suggestion, recalling that the Board had seriously considered Prague at its last meeting in Vienna, but decided to postpone this choice, since there had been no director of the U.N. Information Center. Now that there is one, WHO will favor Prague.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) stated that the Bank may not be in a position to participate in the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then asked whether there were any other suggestions for a locale. Mr. CHRISTENSEN (IBRD) offered West Germany in view of the new television activity there. Mr. MENJAUD (FAO) suggested Yugoslavia. The CHAIRMAN observed that there would be a disadvantage to meeting in West Germany, since there would be no United Nations body as host.

Mr. LIND (IAEA) suggested Moscow as a possibility for the next workshop session, but proposed that the decision be left to the Chairman. The SECRETARY was asked to keep in touch with the CHAIRMAN on the matter and inform the VIB of the outcome.

In conclusion the <u>CHAIRMAN</u> expressed the deep thanks of the entire Visual Information Board to the Director of the UN Information Center in Copenhagen, Ar. Hugh Williams, and his staff, for the wonderful job of organizing this Session.

The 37th Session of the United Nations Visual Information Board was adjourned at 12:30 P.M. on Saturday, 15 December 1962.

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CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

4 April 1963

Dear Mr. Young,

I am happy to hear from your letter — and from Harold Graves at the CCPI meeting — that your office will write your own section for the Study-Guide Series, and you hope to have it ready in April. Yes, Clint Rehling has recently confirmed with me that his office is also writing a Special Fund section, and they have already started.

Based on the good world-wide distribution and sale the first four volumes and five booklets have already had, I am certain that the new volume - under a good umbrella Economic Development title (suggestions welcomed) - and any separate booklets that I hope will also come out of it, will have even better readership. Certainly - because of the subject - my office and the U.N. Sales Section will give this volume and sections best promotion for our own U.N. Sales throughout the world, and in the U.N. Bookshop, in addition to the good sales and promotion the co-operative publisher does on his own. In addition to the very sizeable discount we get on copies the U.N. sells, our terms with the publisher also include 750 free copies of each volume for official and information distribution by the U.N. for copies I use to advise UNICS, Press, and selected review points on our U.N. review-lists, these free copies can be shared between World Bank and Special Fund offices.

When the manuscripts are ready, I suggest a three-way quick conference - in New York or Washington - with you, Rehling's office, and mine would easily settle such points as title and sub-title, co-ordinated use of free copies, and co-ordinated UN-Oceana promotion which - as usual on such Special Projects for the U.N. and its Family - my office will be glad to do the follow-thru work.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard D. Mathewson Chief, Special Projects Publishing Service

Mr. George R. Young
Assistant Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

RECEIVED GENERAL FILES CORRESPONDENCE

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(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Press Release EC/2219 IB/1312

4 April 1963

Background Release

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES DURING THE 'DEVELOPMENT DECADE'

The World Bank, IDA and IFC

(The following summary of activities of the World Bank group of financial institutions in relation to the United Nations Development Decade is one of a series of background releases on action of the United Nations and its affiliated agencies now being undertaken or planned for the furtherance of the objectives of the Decade.)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its two affiliated institutions made loans totalling more than a thousand million dollars in 1962 for economic development projects.

The financial and technical assistance provided by the Bank, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation reflects the part being played by the three affiliated organizations in behalf of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

From the beginning of their operations, the three institutions have contributed more than seven thousand million dollars to assist less developed nations in the improvement of their standards of living.

The methods of operations of this group of financial agencies may be summarized as follows:

- -- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (often called the World Bank), established in 1946, operates by making long-term loans to finance development projects in its member countries. It also provides a wide variety of technical assistance services to these countries.
- -- The International Development Association (IDA) was established in 1960 to provide long-term development finance to countries which are unable to raise all the external finance they need on conventional loan terms. The terms

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of IDA credits -- 50 years, with no interest payable -- are therefore designed to impose a minimum burden of debt service on the balance of payments of the borrowing country.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956, assists the industrial development of its less advanced member countries by investing without Government guarantees in productive private enterprises in association with private capital and management.

International Bank

In the past 12 months, the Bank made loans amounting to \$623 million for important economic development projects in 16 of its member countries.

The largest loan of the year was \$130 million to the Federal Electricity Commission of Mexico to assist in a large expansion programme of electric power facilities in that country, where rapid industrialization has meant a heavy demand on electric power supplies.

The next largest loan of the year was made to Australia, also to assist electric power, in connexion with the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme. This great project involves the diversification of entire rivers from an eastward to a westward course, and the harnessing of the water for electric power and for use in irrigation of wide inland areas.

Other power loans were made to Argentina, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Colombia, Finland, Panama and the Philippines.

Important transportation loans were also made by the Bank in 1962. The two railway networks of East and West Pakistan borrowed \$23 million for new equipment. Israel, Mexico and Uruguay all received major loans for highway development.

The other Bank loans of the year assisted telecommunications in Ethiopia, industrialization in Austria and India, and the extension in Reykjavik of the system which supplies hot water from natural springs to heat the houses of the Icelandic capital.

The Bank also extended its technical assistance services in 1962. It acted as executing agency for several important surveys financed by the United Nations Special Fund, in addition to carrying out other pre-investment studies at its own expense.

The Bank also created the Development Advisory Service, a corps of highly qualified experts available to act as advisers to Member Governments on development programming.

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International Development Association

The IDA extended its first development credit in May 1961. By 30 September 1962, it had extended a total of 29 development credits amounting to \$348 million to 14 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere.

In the main, these credits were extended for purposes similar to those of the Bank loans: \$18.5 million was for power, \$126 million for transportation, \$79.2 million for agriculture, and \$5 million for industry. However, IDA has also provided \$6.4 million in credits for municipal water supplies in Jordan and Taiwan, and \$5 million for secondary school education in Tunisia.

Although IDA funds are provided to Governments on lenient terms, this does not mean that the projects financed are free from the necessary financial disciplines. The Association shares the same staff as the Bank and uses the same standards to appraise projects submitted for financing. It also ensures that agencies carrying out the projects borrow the IDA funds from their Governments on normal financial terms.

It now appears likely that the entire \$757 million of freely convertible resources available to IDA from its initial subscription, which were designed to cover its first five years of operations, may well be committed by mid-1963, the IDA points out. Steps were taken during the annual meeting of the IDA Board of Governors to enlist the support of the member countries for additional funds to replenish the IDA resources.

International Finance Corporation

During the fiscal year 1961/62, the IFC made nine investment commitments totalling \$18.4 million and one underwriting commitment of \$2.9 million for the financing of productive private enterprises in seven different countries.

These investments were components of larger financing transactions, usually helping to complete projects in which entrepreneurs and other investors, both domestic and international, had provided substantially more than the IFC commitments.

By 30 June 1962, IFC had made 49 investment commitments totalling \$62.5 million (equivalent) and one underwriting commitment of \$2.9 million for projects located in 20 member countries.

The IFC investments in 1961/62 included assistance to the steel industry in Mexico, to cement manufacture in Pakistan and to the manufacture of electrical components in Spain.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Note No. 2749 26 March 1963

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN UN FAMILY STUDY-GUIDE SERIES
Part of Six-Volume Issued to Aid Teachers, Group Leaders, Students

The publication of two new volumes and three new booklets in the United Nations
Family Study-Guide Series, in response to a public and educational need for studydiscussion materials connecting the entire work of the United Nations and its related
gencies, was expounced today by the United Nationa Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Office of Public Information(OPI).

The Series is especially designed for use in libraries, and by teachers, group leaders and students.

The material for the new publications was assembled by the UNESCO Youth Institute, in close co-operation with the United Nations and the related organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other specialized agencies -- which contributed their special parts of the volumes.

The new publications were reviewed and approved today, 26 March, at United Mations Headquarters by the Directors of the Information Offices of the participating agencies on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee for Public Information of the United Nations family (CCPI).

Current Volumes and Booklets

The two new volumes are the following:

Volume 3: TOWARD MANKIND'S BETTER HEALTH covers the work of the WHO and of UNICEF.

Volume 4: ENERGY AND SKILLS FOR HUMAN PROGRESS reviews the work of the ILO and that of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Both volumes are 104 pages in length and are published in clcth cover (\$US 2.50) and paperback (\$US 1.50).

The three new booklets, excerpted from the above volumes, are the following:

TOWARD A BETTER WORLD FOR CHILDREN -- The Rising Generation and Its Stake in

World Development: this 64-page booklet is a comprehensive summary of the work of

UNICEF.

(more)

THE HUMAN NEEDS FOR LABOUR -- The Story of ILO: the five chapters of this 64-page study-guide for teachers and students surveys the world-wide work for international labour standards and the improvement of skills.

FIGHTING DISEASE -- The Work of WHO; this 46-page booklet summarizes all aspects of WHO, including its projects in the field and its research and emergency programmes in the fight against disease as an international problem.

The booklets, at 50 cents each, have special prices quoted for buck-use in schools or mass distribution to the memberships of interested organizations.

UN Work in Solving World Problems Outlined

Both the volumes and the booklets study the work of the United Nations and its related agencies against a background of the reasons for their existence and the world problems the United Nations aids in solving..

Each chapter ends with a summary and discussion suggestions, which can either be followed as presented or readily adapted and supplemented to suit the particular requirements of different individual groups in various countries.

Both the chapter, and the volume arrangement assist in the progressive development of a series of lessons or lectures on the particular subject dealt with. Earlier Volumes in the Series

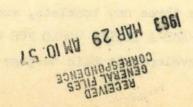
Previously, two volumes and two booklets were issued in May 1962 and were the following:

Volume 1: WORLD PEACE AND THE UNITED NATIONS, which contained three sections:
"A World Safe To Live In", dealing with United Nations collective security measures;
"The Rule of Law", outlining the development of international law and the interpretations of the International Court of Justice; "Refugees In Many Lands", dealing with Twentieth Century refugee problems, the World Refugee Year and the present refugee situation.

Volume 2: FOOD FOR LIFE -- FOOD FOR THOUGHT, containing one part on the work of UNESCO under the title "Building Peace in the Minds of Men", and another on the work of FAO and other agencies relating to problems of food and population under the title "The World Must Eat".

These two parts of Volume 2 were also published in separate 64-page booklets. The booklet on "The World Must Eat" has been most widely used by organizations supporting the United Nations-sponsored Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, and is now in its third printing.

(more)



Note No. 2749 26 March 1963 AND WORD BANK.

Forthcoming Publications In Series

Sections covering the work of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance (EPTA) are now being prepared, and will be issued as Volume 5 in the Study-Guide Series in the fall of 1963.

A special and separate booklet on human rights, also part of the Series, will be issued in May 1963 for early planning and use by organizations interested in observing the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights centred on the anniversary day of 10 December 1963.

Sale and Distribution of Series

All the volumes and booklets in the Study-Guide Series are published by Oceana Publications, Inc., of Dobbs Ferry, New York, under the co-operative publishing plan followed for such publications by the Special Projects Office of the Publishing Services Division of the United Nations and the Office of Public Information.

(The volumes and booklets may be purchased through the United Nations Sales Section in New York and Geneva, its Bookshop at United Nations Headquarters, the sales agents of the United Nations in various countries, or from Oceana Publications, which also has a classroom packet of 10 each of the five booklets (\$US 15.00).

(A limited number of review copies of Volumes 2 and 3, and of the three booklets excerpted from them, are available to accredited correspondents at the UN Press Documents Counter.)

* *** *

SEATING

- Main table:

 Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, UN Under-Secretary General for Public Inf.
 Tor Gjesdal, Director, Mass Communications, UNESCO-Paris
 Phillip Cohen, President, Oceana Publications, Inc. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
 Georges Peissel, Director, UN Office of Conference Services
 Gohl Obhrai, Director, External Relations, Office of Public Inf., UN
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 William Powell, Chief, U.N. Information Centre Services
 Mrs. Norma Globerman, Technical Assistance Board, UN
- Table 4: Oscar Shachter, Director, Legal Division, UN
 Lloyd Bailey, Director, US Committee for UNICEF
 George Wiesner, "Library Journal" (USA)
 Edward Newman, Chief Editor, Oceana Publications
- Table 5: Mrs. Mary Losey-Mapes, WHO-Liaison, UN-NY Sydney Cooper, Director, Information ICAO Rahat Bokhari, Director, Information TAB Norman Ho, Chief, Publications, OPI, UN
- Table 6: Stanley Wright, Director, Information UNHCR
 John Drake, FAO-Liaison, UN, NY
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 Jack Ling, UNICEF Information Office
- Table 7: Miss Jean Gorman, UNHCR-Information, NY Lars Lind, Director, Information IAEA Colin Mackenzie, Information ITU Olaf Mathiesen, Publishing Service, UN
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INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

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UNITED NATIONS



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FILE NO .: AD 314/11

20 March 1963

Dear Sir,

I refer to Mr. Martin Hill's letter to Specialized Agencies of 15 March 1956 (AD 53/3/010) concerning the exchange of draft programmes of publications between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. I am sending you a copy of the approved United Nations Publications Programme for 1963 (paper 63/0/7) which has just been issued by the Publications Board, and shall be glad to receive any comments you may have to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Imegen Salter

Imogen Salter Secretary Publications Board

The President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

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PUBLICATIONS BOARD

Paper 63/0/7

APPROVED PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME FOR 1963

(Including the Internal Reproduction Programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

This document sets forth the publications programme for 1963, including the Internal Reproduction Programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, approved by the Publications Board at its 420th meeting. As recorded in the minutes of that meeting, the Board noted that the 1963 publications programme (chapters II to VI) exceeded the budget allocation by \$8,610. The Board therefore approved the programme in principle, on the understanding that it might prove necessary to adjust it later in the year, should the estimated cost of the titles actually submitted exceed the budget allocation. The Board will review the programme in June and September.

The programmes for the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe have not yet been approved by the Board. The figures appearing in this paper are those given in the Eudget (A/5205/Add.1). The approved programmes for the two Commissions will be issued later as an addendum to this paper.

SUMMARY

Chapter II - Recurrent Publications		
	\$	\$
(i) Office of Legal Affairs	135,160	
(ii) Department of Economic and Social Affairs	382,430	
(iii) Department of Trustecship and Information	202,400	
from Mon-Self-Governing Territories	20,250	
(iv) United Nations Office at Geneva	10,000	
(v) Economic Commission for Africa	22,750 1/	
(vi) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	33,850	Mary 1
(vii) Economic Commission for Europe	59,850 1/	
(viii) Economic Commission for Latin America	21,780	
Total:	THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE COLU	686,070
the profession in principle, or the terransistant of the		
was included at Storing Pros are it wast in the second of		
Chapter III - Studies and Reports	Mana de la la la	
(i) Department of Economic and Social Affairs	91,970	
(ii) Economic Commission for Africa	15,150 1/	
(iii) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	6,550	
(iv) Economic Commission for Europe	26,550 1/	
(v) Economic Commission for Latin America	34,670	
(vi) Reprints	30,000	
Total:		204,890
		204,090
Chapter IV - Office of Public Information		
A. Headquarters		
1. Periodicals	54,000	
2. Books	10,200	
B. Centres	10,200	
Periodicals	27 200	
	21,200	
Total:		85,400
Chapter V - Permanent Central Opium Board		
Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	13,700	
	-,,,,,,	17
Total:		13,700

^{1/} This programme has not yet been approved. The figures given here are therefore the figures in the Budget for 1963 (A/5205/Add.1).

Chapter VI - Other Contractual Printing

		\$	\$
(i) Office of the Secretary-General		4,700	
(ii) Office of Conference Services (iii) Office of the Controller		2,500	
(iv) Office of General Services		1,500	
(v) United Nations Office at Geneva		7,100	
	Total:		34,300
O 11,200 Approx. 3 vols. 112,000	GRAND TOTAL:		1,024,360

Chapter VII - Deduction for Internal Reproduction

(i)	Headquarters Geneva	315,000
(11)	Geneva	110,000
		(425,000)

Chromological part only. The alphabetical part will not be ready before 1966

and the palamen of the expenditure, estimated at \$5,000 in all, will be

CHAPTER II - RECURRENT PUBLICATIONS

Chapter II (I) - Office of Legal Affairs

	707, G			e Sarvice	Estimated dates of
Item	<u>Title</u>	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	(1) Submission for printing Estimated (2) Publication cost \$
(a)	Treaty Series 32 volumes	Multi	1,400	11,200	Approx. 3 vols. 110,000 per month
(p)	Cumulative Index No. IV to Treaty Series (Vols. 301 to 400)	E	1,250	500	(1) October ² / 3,300 ² /
(c)	International Arbitral Awards Vol. XIII	E/F	1,700	1,000	(1) November 8,500 (2) 1964
(d)	Supplement to the Status of	E	1,700	398	(1) January 5,200 (2) May
	Multilateral Conventions	F	600	398	(1) February 4,480 (2) June
(e)	Legislative Series Consular and Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities	E/F	2,450	300	(1) December 1962 2,900 (2) April
(f)	Judgements of the Administrative	E	1,400	152	(1) April 400 (2) July
	Tribunal, Nos. 71-86 F	F	700		(1) April 350 (2) July
					\$135,160

^{2/} Chronological part only. The alphabetical part will not be ready before 1964 and the balance of the expenditure, estimated at \$5,000 in all, will be provided for in 1964.

CHAPTER II (ii) - Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Item	Title	Language	No. of copies		Subr	ed dates f mission printing lication	Estimated cost
(a)	Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (twelve issues)	E/F	6,000	2,720		Monthly Monthly	79,000
(b)	Statistical Yearbook 1963	E/F	11,325	680		September- December 1964	53,000
(c)	Demographic Yearbook 1963	E/F	6,750	700	(1)	November- March 1964	60,000
(d)	Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1962, Vol. 1	E	3,400	700		June- October 1964	28,500
(e)	Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1962	E/F	4,275	350		December 1962 May	3,6003/
(f)	Current Economic Indicators (four issues: Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4, Vol IV, Nos. 1 and 2)	E/F	3,000	68x4	(1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2)	January February April May July August October November	18,500
(g)	Commodity Trade Statistics (twenty-four issues of 150pp each plus an annual volume)	E 63	2,400	3,600 (justo and fair copy) plus an annual volume		Bi-monthly Bi-monthly	39,000
(h)	World Economic Survey 1962	E F	6,000	212	(1) (2) (1) (2)	April June July October	9,000 4,500
		3	800	The east out	(1)	July October	5,000

^{3/} The full cost of this item is \$15,600. Of this amount \$12,000 was charged to the 1962 budget.

CHAPTER II (ii) - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (continued)

			L.	Estimated dates of (1) Submission	Water to 3
Item Title La	inguage	No. of copies	No. of pages	(2) Publication	Estimated cost
(i) Economic Developments in the Midlle East 1959-1961	F		19/3	el element elemen	5304/
(j) Commodity Survey 1962	E	3,150	260	(1) March (2) May	2,700
CL) Septembers - Septembers - Docesiper	F	875		(1) May (2) July	1,800
	S	525		(1) May (2) July	1,750
(k) International Tax Agreements					
Vol. VIII (Guide,	F	950	280	(1) May (2) December	3,500
Supplement No. 1)	s	625		(1) May (2) December	3,500
(1) International Tax Agreements					
Vol. IX (Texts of Agreements -	E	2,200	110	soll cobrelitu	1,500
Supplements as required)	S	400		alamany via di Radanton	1,350
(m) Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity				E SON (I) FAIR	
No. 6	E	4,500	80	(1) November 1962 (2) April	2,000
and the statement (1)	F	1,000		(1) April (2) August	2,000
73.457(CH-25.7(S))	S	900		(1) April (2) August	2,000
(n) No. 7	E	4,500	80	(1) May (2) September	4,300
	F	1,000		(1) August (2) December	2,000
one, 4 year (1)	S	. 900	1.2	(1) August (2) December	2,000
(o) Annual report of the Ma of the World on the Millionth Scale 1962	p E/F	2,800	110	(1) April (2) June	1,500

^{4/} This covers the cost of binding, which could not be charged to the 1962 budget.

CHAPTER II (ii) - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (continued)

	and a second contact	And the state of			Estimated dates	
<u>Item</u>	Title	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	(1) Submission for printing (2) Aublication	Estimated cost
(p)	Yearbook on Human	E	2,500	380	(1) July	5,300
	Rights 1961 1960	F	625	400	(2) December (1) March (2) September	4,300
(q)	Population Bulletin	ı E	3,575	228	(1) August (2) 1964	3,800
(r)	International Social Service	E	2,850	100	(1) March (2) September	2,100
	Review No. 9	F	1,075		(1) June (2) December	1,200
		S	750		(1) June (2) December	1,200
(s)	International Review of					
	Criminal Policy		027	4	tielement sich	
	No. 21	E/F/S	3,200	120	(1) April (2) October	2,300
(t)	Bulletin on Narcotics (four	E	1,875	202 (48 pp.	(1) Quarterly (2) Quarterly	3,500
	issues and index)	F	900	each issue	(1) Quarterly (2) Quarterly	2,800
(u)	Summary of Annual Narcotics			plus 10 pp. index)		
	Reports (1961) Part I	E	1,550	50	(1) Geneva	700
	(1)01) 1010 1	F	625	,0	(1) Geneva	600
		S	350		(1) Geneva	600
	Part II	E	1,550	20	(1) Geneva	450
		E F S	625 350		(1) Geneva (1) Geneva	400 400
(v)	Cumulative Index	E	1,500	110	(1) Geneva	1,000
	of Narcotic Laws	F	675		(1) Geneva	950
	(1947-1962)	S	350		(1) Geneva	950
(w)	Report on the World Social	E	6,000	260	(1) July (2) September	6,000
	Situation	F	2,000		(2) September (1) July (2) December	5,000
		S	1,600		(1) July (2) December	5,000
						382,430

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CHAPTER II (iii) - Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

	* accessing (*)-				Est	imated dates	
ARI PAR	# 10 (C)	NO NOT			(1)	of Submission	ma+1
			No. of	No. of	-	for printing	Estimated
Item	Title	Language	copies	pages	(2)	Publication	cost \$
(a)	Champilation Tudos					British and Table	Ψ
(a)	Cumulative Index to Report on	004					
	Progress of Non-	F	750	60	(1)	January	850
ex.o.ke	Self-Governing Territories under	S	750		(2)	April	950
	the Charter	3	350		(2)	May August	850
(b)	Summaries of				, ,	animus Lines	
(-)	Information from	F	650	464	(1)	March	6,200
	Non-Self-Governing		700		(2)	August	
	Territories	S	300		$\binom{1}{2}$	April September	6,200
(c)	Special Study on	Е	2 025	160		Innuite de la constant	0.050
(6)	Economic Advancemen	_	2,025	100	5/	to the test	2,250
	in the Non-Self-	F	750	ni ni n		telles lens too	1,900
Olise's S	Governing Territori	es S	350				2,000
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	viscentary (2)					and and one	\$20,250

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^{5/} No final decision can be taken regarding the printing of this study until the Committee on Information has been consulted at its fourteenth session in April-May 1963.

CHAPTER II (iv) - United Nations Office at Geneva

Item	<u>Title</u>	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	Est: (1) (2)	of Submission for printing Publication	Estimated cost
(a)	Monthly List of Books Catalogued (12 issues)	E/F	1,050	540	(1)	Geneva	5,375
(b)	Monthly List of Selected Articles (12 issues)	E	1,400 (plus 100 thi paper edition		(1)	Geneva	4,625
							\$10,000

wedge Resources

CHAPTER II (vi) - Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

	peter ferentysa					imated dates	
Item	Title La	nguage	No. of copies	No. of pages		Submission for printing Publication	Estimated cost
(a)	Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XIV (3 issues)	E	(issues 1 and 2 3,775 (issue 3 4,125		(1)	Bangkok June, September and December	4,500
(b)	Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1962	E F	3,000 875	235	(1)(1)	Bangkok January Bangkok September	4,350 3,300
	HQ offset edition	E	5,700			Jop Compact	3,600
(c)	Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1961 (Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 19)	E	3,300	110	(1)	Bangkok February	1,350
(a)	Tin and Tungsten Ore Resources of Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 20)		3,300	160	(1)	Bangkok June	2,000
(e)	Case Histories of Oil and Natural Gas Field in Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resourc Development Series No	s es	3,300	160	(1)	Bangkok July	2,000
(f)	Proceedings of the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (Flood Control Series No. 23)		3,300	350	(1)	Bangkok January	4,000
(g)	Proceedings of the Regional Seminar on Development of Ground water Resources (Flood Control Series No. 24)		3,300	350	(1)	Bangkok April	4,100

CHAPTER II (vi) - Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (continued)

					Estimated dates	
Item	Title	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	(1) Submission for printing (2) Publication	Estimated cost
(h)	Proceedings of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Utilization, Reclamation and		3,300	275	(1) Bangkok September	3,700
	Development in Deltaic Areas (Flood Control Series No. 25)				designation (also colesses, Sell 725,	
(i)	Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia	E	3,400	160	(1) Bangkok March and	1,800
	and the Far East (two six-monthly issues)				August	
	*				Less	34,700 850 ⁶ /
						\$33,850

^{6/} To be absorbed by ECAFE, in accordance with the Board's decision at its 419th meeting.

CHAPTER II (viii) - Economic Commission for Latin America

	Estimated dates						
<u>Item</u>	Title Lar	nguage	No. of copies	No. of pages		Submission	Estimated cost
(a)	Economic Bulletin for Latin America (two issues:	E	3,200	300	(1)	Santiago February and September	7,500
	Vol. VIII Nos. 1 and 2)	S	2,400		(1)	Santiago	6,300
(6)	Special Statistical Supplement, Vol. VII, No. 2	S	5,050	50	(1)	Santiago January	2,500
(c)	Special Statistical Supplement, Vol. VIII (two issues)	South	5,050	100	(1)	Santiago March and October	5,000
(a)	Occasional reprints of some special articles	ES	2,000	80	4	test tel end ben reduced (2), out)	240 240
037,8							\$21,780

To de choorbed by SCAPE, ile accordance with the Butter a decision at 170

CHAPTER III (i) - Department of Economic and Social Affairs

				N0	Estimated dates of (1) Submission	Total and a
<u>Item</u>	Title I	anguage	No. of copies	No. of pages	for printing [2] Publication	Estimated cost \$
(a)	Industrial Estates in Asia and the	E	Tord, a	473	(1) 1962 (2) May	1,750)
	Far East	F			(1) August (2) October	600)7/
	yar (1)	S			(1) May (2) June	400)
(b)	Report on Global Economic	E	5,000	200	(1) March (2) June	4,000
	Projections	F	2,000		(1) July (2) November	3,300
		S	1,400		(1) July (2) November	3,300
(c)	Report on Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament, Vol. II	R	450	330	(1) May (2) December	5,500
(a)	International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official					
1680	Donations 1959-1961	F	1,150	100 (6x9)	(1) January (2) May	1,650
		S	800	(CII)	(1) January (2) May	1,750
	1960-1962	E	4,000	100 (6x9)	(1) May (2) September	1,900
		F	1,150	()	(1) July (2) November	1,650
		S	800		(1) July (2) November	1,750
(e)	Studies in Economics of	F	1,075	60	(1) June (2) September	900
	Industry No. 1 (Fertilizer and cement industries)	S	850	d was team	(1) June (2) September	950

^{7/} These figures represent the estimated cost of binding this publication, which was internally reproduced at Geneva.

CHAPTER III (i) - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (continued)

						inated dates	
Item	Title (S) La	nguage	No. of copies	No. of pages		Submission for printing Publication	Estimated cost
(f)	A Study on Industrial Growth	F	1,050	56	(1) (2)	March June	850
	vangua (I) impodo(I)	S	800		(1)	April July	900
(g)	Nationality of Married Women	E	3,050	36	(1) (2)	May August	800
	(revised edition)	F	1,300	. 1	(1)	July October	700
		S	1,100		(1)	July October	750
(h)	Report of the Ad Hoc Group of	F	1,525	68	(1) (2)	January April	950
	Experts on Housing and Urban Development	S	1,025		(1)	January April	950
(i)	Patterns of Industrial Growth (revised	E/F	5,500 (3,750	770	(1)	Starting in	55,000
	edition) (two volumes)		cloth- bound)		(2)	January December	
(j)	Administrative Guide to the Single	E	2,500	64 (6x9)		Geneva	700
. 00T.	Convention on	F	1,500	(029)		Geneva	620
	Narcotic Drugs	S	950		(1)	Geneva	650
	Tanakanak (T.)					97.5-0	\$92,270
oga,						Less	\$ 3008/
			005				\$91,970
	The rest of the last						

^{8/} To be obsorbed by the Department, in accordance with the Board's decision at its 420th meeting.

CHAPTER III (iii) - Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

	parel by review				Estimated dates	
Item	Title	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	(1) Submission (2) Publication	Estimated cost
(a)	Manual for the Training of Statistical Personnel	E	3,300	160 (6x9)	(1) Bangkok April/May	1,150
(b)	Problems of long- term Economic Projections - Report of Third Expert Group on Programming Technique	E	4,000	115 (6x9)	(1) Bangkok February	950
(c)	Arbitral Legislation and Facilities in Certain Countries of the ECAFE Region	E	3,400	135	(1) Bangkok September	1,450
(d)	Employment and Unemployment in Rice Farming	E	3,200	150 (6x9)	(1) Bangkok October	1,000
(e)	Maps, charts and graphs					2,000 \$6,550

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CHAPTER III (v) - Economic Commission for Latin America

					Est	imated dates	
Ite	m <u>Title</u>	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	(1)	of Submission for printing Publication	Estimated cost
(a)	Pulp and Paper in Latin America:	S	3,000	88		Santiago December 1962	1,8009/
	Supply, demand and trade	E	3,300		(1)	Santiago	3,400
(b)	Timber Trends in Latin America	E	4,700	128	(1)	Santiago November 1962	3,750 <u>10</u> /
(c)	Central American Industrial Integration	S	2,375	100	(1)	Santiago December 1962	1,400
	integration and the contract of	E	3,200		(1)	Santiago	2,600
(d)	Report of the Central American	S	3,200	70	(1)	Santiago	1,650
	Co-operation Committee	E	2,700		(1)	May Santiago	1,820
(e)	Chemical Industry in Latin America	S	2,500	200	(1)	Santiago September	4,600
(f)	Economic and Social Development of	S	3,000	200	(1)	Santiago July	4,600
	Latin America	E	4,500				5,600
(g)	Latin American Trade with the Rest of the World	s <u>11</u> /	3,000	150	(1)	Santiago September	3,450
							\$34,670

^{2/} These figures represent the estimated cost of binding this publication which was internally reproduced at Geneva.

^{10/} The total cost of printing this study is \$4,150 of which FAO will pay \$400 for 1,450 copies on a run-on cost basis.

^{11/} The English version of this study will be proposed for printing in 1963 if savings materialize in the publications programme.

CHAPTER III (vi) - Reprints

Reprints

\$

30,000

\$30,000

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CHAPTER IV - OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Iten	Title	Estimated cost
A.	HEADQUARTERS	
1.	Periodicals	
	United Nations Review, monthly, English, 8 1/2 x 11, average 48 pages, 18,000 copies per issue (twelve issues)	\$52,000
	Index to United Nations Review	2,000
2.	Books	\$54,000
	(a) United Nations Yearbook, English, outside publishing contract (approximately 826 pages, 7 1/2 x 10 1/4), 525 copies for official distribution	3,200
	(b) Everyman's United Nations, seventh edition English, approximately 450 pages (6 x 9), 30,000 copies	7,000
T	ADMINITED OF	\$10,200
B.	CENTRES Periodicals	
	(a) La Revue des Nations Unies, monthly, Frenc 6 x 9, average 100 pages, 3,000 copies per issue (twelve issues) Index to La Revue	10,600 200
	(b) La Revista de las Naciones Unidas, monthly Spanish, 8 1/2 x 11, average 48 pages, 3,200 copies per issue (twelve issues)	10,600
		\$21,200 \$85,400

CHAPTER V - PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD AND DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

Item	<u>Title</u>	Language	No. of copies	No. of pages	Estimated cost
(a)	Report to the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Board in 1963	E F S	1,900 1,100 500	96)	4,500
(b)	Addendum to the report on work of Board in 1962	E/F S	2,400	50) 50)	2,200
(c)	Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1964	E F S	1,750 1,100 450	25 (plus 75 tables)	pp) 3,500
(d)	Supplements to (c) above, 1962-1963 statements	E/F/S	2,600	108	2,200
(e)	Questionnaire requesting statistical information from Governments	E } S R		40	\$13,700

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CHAPTER VI - OTHER CONTRACTUAL PRINTING

CHAPTER VI (i) - Offices of the Secretary-Ceneral

Item	Title Estimated cost
(a) (b)	Invitation cards, etc. Briefs in litigation 300
	(ii) Office of Conference Services
	Outside expenditures in connexion with internal reproduction of publications 2,500
	(iii) Office of the Controller
	Forms, seals, labels, charts, letterheads, etc. 18,500
	(vi) Office of General Services 1,500
	(v) United Nations Office at Geneva
(a)	Bibliographical cards for Library 2,500
(b)	Forms, letterheads, etc. 4,500
(0)	Brochure for Library100
	\$34,300

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INTERNAL REPRODUCTION PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

	iddiga Roady heliting the			Number of	Estimated date of
	<u>Title</u>	La	nguage	printed pages	submission
(1)	Studies on Industrial Estates, Report 12/of the Seminar on Industrial Estates in Asia and the Far East				
(2)	Report of the 1963 Ad Moc Group of Experts on Community Development - 18 Feb 8 March 1963		E F S R	85 ************************************	Third quarter
(3)	Single Convention on Nercotic Drugs, 1951 (Handy Version)		Chinese Arabic	44	First quarter
(4)	Long Term Industrial Planning in Centrally Planned Economies		E F (orig) S	120	September July September
(5)	Project Evaluation in Centrall Planned Economies	y	E F S	75 (+ 5 tables)	June October October
(6)	Experience of India and Japan in Industrial Planning		E F S	110 (+ 27 tables)	September 1964 1964
(7)	Age and Sex Patterns of Mortal (Model life tables for under- developed countries)(55.XIII.9	8	<u>s</u> 13/	32 (+ 10 double- spread tables)	January
(8)	Population and Vital Statistic Reports, ST/STAT/SER.A/Nos.:	64 65 66 67	E	28 each issue off- set from fair copy	January April July October
(9)	Statistical Notes ST/STAT/SERS.B/No.:	26	E A SAN	64 offset from fair copy	January
-		27	E	45 offset from fair copy	October

^{12/} See Chapter III (i), item (a).

^{13/} Spanish translation prepared by the Latin American Demographic Centre. Requires revision.

	ASTANDAM SAN SAN AN SAN	Language	Number of printed pages	Estimated date of submission
(10)	Sample Surveys of Current Interest ST/STAT/SERS.C/No. 10	S	86 Justo pp.	April
	ST/STAT/SERS.C/No. 11	E F S	60 Justo pp.	September December December
(11)	Per Capita National Income 1952-54, 1958-60 ST/STAT/SERS.E/No. 5	E	0ffset from fair	April
(12)	Handbook of Household Surveys ST/STAT/SERS.F	E F S	200 Offset from fair copy	June October October
(13)	Statistical Unit in Economic Inquiries ST/STAT/SERS.F	E F S	60 Offset from fair copy	June October October
(14)	Concepts and Methods in Distribution Statistics ST/STAT/SERS.F	E F S	120 50 text offset - from fair copy; 70 tables	April August August
(15)	World Energy Supplies in Selected Years (1958-1961) ST/STAT/SERS.J/No. 6 (1959-1962) ST/STAT/SERS.J/No. 7	E E	200 Offset from fair copy 200 Offset from fair copy	January
(16)	Indexes to the ISIC ST/STAT/SERS.M/No.4/Rev.1/Add.1	F	359 Offset from fair copy	As soon as translation is returned from Paris
(17)	Commodity Indexes for the SITC ST/STAT/SERS.M/No.10/Rev.3/Add.1	E	750 Offset from fair copy. 745 pp consisting of machine produced tabulations. Justo 5 pp.	April May

	Title	Language	Number of printed pages	Estimated date of submission
(18)	List of Statistical Series Collected by International Agencies ST/STAT/SERS.M/No.11/Rev.2	E again	100 Offset from fair copy	June
(19)	Retail Price Comparisons for International Salary Determination ST/STAT/SERS.M/No.14/Add.3	S	51 Offset from fair copy	April
	ST/STAT/SERS.M/No.14/Add.4	E F S	45 Offset from fair copy	October 1964 1964
(20)	Methods of Estimating Housing Needs ST/STAT/SERS.M	E F S	125 Offset from fair copy	June August August
(21)	Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions ST/STAT/SERS.M/No. 37	F	34 Offset from fair copy	April
(22)	The Construction and Use of Index Numbers ST/STAT/SERS.M	E F S	100 Justo pp.	June October October
(23)	Generalized Programme for Statistical Computation by Electrical Computer ST/STAT/SERS.M	E	150 Offset from fair copy	September 1964
(24)	Data Relating to International Trade, 1900-1958 ST/STAT/SERS.M	E	Justo pp.	June
(25)	Direction of International Trade ST/STAT/SERS.T/Nos.137-148 - 11 monthly issues, 1 annual issue	E	1,300 Yearly	Monthly
(26)	Public Finance	E	50 Offset from fair copy	

inden So solab	asen co reducti Enter Title County	nguage	Number of printed pages	Estimated date of submission
(27)	Supplement to the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics	E F	275 ms. pp Offset from fair copy	March October
(28)	Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics	E F S	200 Offset from fair copy	September 1964 1964
(29)	Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1962 (Vol. II)	E	200 Offset from fair copy	November
(30)	Customs Areas of the World ST/STAT/SERS.M/No.30/Rev.2	E F S	5 Offset from fair copy	April May May
(31)	Methodology and Evaluation of Continuous Population Registers ST/STAT/SERS.M	E F S	Offset from fair copy	May October October
(32)	Compendium of Social Statistics ST/STAT/SERS.K/No. 2	E/F	300 fair copy	March
(33)	A System of Industrial Statistics of Five Highly Industrialized Countries	E F S	40 text, 70 tables Offset from fair copy	June October October

(95) Digitation of Improved onal Smade Smy Smy Strates Wilson 150 - 108 w Li monthly issues, I assuel Lance

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FORM No. 26 (2-62)

> INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Files - 8A4 INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N DPI

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF WIRE:

LOG NO.:

MARCH 19, 1963

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TO:

AGNES MAHER INTBAFRAD

FROM:

NEW YORK

ROUTING

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OFFICE OF INFORMATION

INFORMATION

COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

WHEN WILL SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT IDA BE AVAILABLE? HAVE RECEIVED SUPPLEMENT OF IBRD AND IFC AND WISH SUMMARIZE ALL THREE IN ECOSOC BACKGROUND RELEASE THIS WEEK UNLESS REPORTS STILL CONFIDENTIAL.

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March 18, 1963

Dear Bill:

Replying to your letter of March 13, presumably the Prague center is referring to one of our recent reports on a country in Africa published by Johns Hopkins -- perhaps either Tanganyika or Uganda.

Since Czechoslovakia is not a member of the Bank, we don't think it would be appropriate to send a complimentary copy of the book desired, the more so because the supply of these is very limited and we usually send 28 copies of each report to the United Nations, so I am hopeful that you can find one there which can be sent to Prague.

Sincerely,

Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information

Mr. William Henson European Regional Officer External Relations Division Office of Public Information UNITED NATIONS New York, N. Y.

Eligson/Graves/va

cc: Paris office

March 14, 1963

Dear Mr. Mathewson:

In reply to your letter to Mr. Graves of February 26, we have decided to contribute the chapter on the Technical Assistance Activities of the World Bank and its affiliates. This will be written in our own office and should be ready by the end of April. I understand from Mr. Rehling of the Special Fund that they also will contribute their chapter written inside their own office.

Sincerely yours,

George R. Young Assistant Director of Information

Mr. Richard D. Mathewson Chief, Special Projects Publishing Service United Nations New York New York

GRY/js

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

13 March 1963

Dear Harold,

FILE NO .:

I have just received a request from our Centre in Prague for the loan of a copy of "Economic Development in Africa" published for the World Bank by the John Hopkins Press 1963.

There is no copy here which we could lend at the moment, so I am wondering if you would be good enough to oblige. Any help you can offer would be much appreciated.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

William Henson

European Regional Officer External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold Graves
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street W
Washington 25, D. C.

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COUVERSTONDENCE GENERAL FILES RECEIVED

March 1, 1963

Dear Vi:

Herewith copies of press releases on Bank, I.F.C. and I.D.A. operations in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. These will give you some idea of the extent of Bank operations in Central America when you are working out your program for Nagato's visit.

If you want any further information and if you think we can help you in any other way, please 'phone me or drop me a line.

Best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Encl.

GML:js
Miss Violet Bell
U.N. Photo Library
Department of Public Information
United Nations
New York, New York

Garrick M. Lightowler Office of Information

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD

CONSEIL DE L'INFORMATION VISUELLE

Secretariat of the Board
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

BULLETIN NO. 46

(Feb.-March, 1963)

REPORT OF BOARD SECRETARIAT

l. <u>VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD</u>, THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION - Board Participants are advised that the President and Secretary are in correspondence with the Director, UNIC, Prague, Czechoslovakia, regarding plans to hold the Thirty-Eighth Session of the Visual Information Board. The target dates suggested are 2 through 5 September 1963. Further details will be circulated as available.

REPORT OF UN OPI VISUAL SERVICES

FILMS

Production & Distribution

- 1. THE UNITED NATIONS: ITS CHARTER AND ORGANIZATION:
- (a) "ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL" The following language versions of this film have been completed: Arabic, German, Spanish and Portuguese. Duplicating materials necessary for adaptation of local language versions have been prepared and sent to Denmark, France and Belgrade. Duplicating materials in 16mm were also sent to London for a Swahili version currently under preparation and also to Canada for the production of their own distribution prints.
- (b) "THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND SYSTEM" German version produced and duplicating materials for the Polish version sent to Film Polski.
- (c) "THE SECURITY COUNCIL" The film has just been completed with an original music score. Narration is by Alexander Scourby. Language version pattern will follow the previous productions in this series and will become available from June of this year.
- (d) "THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE" This film is under production by the Netherlands Television Service with supervision by the Paris Production Center.

FILM PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION CONTINUED

- (e) "MORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION" Much of the material available on the subject has been researched and duplicating material is being obtained from the USA, USSR, UK, India and Poland. The recent WMO Congress and a sequence at Idlewild Airport Weather Operations were specially shot. Footage already obtained is being assembled.
- (f) "PERIOD OF TRANSITION" This preliminary UNTEA film was distributed to UNICs in English-speaking countries. A United Nations cameraman has obtained supplementary coverage on UNTEA activities in New Guinea and filmed the actual transfer of authority on 1st May, when Indonesia assumed its responsibilities there.
- (g) "THE INTERNATIONAL ATOM" A German version of this film has been completed.
- (h) "CONGO THE WAY AHEAD" A shortened film version has been prepared of this International Zone production dealing with the civilian operations of ONUC. The first language production in French will shortly be distributed.
- 2. FILMING IN AFRICA The film team sent to West Africa has returned after extensive filming in various locations including the ECA meeting in Leopoldville and the material is initially being assembled for an International Zone programme. Subsequently, a film will be produced for African audiences.
- 3. <u>MEWSREEL COVERAGE</u> The visit of the King of Morocco and the dedication of a mosaic presented by him was covered and the material edited into a cut story for the Moroccan Film Service.
- 4. UNICEF FILM "FOOD FOR THOUGHT" Originally produced by the Films Division of the Government of India, this film dealing with the problems of nutrition in the Indian State of Orissa has been adapted for release in Western Europe and North America.
- 5. "WATER POLLUTION IN EUROPE" The coverage obtained by a travelling seminar on the Rhone River organized in 1962 by the Economic Commission for Europe has been made into a 9-minute film. It was sent to Geneva to the ECE Headquarters for screening at the 18th Session of the Economic Commission for Europe which opened 18 April 1963.

version battern will follow the previous productions in this serios sent will be a serious and the serious anamed and the serious and the serious and the serious and the seri

REPORT OF UN OPI VISUAL SERVICES CONTINUED

PHOTOGRAPHS AND EXHIBITS SERVICES

During February and March 1963 a total of 805 negatives were accessioned to the Photo Library and some 29,500 prints distributed.

A wallsheet on WHQ - the first of a series covering Specialized Agencies - is ready to go to the printers and another wallsheet on the Economic Commission for Africa is in preparation. The annual 16-part photographic display set has been prepared and sent to the printers. As usual, the printing a distribution will be done in Geneva with the cooperation of the Regional Visual Information Officer. A series of type C colour prints has been made for display in UNICs and distribution will commence shortly.

TELEVISION SERVICES

During February and March 1963, United Nations Television covered the following events at Headquarters: the visit, press conference and interview of President Betancourt of Venezuela; the visit and press conference of Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz of Poland; the first meeting in 1963 of the Committee of Twenty-Four. Selective distribution of coverage of these events was made on kinescope film.

Three programmes were produced in the "International Zone" series and were distributed in this period: No. 29, "Congo-The Way Ahead", on the subject of civilian operations in the Congo; No. 30, "800 First Avenue", a guided tour of the United Nations Headquarters; and No. 31, "The Reference han", in conjunction with the FAO World Food Programme. Associated . Rediffusion in the United Kingdom renewed for another thirteen programmes and Malta Television was added to the list of subscribers to this television series.

An adaptation of the Spanish programme on industrialization in the "Perspectivas Internacional" series was produced in Portuguese.

United Nations Television covered the meetings of, and arranged interviews with, participants in the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology which took place in Geneva in February. News film of the coverage was shipped to thirty television stations in Latin America, the Middle East and Europe. In addition, this material is being used as the basis for feature productions in several languages.

(CONTINUED).....

REPORT OF UN OPI VISUAL SERVICES CONTINUED

UNITED NATIONS TELEVISION SERVICES CONTINUED

The joint UNESCO-UN Paris Production Center has been active during this period. Besides the OPI's educational film on the International Court of Justice, the Center has also been engaged in the production of a French language version of "The Flags are Not Enough" (referred to in the UNESCO Report) completed arrangements with RAI for an Italian version, and has been producing special English adaptations of this material for distribution in Africa.

United Nations Television made its facilities in New York available to several outside organizations for the production of programmes about the U.N. Assistance was provided the office of the High Commission for Refugees in the promotion of their "All Star Festival Album". In addition, three one-minute spot announcements were produced and filmed for UNICEF.

Interviews and dispatches were filmed in Arabic, Dutch, English, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Serbo-Croat. The first in a series of several Polish programmes based on the UN/UNESCO series on the Development Decade, "The Flags are Not Enough" was produced and distributed. A similar series in the Spanish language is under production.

REPORT ON UNESCO VISUAL MEDIA ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD 1 DECEMBER 1962 to 1 MARCH 1963

A. - FILM AND TELEVISION

Arrangements have been concluded with the R.T.F. for the secondment of Messrs. Etienne Lalou and Igor Barrère to produce a TV programme concerned with the problems of education and teacher training. This is intended to be the first in a series of co-productions with UN/OPI and other interested members of the VIB dealing with education and training in the framework of the Development Decade, as outlined at the 37th Session of the VIB in Copenhagen.

Production of the French version of the three television programmes "The Flags are not Enough", produced jointly with the UN and Unesco on the application of science and technology to economic and social development, is expected to be completed in April.

A Unesco television programme on the protection of cultural property is in the cutting stage.

At the request of the RAI, an interview was filmed by the Unesco film crew in the Unesco TV Studio with the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Khan, and footage was shot in connection with the ceremony at Unesco House on 25 February 1963 when Mr. Couve de Murville, French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. René Maheu, Director-General of Unesco, accepted the first two copies of "All-Star Festival", the record in aid of the world's refugees, to be distributed in France.

The co-production with Hungarofilm of a colour cartoon on the History of Mathematical Sciences and the contribution of the Orient and the Occident to their development is nearing completion.

The contract for the co-production with the Films Division of the Government of India for a film on the International Indian Ocean Expedition has been signed and the script approved.

B. - FILMSTRIPS

Production of the following colour filmstrips has been completed:

"Unesco Fables No. 5 - Greece"; "East-West: Two Fables"; and "The Gift of Knowledge".

UNESCO REPORT Dec. 1962-March 1963 Continued

C. - PHOTOS

During the period under review, 16,300 prints have been produced and 12,173 have been distributed, 194 of which originated with the U.N.

972 negatives have been registered.

Photographic coverages were completed on:

Domestic training for Arab refugees from Palestine in the Syrian Arab Republic and Vocational training in the United Arab Republic, both by Philip Boucas.

Education in India, Ceylon, Iran and Israel by Paul Almasy. Education in Prance and India by Alain Peskine. Education in USSR by Sholomovich. School buildings by Oskar Brendl. Libraries in Austria and India, by Litschauer, Fally and Paul Almasy. School for Librarians in Indonesia by Paul Almasy. Arid zones in Israel by Paul Almasy and in Tunisia by Philip Boucas. National Scientific Research Centre in the United Arab Republic by Philip Boucas. Education in Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia by Tessore. Irrigation in Morocco and arid zones in Spain by Gerhard Schmidt. Regional Training Course on Educational Television by NHK, Tokyo. The Linguistic Centre and Textbook Production Centre, Yaounde, and the Rural Community development in Cameroon by the Centre Culturel Française de Yaoundé. Community development in Mexico (CREFAL); Education and Vocational training in Guatemala by Albert Raccah.

D. - GENERAL INFORMATION

An audio-visual specialist, Mr. J.G. Paiz (Guatemala), left for a six-month assignment in Bolivia under the Technical Assistance programme to organize an audic-visual aids centre. The centre will be concerned with the production of audio-visual materials, and the use of these materials in rural schools and development programmes.

A specialist in the production and use of audio-visual methods and materials for sociological and ethnological objectives, Mr. Gheerbrandt (France) left in February for a two-year mission in the Cameroons where he will advise the Director of the Centre Federal Linguistique et Culturel, Yaounde. His efforts will be directed toward the establishment of photo and disc libraries, the production of films, filmstrips and recordings of local cultural traditions.

A specialist in teaching materials and audio-visual aids, Mr. Quinot, (France), has been appointed to assist in the creation of an audio-visual section of the Centre de Documentation et de Recherche Pedagogique du Ministere de l'Education in Algeria.

An audio-visual specialist, Mr. J. Garza y de Garate (Mexico), was assigned to the Latin American Educational Film Institute (ILCE) in January to assist in the production and training programme of the Institute.

UNESCO Department of Mass Communication Radio and Visual Information Division PHOTO-LIBRARY

Accessions List 1st October - 31 December 1962

JORDAN Primary education and vocational training for Arab

refugees from Palestine. (Photos Unesco/P. Boucas)

LEBANON Primary education for Arab refugees from Palestine

(Unesco/P. Boucas)

SYRIAN ARAB Domestic training for Arab refugees from Palestine

REPUBLIC (Photos Unesco/P. Boucas)

UNITED ARAB Vocational training REPUBLIC (EGYPT) (Photos Unesco/P. Boucas)

ISRAEL School in a kibbutz

(Photos Unesco/P. Almasy)

INDIA Rural Primary and technical education - School for

abandoned children

(Photos Unesco/P. Almasy - Unesco/A. Peskine)

CEYLON Rural primary education

(Photos Unesco/P. Almasy)

IRAN Primary and secondary education - Teheran Polytechnic

Institute -- (Photos Unesco/P. Almasy)

FRANCE Primary education

(Unesco/A. Peskine)

USSR Primary, secondary, higher and artistic education.

(Unesco/Sholomovich)

CAMEROUN School buildings

(Photos Unesco/Oskar Brendl)

AUSTRIA University Library

(Photos Unesco/Litschauer and Unesco/Fally)

INDIA New Delhi Public Library

(Photos Unesco/P. Almasy)

(CONTINUED)....

UNESCO ACCESSIONS LIST - PHOTOS - 1 October - 31 December 1962 (Continued)

INDONESIA School for Librarians and Central Libraries Bureau

(Photos Unesco/P. Almasy)

ISRAEL Arid zones: Negev Institute

(Photos Unesco/P. Boucas)

TUNISIA Arid Zones: plant cultivation experiments

(Photos Unesco/P. Boucas)

UNITED ARAB

REPUBLIC (EGYPT) National Scientific Research Centre

frincery and secondary education - Teneran Folykedimi

inclinative secondary, higher and artistic education,

CANALANTA CANALANT (BATTELLES)

(vanta . 4\course todows) - studetant

(Photos Unesco/P. Boucas).

(austral Typogold Madeill) (CPEXIL) CLidUSED

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF WIRE:

FEBRUARY 28, 1963

ROUTING

LOG NO.:

TWX

ACTION COPY:

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

TO:

GEORGE YOUNT OR AGNES MAHER WORLD BANK

INFORMATION COPY:

DECODED BY:

FROM:

NEW YORK

TEXT:

WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD SEND US SPECIAL DELIVERY A COPY OF YOUR RELEASE ANNOUNCING RESIGNATION OF EUGENE BLACK AND APPOINTMENT OF GEORGE WOODS. WE CANNOT FIND ANY RECORD OF SUCH RELEASE AS PUT OUT BY US. PLEASE INCLUDE LATEST BIOGRAPHY OF MR. BLACK AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON MR. WOODS FOR OUR FILES AND POSSIBLE FUTURE USE.

GLADYS HART

UN CENTRAL PRESS DESK

TYPED

FEB 28 2 29 PM 1963

0 0

TO:

ALL SECTIONS

FROM:

AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARY, UPI/RVS, ROOM GA-27, UN HQTRS., NY

SUBJECT: RECORDED MATERIAL RECEIVED BY THE AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARY.

26 FEBRUARY 1963

FROM UNESCO, PARES (THROUGH ?????)				
U-224	ENGLISH	"MUSIC OF MEDIEVAL CATALONIA" - A PROGRAMME OF THE EARLY		
O Links	MUSIC	RELIGIOUS MUSIC OF SPAIN DATING FROM THE TOTH CENTURY		
	moc j o			
Control Company		TIME: 14:30. SCRIPT.		
U-225	ENGL ISH	AN ACCOUNT OF HOW DR. PAVLE INGOROKVA DECIPHERED THE FOR-		
	MUSIC	GOTTEN NOTATION OF ANCIENT GEORGIAN MUSIC, DATING FROM THE		
		TOTH AND ITH CENTURIES. THE MUSIC WAS RECORDED BY THE		
		GORGIAN CHOIR IN THE CATHEDRAL OF SION, TIFLIS, USSR. SCRIF		
		TOME: 14:400		
		CHILE (VIA POUCH)		
U-226	SPANISH	1. SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR MR. QUIJANO. 2. DISPATON ON ECLAS		
		15TH ANNIVERSARY. 6:00. PASSED TO THE Lone SECTION.		
U-227	SPANISH	DISPATCH BY MR. ALFONSO SANTA-CRUZ. TIME: 5:00. SCRIPT.		
0 221	20 1111 1 211	PASSED TO THE L.A. SECTION.		
11 000	Charlette	DISPATCH BY MR. ALFONSO SANTA-CRUZ. TIME: 5:00. SCRIPT.		
U-228	ENGLISH			
		27 FEBRUARY 1963		
		NOTHING RECEIVED		
		28 FEBRUARY 1963		
	100 tm 0			
	NCSAT, GENEVA	(VIA POUCH)		
U=229	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH H. E. MR. ABBA EBAN, HEAD OF ISRAELI DELEGAT		
		TIME: 12:00.		
U-230	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH DR. A. F. TUBOKU-METZGER, SIERRA LEONE DELEC		
		Tome: 8:45		
11-231	ENGL ISH	INTERVIEW WITH MR. J. R. D. TATA, CHAIRMAN, TATA INDUSTRIES		
		CHAIRMAN AIR INDIA, BOMBAY.		
11.000	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH MR. MOUSTAPHA NSOULI, BEIRUT LEBANON.		
00232	CHAOL LOLI	INTERVIEW WITH MR. MODDIAPHA HOUGH 9 DEIROT EEDANONS		
U-233	ENGL ISH	INTERVIEW WITH DR. PROF. RADEN MAS SOEMANTRI, VP, ACADEMIC		
		AFFAIRS, INSTITUTE OF TECH., BANDUNG, INDONESIA, TIME: 10:4		
U-234	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOSEPH RICHARDS AND MR. AARON MILTON,		
0-2,34	CHULTON			
	ma	LIBERIA, ON THE CONF. TIME: 13:10. 14 FEB.		
U-235	ENGL ISH	ROUND-TABLE WITH SIR WILLIAM SLATER, UK, MR. WM. O. ACHUKWI		
		NIGERIA AND Mr. M. K. SHAWKI, SUDAN. TIME: 25:41.		
U-236	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH PROF. DR. SUDJONO D. PUSPONEGORO, DJAKARTA,		
		INDONESIA. TIME: 20:15.		
11-237	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH WR. ISMAT KITTANI, IRAQ.		
U-238	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH DR. GERALD WINFIELD, SCIENTIFIC SEC., AGENCY		
		FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVEOPMENT, WASH. D.C. TIME: 29:30. 20 F		
U-239	ENGLISH	INTERVIEW WITH DR. FREDERICK T. SAI, PHYSICIAN, WINISTRY OF		
		HEALTH, ACCRA, GHANA.		
U-240	ENGLISH	INTERVIEWS BY NORMAN STONE: EMBARGO 6 WEEKS FROM 16 FEB.		
0-240	EHOL JOH			
		1. DR. DA SILVA, CEYLON. 2. MR. GUY GRESFORD, AUSTRALIA.		
		3. MR. ST. GEORGE COOPER, TRINIDAD. 4. MR. DR. BADERMANN,		
		GHANA. 5. MR. JOE FURNISS, E. AFRICA. 6. MR. D. N. F. HALL,		
	PRACTICAL DATE	E. AFRICA. 7. DR. W. B. LEWIS CANADA.		
0-241	ENGL ISH	INTERVIEW WITH DR. R. WEITZ, JERUSMAEM. TIME: 20:18		

FROM

SUBJECT

AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARY, UPI/RVS, ROOM GA-27, UN HQTRS., WY

RECORDED MATERIAL RECEIVED BY THE AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARY.

26 FEBRUARY 1963

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DISPATCH BY Mr. alfonso Saura-Caus. Time: 5:00. Scalpt.	EMALISH	U-228
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28 Essayany 1963		
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CHAIRMAN AIR PROPA, COMMAY.	101 2010	16900
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INTERVIEW DITE DR. PROF. REDER MAS DESMARTRI, VP. ACADEMIC	ENGT I 2N	U-233
AFFAIRS, INSTITUTE OF TEON., CANGUEG, INDUESIA, TIME: 10:1	440 4 404400	100 11
INTERVIEW US MR. JOSEPH RICHARDS AND UR. AARDN MILTON,	EMBT I 2N	U-236
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INTERVIEW WITH DR. GERALD WINFIELD, SCIENTIFIC SEC., ACENCY	ENGL ISM	U-238
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVENPMENT, WASH., D.C. TIME: 29:30. 20 1		
INTERVIEW DIEN DR. FREDERICK L. SAI, PHYSICIAN, MINISTRY OF	ENGL ISH	U-239
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28 FEBRUARY 1963

FEED VIA TWO-WAY CIRCUIT CONGO. 28 FEBRUARY 1963.

U-242 ENGLISH DISPITCH 5:15
FRENCH 3:00
SPANISH " 4:40

FROM UNCSAT, GENEVA (184 POUCH)

U-243 ENGLISH INTERVIEW WITH PROF. M. S. THACKER, PRES. UNCSAT, WEMBER, PLANNING JOMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. TIME: 8:02.

FROM UNESCO, PARAS ("HROUGH NY HQS.)

U-244 ENGLISH

"A CENTURY OF SERVICE" BY ROBERT GLADWELL - APROGRAM IN COMMEMORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. TIME: 29:30. SCRIPT.

U-245 ENGLISH

"LET THE ARTIST LIVE" BY PAULINE BENTLEY - A RADIO PORTRAIT OF
STANISLAVSKY - PIONEER OF MODERN ACTING AND STAGE DIRECTION - CO-

FOUNDER OF THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE. TIME: 29:30. SCRIPT.

Central News Desk Office of Public Information United Nations, New York Agnes L. Maher

February 12, 1963

Loan to PICIC -- Pakistan

SPECIAL DELIVERY

I am sending enclosed a press release announcing a \$20 million loan to PICIC in Pakistan. This loan is scheduled to be signed at noon February 13. I will teletype you after it has been signed so that you can distribute it to the press for immediate release.

Enclosure

ALM:ap

Tiles.

February 5, 1963

Dear Gohl:

Thank you for your letter of 24 January. I will look forward to joining the CCPI discussions on 25 March, and if I have any suggestions about the Agenda, I will give them to you by the 10th of February.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Gohl Obhrai Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York City New York

HNG/js

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD

CONSEIL DE L'INFORMATION VISUELLE

Secretariat of the Board
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

BULLETIN NO. 44

REPORT OF THE BOARD SECRETARIAT

- 1. <u>VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD</u>, THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION As requested in Bulletin 43, Board Participants have responded to the Secretary's request for agenda items for the meeting scheduled in Copenhagen 12 to 18 December 1962. A Draft Provisional Agenda, accordingly, is attached to this Bulletin for the information of Participants as Annex "A".
- 2. UTILIZATION OF PHOTOS AND EXCHANGE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION In accordance with the decision of the Board, the Secretary has received an abstract of the Unesco photo filing system and also a list of photographers who have worked with the W.H.O. in recent years, together with information as to where their photos have been published in "World Health" Magazine. The Abstract of the Unesco photo filing system is circulated to Participants as Annex "B" and the W.H.O. listing as Annex "C". Lists of subject titles included in the photo libraries of W.H.O. and the U.N. OPI will be distributed to Participants at the meeting in Copenhagen.

FILMS

- 1. <u>LATIN-AMERICAN PROJECT</u> First answer print of this film entitled "Nosotros" has been viewed and approved. The film is now ready for distribution with Spanish narration and dialogue.
 - 2. THE UNITED NATIONS: ITS CHARTER AND ORGANIZATION (a) "ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL" An original music score for this film was recorded on 24 October. Final re-recording has just been completed and the first answer print is expected shortly after 10th November.
 - (b) "THE SECURITY COUNCIL" Editing is expected to be completed by the middle of November.
 - 3. UNRWA TELEVISION FILM Work print of this film is expected to be shipped back to Hq. by the 15th November from Beirut for final recording of the narration and on-camera shooting of Hugh Downs, to take place here later in the month.

(CONTINUED)
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FILMS CONTINUED

- 4. UNITED NATIONS DAY MESSAGE The United Nations Day Message in English by the Acting Secretary General was filmed and despatched to the appropriate Centres for distribution.
- 5. <u>HEADQUARTERS NEWSREEL COVERAGE</u> Comprehensive newsreel coverage was done of Security Council debates on the Cuban situation and highlights filmed of General Assembly proceedings. Cut stories were prepared and despatched as requested.

FILM DISTRIBUTION

- 1. ASIAN FILM PROJECT English version 16mm prints of the three films will be distributed to Information Centres and to distributors in Canada and the United States within the month. Language versions will be produced based on the response these films elicit in the field.
- 2. <u>UNITED NATIONS DAY</u> Film showings were part of the United Nations Day celebrations organized by most Information Centres and many TAB offices. In New Delhi, for instance, the films "WATER" and "THE INTERNATIONAL ATOM" were shown in 35mm to an audience of high-ranking officials, including Prime Minister Nehru, and were widely acclaimed.
 - 3. NIGERIAN FILM FESTIVAL "WATER" and "FORGOTTEN INDIANS"(ILO) were rated excellent by the festival selection panel and "THE INTERNATIONAL ATOM" was considered good. These three films will probably be shown at the festival along with another recent United Nations film to be selected. Also slated for entry are a new production "FOOD OR FAMINE", produced in association with FAO, and two UNESCO films. TAB Lagos, which has been making advance arrangements for the festival, is distributing film literature sent from Headquarters.
 - 4. LATIN AMERICAN FILM "NOSOTROS" Distribution plans are now in preparation for the Spanish production "NOSOTROS" to Latin America. Prints will be supplied to Information Centres for group showings and for placement with television organizations.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND EXHIBITS SERVICES

During September and October photo coverage at United Nations Headquarters has consisted primarily of meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council sessions on Cuba, and visiting dignitaries. Other special coverage included the Special Fund/Technical Assistance Pledging Conference, signing of the Coffee Agreement, raising of flags of new Member States and the UN Day Concert.

Mr. Arthur Tyrrell has been on a six to eight-week assignment in West New Guinea, arranging and supervising radio and visual coverage of the UN operation. An Australian photographer, Mr. Mark Strizic, has been working with him and a considerable amount of still photos has been received and distributed. Negatives and contacts of the ECE "travelling seminar", undertaken with WHO financial participantion, have arrived and are being edited. Coverage of the cattle route in Somalia, requested earlier, has been received from Alastair Matheson. Some coverage of UN Day celebrations throughout the world has been received from Centres and the usual amount of negatives and contacts from ONUC and UNEF continues to come in.

Mr. Philip Boucas has begun his UN photo assignment in India and East and West Pakistan, and Mr. and Mrs. Marc Bernheim, freelance photographers have been asked to secure a limited amount of negatives while travelling in Central and West Africa. Mr. Boucas will obtain coverage of vocational training programmes, resources development, agriculture, health, community development, industrial and technical development. Arrangements for the coverage, in both still and motion pictures, of the Atlantic weathership operation (a joint ICAO-UN project) have been finalized and Mr. Bolotsky will sail with the weathership from Rotterdam on 23 November.

A filmstrip on the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is now ready for camera.

TELEVISION

On 17th September a commemorative programme was held to mark the anniversary of the death of former Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. With the cooperation of Unesco, ceremonies at U.N. Headquarters in New York, at Unesco Headquarters in Paris and in Uppsala, Sweden, were televised by the Telstar satellite to audiences in North America and Europe. Extensive coverage of the General Assembly and Security Council is being furnished, both live to North America and by kinescope throughout the world. Material was supplied to television organizations on the admission of new member states.

TELLVISION CONTINU_D

Interviews, despatches and commentaries were supplied upon request to many member states.

Coincident with the opening of the General Assembly, two weekly fifteen-minute English language programmes were resumed. They are the "United Nations Review" for more than sixty educational stations in the United States, and a different version with the same title for the CBC Network in Canada. Regular distribution of the "International Zone" Series was resumed. The first two programmes in the 1962-1963 series, dealing with Baluba refugees and weather forecasting were distributed. Presently in production is Programme No. 25, dealing with the operation of the United Nations Postal Service.

The bi-weekly Spanish language series of fifteen-minute programmes, "Perspectivas Internacionales", covering issues before the current General Assembly is being distributed throughout Latin America.

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

VISUAL INFORMATION BOARD

CONSEIL DE L'INFORMATION VISUELLE

Secretariat of the Board Office of Public Information United Nations, N.Y.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

To be held at the Offices of the World Health Organization, Copenhagen

12 to 18 December 1962

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- 1. Opening of the Session.
- 2. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda.
- 3. Approval of the Summary Records of the 36th Visual Information Board held in Vienna 26 to 30 March 1962.
- 4. Statements by Participants.
 - (a) Report on Visual Coverage of Development Decade and U.N. Conference on Science and Technology. (OPI)
- 5. Joint VIB Projects.
 - (a) Current Projects:
 - (1) Water Film (WHO) French Language Version (Secretariat)
 - (2) "Freedom From Hunger" Film (FAO)
 - (b) Proposed Projects:
 - (1) Film on Education (UNESCO)
- 6. Utilization of Photographs. (Open)
- 7. Exchange of Photographic Information. (Open)
 - (a) Abstract of United Nations Photo Library. (OPI)
 - (b) Abstract of W.H.O. Photo Library. (WHO)
 - (c) Abstract of UNESCO Photo Library. (UNESCO)
- 8. Policy on Distribution and Sale of TV Material. (WHO)
- 9. Principle of Sponsorship in Connection with VIB Projects. (WHO)
- 10. Joint Sharing of Costs. (OPI)
- 11. Other Matters.
- 12. Date and Place of Next Session.
- 13. Closing of Session.

UNESCO PHOTO LIBRARY

Abstract of Filing System

The Unesco Photo Library is based on a double filing system — each complete in itself — one by subject, the other by country. The same photograph may be found in either file, by the country of its origin or by its subject matter.

The main headings of the subject file are attached. The geographical file is arranged alphabetically by country using with some variation the same sub-headings.

Several times each year, an accession list of recently acquired photographs is published and distributed to the United Nations Headquarters, United Nations Information Centres, the National Commissions of Unesco, Specialized Agencies and other interested organizations.

I/EDUCATION

- A) 1. Primary education
 - 2. Secondary education
 - 3. Higher education
- B) 1. Teacher training
 - 2. Technical and professional training
- C) 1. Youth

Sports activities
Youth organizations
International work camps
Leisure time activities
Others

2. Adult education

Literacy
Fundamental education
Education of women
Others

D) 1. New methods of education

Radio
Television
Teaching machines
Others

 Special institutions for physically handicapped

Others

E) Miscellaneous

II/NATURAL SCIENCES

- A) Sciences of the earth and of natural resources
 - 1. Biology
 - 2. Zoology
 - 3. Mineralogy
 - 4. Tropical humid zones
 - 5. Arid zones

Views and life Irrigation and plantations Artificial rain Campaign against aridity

- 6. Hydrology
- 7. Geophysics and seismology
- 8. Cartography
- 9. Others

- B) Marine sciences (Oceanography)
 - 1. Laboratories
 - 2. Expeditions 3. Others
- C) Science and research of space
- D) Certain research fields
 - 1. Energy

Atomic solar tidal

- 2. Electronics
- 3. Chemistry
- 4. Biology

Cell biology

- 5. Brain research
- 6. Technology research
- 7. Others
- E) Miscellaneous.

III/SOCIAL SCIENCES

- A) The rights of man
 - 1. Declaration of Human Rights
 - 2. Racial equality
 - 3. International understanding
 - 4. Others
- B) Economic and social development
 - 1. Industry
 - 2. Agriculture and fisheries
 - 3. Reclaimed and drained lands
 - 4. Trade
 - 5. Handicrafts
 - 6. Urbanism
 - 7. Others
- C) Human environment
 - 1. Types (close-ups)
 - 2. Landscapes
 - 3. Daily Life
 - 4. Work
 - 5. Civic activities
 - 6. Others
- D) Miscellaneous

IV/ CULTURE

- A) General cultural domain
 - 1. Libraries and archives
 - 2. Museums
 - 3. Architecture
 - 4. Archaelogy
 - 5. Sculpture
 - 6. Painting
 - 7. Theatre Mimes Marionettes Dance
 - 8. Music
 - 9. Folklore
 - 10. Others
- B) Campaign for the safeguard of the monuments of Nubia
 - 1. Egyptian Nubia
 - 2. Sudanese Nubia
 - 3. Miscellaneous
- C) East-West Major Project
- D) Miscellaneous

V/MASS COMMUNICATION

some terr ban tone funiture

1) Costant research figures

- 1. Press
- 2. Radio
- 3. Television
- 4. Cinema
- 5. Posters
- 6. Photo
- 7. Exhibitions
- 8. Telecommunications
- 9. Others

VI/ UNESCO HEADQUARTERS

- 1. Building
- 2. Visits and conferences
- 3. Regional centres

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHERS WHO HAVE WORKED WITH W.H.O. IN RECENT YEARS

(Where their photos have been published in WORLD HEALTH the date of the issue is indicated)

PAUL ALMASY 2, Villa des Peupliers Neuilly-sur-Seine France

AGKAWA
International Picture Service
C.P.O. Box 710
Tokyo
Japan

I Want Eyes (Mar/Apr. 1962)

ROBERT DOISNEAU
46 Place Jules Ferry
Montrouge
Seine
France

Day of an Office Worker, Paris (Sept/Oct. 1960)

CLEMENTS KALISHER
P. O. Box 111
Stockbridge
Mass.
USA

Housing: A Doctor versus the Architects. (Dec. 1962)

PAUL LATHAM
P. O. Box 2991
Kampala
Uganda

By the Sweat of My Brow: Uganda Fisherman (Sept/Oct. 1962)

JEAN MOHR Taconnerie 3 Geneva

Michael Among the Hazards of Life at Home, Switz. (Mar/Apr. 1961)
Profile of a Mental Hospital (July/Aug. 1961)
Cover and pp. 2 - 7)
The Great Moment
The Congo Awaits the First Congolese Doctors,
France (Jan/Feb. 1962)
Profile of an Opthalmological Hospital, Switz.
(Mar/Apr. 1962)
What you See with Defective Sight (Mar/Apr. 1962)
By the Sweat of My Brow: Danish Farmer
(Sept/Oct. 1962)
Bridge over the River Drina, Jugoslavia (Dec. 1962)

HOMER PAGE 169 West 21st Street New York City USA Pilgrims of Ayodhya, India (Jan/Feb. 1961) The Strange Case of Johnny, USA (Sep/Oct. 1961)

PIERRE PITTET
14, chemin des Bossons
Onex
Geneva
Switzerland

The Scream of Pain, Guatemala (Nov/Dec. 1961) Leprosy Demystified, Africa and Asia (Jul/Aug '60)

ROBERT PHILLIPS 3416 N Street N.W. Washington, D.C. USA Johns Hopkins Treponeme Centre, USA (Nov. 1962)

MARC RIBOUD
Magnum Photos
125, Faubourg St. Honoré
Paris &e
France

WHO Campaign against Insect-borne Diseases, Iran

P. R. SHINDE Patwardhan Blocks 106/12 Erandavana Poona 4 India Peter will Become a Farmer, India (Mar/Apr 1962)

P. N. SHARMA D(II) 367 Vinay Marg Diplomatic Enclave New Delhi 21 India

Takeout on India's Makaria Eradication Programme (Extra Malaria issue 1962)

ERIC SCHWAB
122, rue du Faubourg
St. Honoré
Paris
France

Life Among the Nomads, Somalia (May/June 1962)
Gezira, Sudan
Patrol in the Himalaya (Extra Malaria issue,
1962)
Anatomy of a Project, Ethiopia (July/Aug 1962)
A Smiling Doctor came to Manila, Philippines
(May/June 1959)
Hangala Pura, India (Jan/Feb. 1961)

T.S. SATYAN
c/o Time and Life Foreign
News Service
Indra Palace
Connaught Place
New Delhi
India

The Assembly Line Approach, India (Mar/Apr 1962)

ERNST SCHEIDEGGER
Zurlindenstrasse 111
Zurich 3
Switzerland

Burma: Fight Against Leprosy (May/June 1958)

SPOONER PHOTOS 6 Valley Road Shortlands Kent UK

Takeout on Medical Research, England (Nov. 1962)

T. TAKAHARA

By the Sweat of My Brow: Japanese Fisherman International Picture Service (Sept/Oct. 1962)

C.P.O. Box 710

Tokyo
Japan

UNITED NATIONS



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FILE NO.1

PU 113/11(31)

24 January 1963

Dear Harold,

I refer to my circular letter to members of CCPI of 31 October 1962 in which it was proposed that the next CCPI session be held in New York between Monday the 25th and Wednesday the 27th of March 1963. The CCPI Secretariat has now received affirmative response to this proposal from a large majority of those polled and I have pleasure therefore in now confirming that the Thirty-First Session will be held as indicated.

The first meeting will be held at 11:00 A.M. on the 25th of March. The exact location will be notified to you within the next few weeks.

In the meantime, I attach for your consideration a provisional agenda which has been drawn up in draft form on the basis of comments already received from Committee members. May I ask you please to examine this draft and to let me have by the 10th of February at the latest your comments or suggestions for any additional items you may wish to propose for inclusion, so that we may circulate by the middle of February as comprehensive a provisional agenda as possible.

In examining the attached draft, you will note that two items have already been proposed by UNESCO and OPI with direct bearing on information work relating to the economic and social activities of the U.N. family. UNESCO is proposing as an item for discussion "The UN Development Decade - Reports on actions taken and plans for future efforts in the public information field". The item has been proposed for the purpose of enabling all CCPI members to report as extensively as possible on their actions and plans in this respect. The item proposed by OPI "Cooperation between Agencies and OPI's Economic and Social Information Unit", it is hoped, will provide an opportunity for discussing in specific terms the extent and method of cooperation between the information services of the Agencies and the Unit's Editorial Board, both in general and continuing terms as well as in relationship to specific programmes and projects.

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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Washingbon 25, D.C. BECEINED FILES 1918 H Street, M. COUNTY 1863 JUN 52 bw 3: 55 Mr. Harold M. Graves, Jr. ifficentation finds, the Lies has been proposed for the purpose of susbing for taringlon, to that we may cirumlate by the adjale of learning we comprehensive a private west against as populate. commercia or suggestions for sug softer onal thems got may stab to proposa this draft and to 1 of he draw on the land of Neth sers at the latest your THE GRANT &

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Perhaps it is not too soon to remind members of CCPI about the progress reports on the activities of their Agencies customarily submitted under the agenda item "General discussion and public information programmes". The value of these reports to other members depends largely on their being circulated well before the opening of the session. You may wish, therefore, to begin preparation of your Agency's report in the near future so that distribution of the copies can take place by the end of February at the latest. The progress report of the Office of Public Information will cover the period March 1962-February 1963, and we hope to distribute it to all members early in February together with other working papers on certain other proposed agenda items.

In conclusion, I wish to refer again to the suggestion put forward by me in my circular letter of 31 October that the three-day session of CCPI be followed by a two-day meeting of the Editorial Board of OPI's Economic and Social Information Unit in which members of CCPI will be invited to participate. OPI would be happy to arrange such a meeting should this be found desirable and necessary following our discussions and decisions in the CCPI itself. You may wish therefore, in making your plans for your stay in New York, to provide for the possibility of spending five working days with us.

Yours sincerely,

Gohl Obhrai Director

External Relations Division Office of Public Information

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

To be held at United Nations Headquarters, New York 25 - 27 March 1963

Recurrent Items:

- 1. Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- 2. Approval of summary records of 30th session
- 3. General discussion on public information programmes
- 4. Report on thirty-seventh session of the Visual Information Board
- 5. Report on follow-up action agreed at the previous session of CCPI
- 6. Other matters
- 7. Organization of future sessions: place and date of next session

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Other items:

- 1. The UN Development Decade Reports on actions taken and plans for future efforts in the public information field.
 - (Item proposed by UNESCO: It is hoped all agencies will report as extensively as possible on their actions and plans under this heading.)
- 2. Cooperation between Agencies and OPI's Economic and Social Information Unit.
 - (Item proposed by UN/OPI)

3. Plans for observance of the 15th Anniversary of the Universal beclaration of Human Rights.

(Item proposed by UN/OPI: A resolution of the General Assembly adopted at the 17th Session calls for action by Governments and the UN family in observance of the 15th Anniversary. OPI will indicate possibilities for joint action.)

As Report on Teaching of the Purposes and Principles, the Structure and Activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Schools and Other Educational Institutions of Member States: Report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO.

(Item proposed by UN/OPI: In response to GA Resolution 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 and ECOSOC Resolution 784 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, UN/OPI jointly with UNESCO must prepare a full report on the progress in this field during the four-year period 1960-63 for presentation to ECOSOC in April 1964. All CCPI members are invited to submit relevant information by 1 July 1963. OPI will circulate a working paper.)

UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

14 January 1963

Dear Mr. Howell:

- 1. We are now taking steps to prepare the annual CCAQ list of regular staff, project personnel and General Service staff posts. Please find enclosed hereto a copy of last year's list (document CO-ORD/CC.23/2 of 23 March 1962) which can be used as a working paper for this purpose.
- 2. You will recall that when the arrangements were made in our circular letter of 8 January 1962 for compiling the CCAQ list for 1962, the organizations were requested to provide this Office with a description of posts included in the list as "authorized posts" and to indicate how they distinguish between "regular staff" and "project personnel".
- 3. We analysed all the comments supplied and came to the conclusion that figures regarding the quantity of staff should be, as before, based on the number of authorized posts rather than the actual personnel on the rolls at any given time.
- 4. We have noted, however, that the organizations applied different approaches in definition of short-term personnel, both in regular and project status. Some organizations exclude the personnel whose contracts are for less than a year; and on the other hand some include into the list staff who serve 6 months or more. In the case of professionals, the annual list has in the past been designed to reflect the number of posts in each area that are subject to the post classification system, which is normally posts involving assignments of one year or more. It seems that this basis should be continued and we are therefore asking that it be used in preparing the 1963 list.
- 5. On the basis of the information supplied we have worked out a guide for preparing the annual list which appears to be acceptable for all the organizations concerned and can serve for determination of the numbers of "regular staff" and "project personnel" posts. This guide is attached to the present letter for your information and guidance of your organization in compiling the CCAQ list for 1963.
- 6. We would appreciate your checking the figures in the attached document and letting us know by not later than 15 February 1963 what changes need to be

Mr. W.F. Howell
Director of Administration
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ack Feb. 14

made for your organization on the basis of the number of authorized posts as of February 1963, by area and also showing on page one of the document the total posts in your organizations.

7. We suggest you make the necessary alterations directly on the attached document and return it to this Office. If you have staff in areas not shown in the attached list please add these areas to the list. While it may not always be practical to list all the areas outside the capital city where staff and experts are stationed, it is desirable that where significant numbers of such personnel exist the actual duty station be shown or that they be shown as being in localities "not specified"; otherwise the numbers shown at the capital city will be overstated.

Yours sincerely,

Robert L. Smith

Robert L. Smith

Office of the Controller

GUIDE FOR PREPARING ANNUAL CCAQ LIST OF REGULAR STAFF AND PROJECT PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

- 1. The figures shown in this document represent the number of authorized posts rather than the actual personnel on the rolls at any given time. The short-term type of posts, both in regular staff or in project personnel as well as in General Service category, authorized for a period of less than one year, are not included in the list.
- 2. Regular and Overhead Posts (shown as "Regular Staff" in 1962). Figures in this column represent:
 - (a) continuing posts at Headquarters as well as at field offices of the organizations, financed under their regular budgets and their regular manning tables, and
 - (b) continuing posts at these locations which are financed directly from voluntary funds and are used to provide or to supplement the "overhead" administration of the field programmes concerned. Examples are: the UNICEF and UNRWA establishments and also such posts as are paid for by UN/FAO World Food Programme, Special Fund overhead subventions, the administrative overhead posts financed by ONUC and used to administer Congo technical assistance projects and posts financed from overhead monies received in conjunction with funds-in-trust.
- 3. Project Posts (shown as "Project Personnel" in 1962). Figures in this column represent:
 - (a) posts budgeted in country, regional or special projects assisting governments and financed from voluntary funds (EPTA, Special Fund, UNICEF, Congo Fund, Trust Funds, etc.).
 - (b) Comparable project posts financed from regular budget appropriations.
- 4. General Service Posts. Under this heading is shown number of continuing posts in the General Service category at Headquarters, regional offices, field offices and assigned to projects, irrespective of the funds to which the posts are charged.
- 5. In case regular staff, project personnel or staff in the General Service category are assigned from one organizations to another, the related posts thus encumbered should be shown in the list as posts of the organizations which maintains the payroll for the staff member concerned.

NOTE: This guide will be incorporated in the CCAQ paper showing the list of posts as of February 1963.

January 3, 1963

Dear Mr. Smirnov:

In reply to your letter to Mr. Graves of December 14

I am sending enclosed the chart of United Nations agencies
and membership list. I have made the necessary changes for
the Bank, the International Development Association and the
International Finance Corporation on this single copy which
I am returning to you.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes L. Maher Press Assistant Office of Information

Enclosure

Mr. Konstantin N. Smirnov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York 17, New York

ALM: esp

Bear Mr. Graves,

The United Nations Central Press Desk is sgain preparing periodic revisions of the Chart of United Nations Agencies and the membership list.

Would you please indicate on the attachments any changes that should be made and return them to the Control Press Besk, Room 264, United Nations, New York. For uniformity, it would be best to have all membership as of a certain data. Could you therefore please list the members as of 1 January 1963.

As you may know, the mambership list is widely used for reference purposes not only by news correspondents but also by OPI units serving non-governmental organizations and the public. We shall appreciate receiving your up-to-date list before the end of January, if that is possible and, in addition, we shall be glad to receive news releases on additions as they occur through the year.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Konstantin N. Smirnov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Wr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information Enternational Development Association 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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FILE NO.: PU 110 (2)

14 December 1962

Dear Mr. Graves,

The United Nations Central Press Desk is again preparing periodic revisions of the Chart of United Nations Agencies and the membership list.

Would you please indicate on the attachments any changes that should be made and return them to the Central Press Desk, Room 284, United Nations, New York. For uniformity, it would be best to have all membership as of a certain date. Could you therefore please list the members as of 1 January 1963.

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Yours sincerely,

Konstantin N. Smirnov Acting Director

External Relations Division
Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Development Association 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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NEW YORK

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Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Konstantin M. Smirmov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold M. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Development Association 1818 H Street, M.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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FILE NO .: PU 110 (2)

14 December 1962

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Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely.

& Snimos

Konstantin N. Smirnov Acting Director

External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Finance Corporation 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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IN December 1962

Dear Mr. Graves,

The United Nations Central Press Desk is again preparing periodic revisions of the Chart of United Nations Agencies and the membership list.

Would you please indicate on the attachments any changes that should be made and return them to the Central Press Desk, Room 28h, United Mations, New York. For uniforsity, it would be best to have all membership as of a certain date. Could you therefore please list the members as of 1 January 1963.

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Vours sincerely.

Konstantin M. Smirnov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

> Mr. Marold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Finance Corporation 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

> > 1962 DEC 17 AM 10: 39

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FILE NO.: PU 110 (2)

last in 14 December 1962

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Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

K. Inimos

Konstantin N. Smirnov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.

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14 December 1962

Dear Mr. Graves,

The United Nations Central Press Desk is again preparing periodic revisions of the Chart of United Mations Agencies and the membership list.

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Konstantin N. Smirmov Acting Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold M. Graves, Mr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1813 H Street, M.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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