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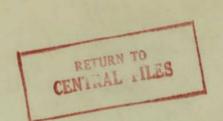
THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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Public Relations - Liaison - United Nations Department of Public

Information - 1966 - 1968

THIS FILE IS CLOSED AS OF DECEMBER 1968. FOR FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE SEE: 1969 - 1971.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SECTION February 1969

Carson - U.N Office of

December 31, 1968

Dear Mr. Chang:

In reply to your request of December 27 addressed to Mr. Clark,
I am returning enclosed the chart bringing up to date membership of
the World Bank Group.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes L. Maher
Press Assistant
Information and Public Affairs

Mr. Allen Chang Chief, Press Services Central Press Desk Room 275 United Nations New York, New York 10017

ALM:esp

PRESUNT Office of Rub Info

SPECIAL DELIVERY

December 30, 1968

Dear Mr. Chang:

Pursuant to Miss Maher's letter to you of December 16 and her subsequent telephone call, I am sending enclosed three copies of a summary of the activities of the World Bank Group for the calendar year 1968.

0

Yours sincerely,

William Clark
Director
Information and Public Affairs

Enclosure

Mr. Allen Chang Chief, Press Services Central Press Desk - Room 275 Office of Public Information United Nations New York, New York 10017

ALM:egp

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development International Development Association International Finance Corporation

THE WORLD BANK GROUP - CALENDAR YEAR 1968

Loans, credits and investments by the World Bank Group aggregated \$1,273,000,000 in 1968, a gain of \$575,000,000 over 1967. The number of transactions -- 101 -- and the number of countries receiving financial assistance -- 49 -- were the highest in any calendar year.

World Bank and International Development Association (IDA) Operations
Bank Loans and IDA Credits

Latin America received the largest amount with 28 loans and credits totaling \$565,450,000 in 12 countries. However, the largest number of loans were made in Africa -- 32 in 21 countries totaling \$270,170,000. Ten Asian countries received 20 loans and credits totaling \$285,800,000. Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia made up the remainder with loans of \$103,500,000.

Financing of transportation and electric power continued to predominate with financing for these purposes totaling \$904,120,000. Industry (\$140 million), agriculture (\$99 million), education (\$45 million), water supply and sewerage systems (\$23.6 million), telecommunications (\$11.4 million) and technical assistance (\$2 million) accounted for the remainder.

Bank Borrowing

In 1968 the World Bank sold a record \$1,237.4 million of its obligations in the international investment market. Included were public offerings totaling \$633 million in the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Kuwait, Canada and the Netherlands. The Kuwait issue of \$42 million was the first public offering ever to be made in that market.

Private placements aggregated \$604.4 million. For the first time the Bank placed U.S. dollar issues totaling \$30 million with the Saudi Arabian Monetary

Note: All figures expressed in U.S. dollars.

Authority. A further broadening of the Bank's market was effected in Germany through two placements totaling \$137.5 million with the Rheinische Girozentrale und Provinzialbank, a central savings institution and commercial bank.

The net increase in the Bank's funded debt was about \$600 million, after deducting \$174 million in bonds sold under delayed deliveries during the year, and \$598 million in refundings, issues matured and retirements of bonds for sinking fund purposes. These deductions were partly offset by issuance of nearly \$135 million of bonds sold under delayed delivery contracts of earlier years. At the end of 1968, the Bank's funded debt stood at about \$3,803 million.

Bank's Income and Reserves

Gross income for the calendar year 1968 was \$377 million compared with \$343 million in 1967. Expenses, which included \$172 million for interest on Bank borrowing, bond issuance and other financial expenses, totaled \$208 million, compared with \$173 million last year. Net income in 1968 amounted to \$169 million, approximately equal to the net income of \$170 million in 1967.

An amount of \$94 million from the Bank's net income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 was allocated to the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and Guarantees and From Currency Devaluations, increasing this Reserve to \$963 million. Total reserves, including the Special Reserve of \$291 million, amounted to \$1,254 million at December 31, 1968.

Replenishment of IDA's Resources

Eight member countries of IDA have taken steps to make funds available in advance of the coming into force of the agreement on the Second Replenishment of the Association's resources. Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway have completed the necessary action to make funds available; enabling legislation is pending in Finland, Italy and the United

Kingdom. Altogether these funds would amount to the equivalent of \$202,000,000. Several other countries are also considering making advance contributions. In addition, Sweden and Denmark are making special contributions amounting to \$21,360,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively.

The Second Replenishment of IDA, as agreed in March 1968, provides for resources amounting to \$1,200 million from 18 member countries and Switzerland payable in three yearly installments, the last of which to be made in November 1970. To become effective, formal notification by at least 12 countries contributing not less than \$950 million is necessary. To date such notifications have been received from 11 countries contributing \$472 million.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) Operations

Gross commitments of the International Finance Corporation in the 12 months ended December 31, 1968 raised the cumulative total of commitments to \$289.2 million. IFC's principal commitments in 1968 (those over \$500,000) involved copper mining, industrial financing, fertilizer production, textiles, steel making, animal feed production, tourism and petrochemicals. These IFC-supported projects were in Jamaica (Jamaica Pegasus Hotel), Korea (Korea Development Finance Corporation), Mauritania (Société Minière de Mauritanie), Mexico (Compania Fundidora de Fierro y Acero de Monterrey, S.A.), Nicaragua (Textiles Fabricato de Nicaragua, S.A.), Pakistan (Dawood Hercules Chemicals Limited), Venezuela (Protinal Compania Anonima of Valencia) and Brazil (Petroquimica Uniao, S.A.).

IFC's \$20 million investment in a \$60 million Mauritanian copper mine, Somima, was the Corporation's biggest single commitment in its 12-year history. IFC in 1968 also made its largest underwriting to date, guaranteeing the sale of half of a \$14 million issue of new shares by a Mexican steel maker (Fundidora).

Presidency

In public addresses since becoming President of the World Bank Group on April 1, 1968, Robert S. McNamara outlined his plans for the next five years. He forecast a greatly increased volume of lending to be accompanied by an increase in the Bank's borrowing operations. New emphasis is to be given to loans in Africa and Latin America, while significant aid to Asian countries will continue. Agriculture and education will be given priority, and encouragement and assistance will be given to countries to stem the growth of population. The population explosion, in his view, is a serious deterrent to the economic growth of many developing countries.

Mr. McNamara visited Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Arab Republic to acquaint himself at first hand with their development problems and prospects. He subsequently established Resident Bank Staff in Indonesia, headed by a senior official, to assist the Government in its economic recovery program. He also visited Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom for discussions with financial authorities.

Membership

During the year Mauritius joined the three institutions, Botswana and Lesotho joined the Bank and IDA, Indonesia joined IDA and IFC, and Yugoslavia, Uruguay and Singapore joined IFC. In addition, Cyprus, Korea and Trinidad and Tobago increased their subscriptions to the Bank's capital. Thus by the end of the year the Bank had 110 members with a total subscribed capital of \$22,991,700,000, IDA had 102 members with total capital of \$1,012,502,000, and IFC had 90 members with total paid-in share capital of \$102,386,000.

Pearson Commission

In August 1968, Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada, accepted Mr. McNamara's invitation to head an international commission to examine the progress and problems experienced in the field of international aid and development assistance over the past 20 years, and to make recommendations on the best policies and methods to help promote the economic growth of the developing world in the years to come. In October, Mr. Pearson named his seven fellow-Commissioners: Sir Edward Boyle, Roberto de Oliveira Campos, Douglas Dillon, Wilfried Guth, Sir W. Arthur Lewis, Robert E. Marjolin and Saburo Okita. The Pearson Commission held its first meeting in Montreal in mid-December and hopes to complete its Report in September 1969.

BANK/IDA LENDING BY AREA - Calendar 1968

	No.		No.			Total		No. Coun-	
	Loans		Bank	Credits	IDA	No.	Amount	tries	
Africa	(13)	\$	176.00	(19)	\$94.17	(32)	\$270.17	(21)	
Asia	(14)		258.40	(6)	27.40	(20)	285.80	(10)	
Europe	(4)		103.50	-	-1	(4)	103.50	(3)	
Western Hemisphere	(26)		556.35	(2)	9.10	(28)	565.45	(12)	
	(57)	\$1	,094.25	(27)	\$130.67	(84)	\$1,224.92	(46)	

BANK/IDA LENDING BY PURPOSE - Calendar 1968

	No.		No.		T	Cotal	
	Loans	Bank	Credits	IDA	No.	Amount	
Transportation	(16)	\$ 343.50	(12)	\$62.57	(28)	\$406.07	
Electric Power	(16)	484.05	(2)	14.00	(18)	498.05	
Industry	(8)	140.00	-	-	(8)	140.00	
Agriculture	(7)	62.60	(9)	36.70	(16)	99.30	
Education	(5)	29.10	(3)	15.40	(8)	44.50	
Water Supply & Sewerage System	(3)	23.60	-	-	(3)	23.60	
Telecommunications	(2)	11.40	-	-	(2)	11.40	
Technical Assistance	-		(1)	2.00	(1)	2.00	
	(57)	\$1,094.25	(27)	\$130.67	(84)	\$1,224.92	

- 7 -

Total No. Purpose Bank IDA AFRICA \$0.55 \$0.55 Cameroon 1 Roads 5.90 5.90 2 Roads, Education Chad 7.70 21.20 2 Roads 13.50 Ethiopia Education 1.80 1.80 1 Gabon Electric power 10.00 10.00 Ghana 1 64.50 64.50 Guinea 1 Railway and port 5.80 5.80 1 Roads Ivory Coast 3 16.40 16,40 Kenya Agriculture, Roads 3.50 4.50 2 8.00 Malagasy Rep. Roads 3 Agriculture, Roads 21.20 21.20 Malawi Industry 15.00 1 15.00 Morocco 6.12 6.12 1 Roads Niger 14.50.... 1 Electric Power 14.50 Nigeria 3.90 Sierra Leone 1 Electric power 3.90 2.30 1 2.30 Somalia Roads Sudan 3 Electric power, Educa- . 37.50 29.00 8.50 tion, Agriculture 2 4.30 4.30 Tanzania Agriculture, Roads Togo 1 Roads 3.70 3.70 1 Ports 8.50 8.50 Tunisia 3.00 3.00 1 Uganda Agriculture 16.00 16.00 Zambia 2 Afforestation, Roads 32 \$176.00 \$94.17 \$270.17 ASIA 3 \$ 4.90 \$ 6.90 \$ 11.80 Ceylon Roads, Agriculture 67.50 67.50 China 2 Railways, Electric Power 2 Indonesia Agriculture, Tech-7.00 7.00 nical Assistance 1 25.00 25.00 Iran Industry 2 Roads, Industry 5.00 3.50 8.50 Korea 3 Land settlement and Malaysia development. Water supply, 22.00 22.00 Telecommunications 4 Roads, Power & Irri-Pakistan gation, Fertilizer Production, 92.00 10.00 102.00 Agriculture Credit Papua and 7.00 7.00 New Guinea Telecommunications 1 6.00 6.00 Singapore 1 Sewerage system 1 29.00 29.00 Thailand Roads

20

\$27.40

\$285.80

\$258.40

Bank/IDA Lending by Purpose and Area (Continued)

Greece Turkey	No. 1 1 2 4	Purpose Industry Electric power Industry, Railways	\$ 12.50 25.00 66.00	\$ IDA	\$\frac{\text{Total}}{12.50} \\ 25.00 \\ 66.00
Yugoslavia	4	industry, Kariways	\$103.50	\$ -	\$103.50
WESTERN HEMISPHERE		1			A107 00
Argentina	2	Electric power	\$137.00	\$	\$137.00
Brazil	4	Electric power, Roads, Industry	96.90		96.90
Chile	7	Roads	11.60		11.60
Colombia	1 7	Electric power,	3.0		
COTOMOTA		Water supply, Education, Roads, Railways,		×	
		Industry	105.60		105.60
Costa Rica	1	Agriculture credit	3.00		3.00
Ecuador	2	Agriculture, Education	5.30	5.10	10.40
Guatemala	2	Electric power, Education	13.30		.13.30
Guyana	1	Agriculture sea de- fenses	5.00		5.00
Honduras	2	Electric power	7.50	4.00	11.50
Mexico	3	Irrigation, Roads,			
		Electric power	142.50		142.50
Nicaragua	2	Education, Electric	19.25		19.25
3		power	AF .		
Trinidad &					
Tobago	1	Education	9.40		9.40
	28		\$556.35	\$9.10	\$565.45

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

27 December 1968

Dear Mr. Clark,

REFERENCE

We should appreciate your assistance in bringing up to date the enclosed membership chart of the United Nations and related agencies, as it affects your agency. IDA and IFC.

We should be grateful if you could supply, either on an updated copy of the enclosed release or separately, a list of the members of your agency as of 1 January 1969.

We plan to issue the revised chart as soon as possible in January.

Please address your material to the Central Press Desk, Room 275,

United Nations, New York.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Allen Chang

Chief, Press Services

Austry

Office of Public Information

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

NEW YORK

27 December 1963

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Allen Chang Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information

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

1958 DEC 20 MIII: 21

Dear Mr. Chang:

In reply to your letter of November 15 to Mr. Richard Clements, we are preparing the year-end summary of the World Bank Group. We plan to send it to you on December 24 but would appreciate it if you did not use it until the 31st as some of the figures may have to be changed by then. However, this would give you a chance to proceed with the translations etc.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes L. Maher Press Assistant Information and Public Affairs

Mr. Allen Chang Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York, New York 10017

ALM:esp

December 2, 1968

Dear Mr. Dajani:

Might it be possible for you to send me an up-todate list of the U.N. Information Centres, particularly in East Asia, and the names of their present directors. I was due to collect this list when I called at your office a few days ago, but apparently emitted to do so, in the rush of my brief New York visit.

I should like to thank you once again for the opportunity of a very interesting discussion, and I look forward to meeting you again, either in New York or in Washington. With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

AB_

Dinesh Bahl Information and Public Affairs Department

Mr. A. S. Dajani Chief, Centre Services External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017

DB snmh

November 18, 1968

Dear Mrs. Collings:

In accordance with Mr. Donald Pryor's letter of November 13, I am sending by separate post 12 copies each of the following:

- (1) World Bank/IDA Annual Report 1968.
- (2) IFC Annual Report 1968.
- (3) Speech of the Bank Group President, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, at the recent annual meeting.
- (4) World Bank Atlas.
- (5) Bank/IDA What They Are.

Mr. Pryor tells me that the time for my briefing has been changed to 3 p.m. on Thursday, November 21. I look forward to seeing you on that day.

Yours sincerely,

DB

Dinesh Bahl
Information and Public
Affairs Department

Mrs. Dorothy G. Collings Educational Haison Officer External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations, N.Y. 10017

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

	DEPARTMENT ROUTING SL	IP	Date 11/19/68		
	IN	FORMATION	DEPARTMENT		
	Bah1	452	Addressograph	123	
	Bennett	448	Correspondence	244	
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	Bravo	448	Fund-Editorial	F464	
	Clark	453	Library	F305	
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t	huller	455			
	Noone	448			
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Remarks

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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

15 November 1968

Dear Mr. Clements,

As in past years, Press Services of the Office of Public Information plan to issue year-end summaries of activities of related United Nations agencies.

Copies of the summaries will be made available to correspondents, delegations, non-governmental organizations, United Nations Information Centres and United Nations Radio.

We hope that again this year your agency will provide a brief description of its work in 1968 and examples of aid to Governments. Wherever possible, emphasis is desired on specific projects that led to tangible results. We would like to have information on membership changes in 1968, the amount of the 1969 net budget, as well as any other major organizational development.

We trust that, as in the past, summaries will also be provided on the work of the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.

We should appreciate receiving 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 agency wishes to issue the material simultaneously, please indicate the desired release date.

We are enclosing copy of the press release on your agency issued last year, for your information and guidance.

Sincerely yours,

Allen Chang

Chief, Press Services

Anny

Office of Public Information

Mr. Richard Clements
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20533

- acte. Dec. 16/68



NEW YORK

15 Movember 1968

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Allen Chang

Chief, Press Services
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Barbary.

Mr. Richard Clements
International Bank for Reconstruction MANAGEMENT AND AND ADDRESS OF THE ADD

Washington, D.C. 20555

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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 is the fifteenth in a series of summaries of activities in 1967 of organizations in the United Nations family.)

Press Release IB/2012 2 January 1968

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

(The following was received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its two affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), have now extended around \$1,300 million for development projects in their member countries.

The World Bank made loans of \$341.1 million in the first half of its current fiscal year, which ends next June. This raised its aggregate lending since it began operations in 1946 to \$11,011.6 million.

Total credits provided by IDA as of 31 December 1967 amounted to \$1,744.5 million, of which \$19.4 million was extended in the July-December period.

Discussions with member Governments for a replenishment of the Association's resources are continuing.

By 30 November, IFC had committed a total of \$241.2 million to encourage the growth of private business in low-income countries. Excluding investments in development finance companies, IFC has taken part in financing projects with a total capital cost of more than \$1,000 million.

The Indus Basin irrigation and power project was inaugurated in November by the President of Pakistan. The ceremony took place at Mangla Dam, the centre of the works financed by the Indus Basin Development Fund, of which the World Bank is Administrator.

Tenders for a second dam in the Indus Basin at Tarbela, which will be the largest in the world, are now being evaluated.

It was announced in November that Robert McNamara had accepted an offer from the Executive Directors of the World Bank to serve as the Bank's fifth President. He will succeed George D. Woods, who has been President of the Bank since the beginning of 1963.

(more)

THE WORLD BANK AND IDA

About two thirds of the World Bank's total lending, which has been extended to 82 nations in 527 separate loans, has been provided for high-priority projects for the development of electric power and transportation. These two sectors have again received a large proportion of the assistance provided so far during the 1967/68 fiscal year.

At the same time, increased attention has continued to be given by the Bank to the development of agriculture, education and industry. The same broad pattern is evident in the IDA operations. The IDA finances the same type of project as the Bank, but on concessionary terms.

Disbursements by the Bank and IDA against commitments had reached \$9,528 million by 30 November. They exceeded \$1,000 million for the first time during the 1966/67 fixed year ended 30 June 1967, and in the first five months of 1967/68 totalled \$455 million.

Financing Public Services

During the 1966/67 fiscal year, the two institutions extended \$613 million for the development of electric power, transportation and telecommunications, and in the current year so far a further \$134.5 million has been lent to these sectors.

Loans have been announced, since I July for power projects in Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania, a railway modernization programme in Spain, a road project in El Salvador, and for telecommunication projects in the Republic of China and Singapore. The IDA has provided finance for new rolling stock for the railways in Korea and for a road improvement scheme in Uganda.

Financing Industry

A large volume of Bank/IDA lending for industry, which in fiscal 1966/67 totalled \$375 million, has been to development finance companies. These companies assist the growth of private enterprises in their countries by providing medium-term and long-term finance and other assistance. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Bank lent \$104 million to development finance companies in Ceylon, the Republic of China, India, Israel, Pakistan and Tunisia. In addition, the Bank has lent \$10.5 million to Yugoslavia for modernization of seven industrial enterprises.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), is responsible for the appraisal and supervision of projects relating to manufacturing, mining and development finance companies for the whole World Pank Group.

Agriculture, Education

The Group has continued to place heavy emphasis on the development of agriculture. The aggregate amount of finance provided by the Bank and IDA for agricultural development now exceeds \$1,200 million, and a large number of other projects in this sector are under consideration.

So far in this fiscal year, the Bank has lent \$103.3 million for livestock projects in Argentina and Brazil, and for development of water resources and agriculture in Iran and Thailand. The IDA has extended \$3.4 million to Uganda for the development of tea production by African small-holders.

The rate of the Group's commitment of funds for improvement of education facilities in the developing countries has been increasing. By 30 June 1967, the Bank and IDA between them had provided \$137.9 million for 17 education projects, of which 38 per cent was extended in fiscal 1966/67.

The Bank financed education projects during the year in Jamaica and Thailand, and IDA in Kenya, Malawi, Tunisia and Uganda. So far in 1967/68, a loan of \$4.8 million has been made by the Bank to Madagascar to help finance the relocation and expansion of three secondary technical institutes and two teacher-training institutes in Tananarive, the capital.

Borrowings

The World Bank borrowed a total of \$554 million through bond and note issues in fiscal 1966/67, of which \$390 million was new money. The cost of these borrowings, however, was higher than in recent years.

So far three issues have been made by the Bank in the current fiscal year, also at high rates of interest. A \$150 million issue was made in the United States market in August; a \$100 million issue of dollar bonds was sold, entirely outside the United States, in September; and an issue of Swedish kroner 75 million (equivalent of \$US14.5 million) was made in Sweden in October.

In December, the Swiss Parliament approved a loan of SwF.52 million (\$US12.1 million) to the IDA. The loan will be made on the same terms as those

on which the IDA extends credits for projects; it will be for a 50-year term, free of interest, and will have a 10-year period of grace before repayment begins.

This is the first financing to be provided to the IDA by any Government which is not a member of the Association. It is the first borrowing.

Court By cases and secti

The Bank has taken further steps to foster co-ordination of external assistance to developing countries. A consultative group was organized for Morocco, bringing the number organized by the Bank to nine. Meetings of the consultative groups for Colombia and Tunisia and of the aid consortia for India and Pakistan were held. A further meeting of countries interested in aid to Ceylon took place in April under the Bank's chairmanship.

On behalf of the Indian Consortium, the Bank has been active in trying to find a solution to India's debt-service difficulties. It undertook to co-ordinate efforts, through the consortium, to help India meet its emergency food needs. Discussions about financing the construction of the Tarbela Dam in West Pakistan were held under the aegis of the Consortium for Pakistan.

Technical Assistance

The Bank has continued to provide technical assistance to its developing member countries. Since 1 January, 1967, finance has been approved by the Bank for three more pre-investment studies. In addition, the Bank agreed to act as executing agency for 12 new studies financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Six Bank-financed studies and one UNDP-financed study were completed during the year. A total of about 33 studies is under way.

A major study of the water and power resources of West Pakistan, financed by the Indus Basin Development Fund, was completed during the year. The study was carried out by a Bank team headed by Pieter Lieftinck, an Executive Director of the Bank and IDA, and assisted by a number of consultant firms.

Economic and Other Studies

A study by the Bank's staff of the nature, use and effects on development of suppliers credits was submitted to the Secretary-General of the United

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Nations in January 1967. It suggested ways to help increase the usefulness of suppliers' credits as an instrument of international finance, while avoiding the debt crises and other problems resulting from excesses and abuses in their use.

The Executive Directors began discussion on a first draft of a multilateral investment insurance scheme prepared by the staff of the Bank. Both studies were undertaken at the request of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Further work has been undertaken by the staff, at the request of UNCTAD, on Supplementary Financial Measures, the scheme under which supplementary finance would be provided to support development programmes that would otherwise be disrupted by the failure of export earnings to come up to reasonable expectations.

Economic Development Institute

The Institute, the Bank's staff college for officials from less developed countries, has increased the number of its courses on development problems from five to six. About 800 officials from 100 countries have participated since establishment of the Institute in 1955.

Settlement of Investment Disputes

Fifty-five countries have now signed, and 37 countries have ratified, the Convention setting up the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, which completed its first year in October. Wide interest in the Centre has been shown by actual and potential investors, as well as by official development authorities and other governmental agencies. A number of agreements have entered into force or are under negotiation, and these provide for disputes between Governments and foreign investors to be submitted to the Centre.

Membership

The Bank's membership has increased to 107 countries. Gambia, Guyana and Singapore joined and Indonesia was re-admitted to membership. Gambia and Guyana also joined IDA, raising its membership to 98.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Loan and equity commitments to private companies by the International Finance Corporation amounted to \$214.2 million as of 30 November 1967, and stand-by and underwriting commitments to \$27.0 million. The Corporation's total commitments included \$26.7 million in development finance companies.

The IFC is devoted exclusively to furthering the growth of productive private enterprise in the developing countries among its membership. Nations that are members of the World Bank may become members of IFC, and 84 of the Bank's 107 members have joined the Corporation.

During the past fiscal year, ended 30 June 1967, IFC committed a record of \$49.1 million, compared with \$35.6 million in fiscal 1965/66. Since 1 July, three new commitments totalling approximately \$20 million have been announced: \$9 million in HVA Metahara Share Company, a sugar producing and refining company in Ethiopia; \$3.5 million in Malayawata Steel in Malaysia, and \$7.5 million in C.A. Venezolana de Deserrollo (Sociedad Financiera) (CAVENDES) a development finance company in Venezuela.

The IFC is taking the lead on behalf of the World Bank Group in attacking one of the most critical development problems — the lag in agriculture — by investments aimed at irreasing fertilizer output in low-income countries. During the past fiscal year \$25.6 million or more than half of the IFC 1966/67 commitments went into projects for fertilizer production in Brazil, India and Senegal.

One of the principal functions of the IFC is that of mobilizer of capital other than its own to increase the flow of private capital to the low-income countries. In its 1966/67 fiscal year, more than \$6 was provided by other investors for every \$1 by the Corporation.

While increasing the volume of its operations, IFC has raised the average size of its commitments from \$1.4 million during its first ten years to \$4.5 million in 1966/67. It has also broadened its investments to include tourism, an investor-owned public utility, and commercial agriculture.

All three developments have been facilitated by arrangements under which the Corporation is now able to borrow up to approximately \$400 million from the

World Bank for re-lending to private companies. A line of credit of \$100 million was extended by the Bank to IFC under this arrangement in October 1966.

The Corporation has continued to revolve its funds through the sale to other investors of securities covered by investment, stand-by and underwriting commitments. About \$63.3 million of funds have now been revolved in this way, thus becoming available to IFC for entering into new commitments. The participation of other investors has been obtained in more than half the commitments which IFC has made.

The IFC now has total subscribed capital of \$100,150,000. Guyana joined in January 1967, the Republic of Viet-Nam in August and Mauritania on 29 December.

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

(This is the fifteenth in a series of summaries of activities in 1967 of organizations in the United Nations family.)

Press Release IB/2012/Corr.1 8 January 1968

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

CORRECTION

In Press Release IB/2012 dated 2 January 1968, the first paragraph of page 1 should have read:

"The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and its two affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), have now extended around \$13,000 million for development projects in their member countries."

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15 November 1968

Dear Mr. Bahl,

Further to our discussion with Mr. Pryor, this note comes first to thank you very much for your kind agreement to come to New York to provide a briefing on development finance to the 1968 OPI Triangular Fellowship Programme on Thursday, 21 November, at 3:00 p.m., in Conference Room 14 (UN Secretariat Building).

As this Conference Room is located in the first basement level and is rather difficult to find, please do come to my office, Room 1037F, Secretariat Building, (Telephone Ext. 4148), so that we can go down to the meeting together. It would be most helpful also if kindly you could bring with you a brief biographical note that we can use in introducing you to the seminar group,

Meanwhile, we are sending to you herewith a complete schedule of the programme and also a revised list of participants (which notes the one change made - i.e. a participant from Nigeria has replaced a late cancellation from Tanzania).

We look forward indeed to your coming, and we appreciate so much the most helpful co-operation of the World Bank Group and yourself in making this briefing possible.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Collings, Chief Education Section

External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Dorothy Collings

Mr. Dinesh Bahl
Public Affairs Officer
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

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COMMUNICATIONS

UNITED MATIONS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFOR ATION

1968 TRIANGULAR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAME (18 November - 13 December 1968)

Programme Schedule

This seminar is designed to facilitate the preparation of educational broadcasting programmes useful for teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in Member States. The seminar will include three main elements: (1) briefings by senior members of the Secretariat on the work of the UN family, and attendance at some UN meetings in session, including the General Assembly; (2) group discussions on content and methods of presenting UN subjects on radio and television, and examination of selected materials, produced by the UN family and in Member States; (3) individual and group workshop production sessions, aimed at assisting each participant to develop working outlines for scripts and assemble background information and materials for use in the production of educational broadcasting programmes on UN subjects on return to his home country.

All meetings will be held in Conference Room 14, unless otherwise indicated.

Monday, 18 November

9:30 a.m.	Registration and business meeting	Room 10)37F	į.		
11:00 a.m.	Opening session	Conference	Room 1	1		
я	- Welcoming address: Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information (OPI)					
	- Introduction to the Directors of the Office of Public Information					
	- Self-Introduction by the Participants					
Lunch						
3:00 p.m.	The UN in Perspective: (an overview)					
	Mr. William Powell, Deputy Director Press and Publications Division, OPI					
4:00 p.m.	Tour of Radio and Visual Services Division/O	PI				
	Mr. Jean d'Arcy, Director, RVS/OPI Mr. David Ritchie, Deputy Director Mr. H. Hayward, Chief, Television Services Mr. B. Grunzweig, Chief, Operations Servic Mr. J. Quijano, Chief, Radio Services					
5:30 p.m.	Reception given by the Office of Public Information	Room 102	24			

Tuesday, 19 November

Guided tour of UN Headquarters 9:30 a.m.

Assemble in Conference Room 14

10:30 a.m. Attend UN General Assembly

Public Information and the United Nations 3:00 pomo

Conference Room 14

hr. Gohl Obhrai, Director

Press and Publications Division, OPI

4:00 pomo Planning session

- Needs and interests of participants

- Assignment to Counsellors

Wednesday, 20 November

United Nations Efforts to Make and Keep the Peace 9:30 a.m.

> Mr. Brian Urquhart, Director, Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special

Political Affairs

11:00 a.m. Towards Disarmament (What has been achieved and

what lies ahead)

Dr. N. G. Rathore

Disarmament Affairs Division, PSCA

Afternoon Individual work and consultations

Thursday, 21 November

United Nations Work for Human Rights 10:00 a.m.

ir. Edward Lawson, Deputy Director

Human Rights Division

The United Nations Conference on Trade and 11:00 a.m.

Development (UNCTAD)

Mr. Diego Cordovez

Special Assistant, UNCTAD

Financial Agencies of the UN Family 3:00 pomo

> Representative of the World Bank Group (Headquarters, Washington, D.C.)

Friday, 22 November

*10:00 a.m. The United Nations Development Programme

- Policy and Operations: Mr. Willem van der Oord, Deputy Director

Bureau of Operations and Programming, UNDP - Information Aspects: Nr. Snowden Herrick, Chief

Development Support Information Service, UNDP

Individual work and consultations Afternoon

Please assemble in Conference Room 14 at 9:45 a.m. This briefing will be 34 held at UNDP West Conference Room, Alcoa Building, 866 United Nations Plaza, Room A-3601 (Third floor).

Monday, 25 November

9:30 a.m.

Decolonization and the United Nations

Conference Room 14

- Mr. M. E. Chacko, Director Dept. of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing

Territories

11:00 a.m.

Apartheid and the United Nations

Conference Room 14

- Mr. E. S. Reddy, Chief, Section for African Questions; Dept. of Political and Security Council Affairs

3:00 ponto

Educational Television Programmes, produced by UN/OPI for the New York State Education Department Film Screening
Room 1-B

- Introductory Statement: Mr. Edward King, Producer/Director Television Services, OPI
 - Peace-keeping in Cyprus
 Trade and Development
 History's Heritage

Tuesday, 26 November

10:00 a.m.

Planning session: Participants and Consultants

- Introduction to Mr. Yemi Lijadu, UNESCO Consultant
Radio Officer, Office of Public Information, UNESCO/Paris

11:00 a.m.

The World Health Organization (MHO): Programme and Information Services

- Mr. L. H. Thapalyal, Information Officer
WHO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Afternoon

Individual work and consultations

Wednesday, 27 November

10:00 a.m.

UNESCO: Programme and Information Services

- Mr. André Varchaver, Deputy Director, UNESCO/New York Office - Mrs. Sally Shelley, Information Officer, UNESCO/New York Office

- Mr. Yemi Lijadu, Radio Officer, UNESCO/Paris

Afternoon

Individual work and consultations

Thursday, 28 November

Thanksgiving Day (Holiday)

Friday, 29 November

10:00 a.m.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Programme and Information Services

- Mr. Jack Ling, Deputy Director, Public Information Division, UNICHF

Afternoon

Individual work and consultations

Monday, 2 December

11:00 a.m.

Using Communications Materials in Educational Programmes

- Consultant: Dr. Bernarr Cooper, Chief, Bureau of Mass Communications - New York State Education Department Albany, New York

3:00 pomo

Round-table discussion: Dr. Cooper with the Seminar Participants and UN/UNESCO Counsellors

(From this time onwards, the main emphasis of the programme will be placed on individual work aimed at the preparation of working outlines or scripts for the radio and/or television programmes which each participant plans to produce upon return to his home country. The UN and UNESCO Counsellors will work with participants to facilitate the assembling of background information and other materials, arrange consultations as needed with relevant Secretariat Officials, etc. A limited number of study-visits to educational radio and television media facilities in the New York City area may be arranged. Otherwise, group meetings will be held only as required.)

-4-

Tuesday, 3 December

10:00 a.m.

Radio Workshop Session

Mr. Quijano and Radio Group

Room 825

Thursday, 12 December

3:00 p.m.

Services and Facilities Available through the UN Information Centres and any other matters
Group discussion with relevant OPI Officers

Friday, 13 December

10:00 a.m.

Closing Session

Review and Evaluation of the Programme

(Comments and suggestions of participants are requested)

UNITED BATTOMS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ILFOR. TION

1968 TRIANCULAR FELLO CHIP PROGRAM E

United Nations Headquarters 18 November-13 December 1958

List of Participants

Mr. Ahmed Ali Sultani
National Educational Broadcasting
Service
Ministry of Education
Kabul
Afghanistan

Mr. T. Janakiraman Deputy Chief Producer All India Radio New Delhi India

Mrs. Theresa D. Thomas Producer/Director Educational Broadcasting Service Ministry of Education Kingston Mammica, M. I.

Er. Joseph Gbadyu
Chief of Broadcasting
Dept. of Information and Cultural
Affairs
Monrovia
Liberia

Mr. Samuel H. Piniau
Officer-in-Charge
Administration Broadcasting
Station
Goroka
New Guinea

Frs. Adebummi Iwojomo Eroadcasting Officer Federal Linistry of Education Lagos Nigeria

Lr. Laceq Ahmad Khan Science broadcaster Lahore Pakistan

Miss Ai Yen Chen Acting Producer Educational Television Service Singapore

Mrs. Elvania Zirimu Schools Broadcasting Officer Ministry of Education Kampala Uganda

Fire Mahmoud Abdel Hegid Osman Head of Cultural Reportage Unit UAR Television Criro United Arab Republic

Hr. Milfred B. Chilangwa Head of Educational Television Ministry of Education Kitwe Zambia NOTER ET RETOURNER

POUR INFORMATION

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FOR INFORMATION

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TO: Mr. Lind		
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FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
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AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER

- (1) Would World Bank group be so good as to provide a full briefing to OPI's forthcoming 1968 Triangular Fellowship Programme (NY, 18 Nov-13 Dec) -- see tentative schedule, with World Bank briefing listed for Monday. 2 Dec. 3pm?
- (2) Could World Bank also provide background information, esp. re its vork in the countries of the participants (see list attached)

Date: FROM: DE: DE: DC/// LCR. 13 (11-64)

UNITED NATIONS

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OFFI CE OF PUBLIC INFURMATION

1968 TRIANGULAR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME (18 November - 13 December 1968)

Programme Schedule

This seminar is designed to facilitate the preparation of educational broadcasting programmes useful for teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in Nember States. The seminar will include three main elements: (1) briefings by semior members of the Secretariat on the work of the UN family, and attendance at some UN meetings in session, including the General Assembly; (2) group discussions on content and methods of presenting UN subjects on radio and television, and examination of selected materials, produced by the UN family and in Member States; (3) individual and group workshop production sessions, aimed at assisting each participant to develop working outlines for scripts and assemble background information and materials for use in the production of educational broadcasting programmes on UN subjects on return to his home country.

All meetings will be held in Conference Room 14, unless otherwise indicated.

Monday, 18 November

9:30 a.m. Registration and business meeting

Room

11:00 a.m.

Opening session

Conference Room 14

- Welcoming address: Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information (OPI)
- Introduction to the Directors of the Office of Public Information
- Self-Introduction by the Participants

Lunch

3:00 p.m.

The UN in Perspective: (an overview)

er. William Powell, Deputy Director, Press and Publications Division, OPI

5:30 p.m.

Reception given by the Office of Public Information,

Room 1024

Tuesday, 19 November

9:30 a.m. Guided tour of Un Headquarters

10:30 a.m. Attend UN General Assembly

3:00 p.m. Public Information and the United Nations

- The Work of the Office of Public Information
Mr. Gohl Obhrai, Director, Press and Publications
Division, OPI

- Tour of OPI Radio and Visual Services Facilities

Wednesday, 20 November

10:00 a.m. Major Political Questions before the United Nations

Mr. Brian Urquhart, Director, Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

3:00 p.m. Planning Session and Round-Table Discussion

- Needs and interests of participants

- Assignment to Counsellers

Thursday, 21 November

10:00 a.m. United Nations Nork for Human Rights

Hr. Edward Lawson, Deputy Director Human Rights Division

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Afternoon Individual work and consultations

Friday, 22 November

10:00 a.m. The United Nations Development Programme

- Policy and Operations: Mr. Hyer Cohen, Director Bureau of Operations and Programming, UNDP

- Information Aspects: Mr. Snowden Herrick, Chief Development Support Information Service, UNDP

3:00 p.m. Presenting Economic and Social Information on the UN family

Er. W. Gibson Parker, Director
Economic and Social Information Division, OPI

Monday, 25 November

10:00 a.m.

Decolonization and the United Nations

Sr. K. K. S. Dadzie, Chief, Special Committee Section, Dept. of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories

3:00 polle

Educational Television Programmes, produced by UN/OPI for the New York State Education Department Film Screening

- Introductory Statement: Mr. Michael Hayward, Chief Television Services, OPI
 - (1) Peace-keeping in Cyprus
 - (2) Emerging Africa (3) History's Heritage

Tuesday, 25 November

10:00 A.E.

Round-Table Discussion: participants and UN consultants

- Introduction to Mr. Yemi Lijadu, Radio Officer Office of Public Information, UNESCO Headquarters

Afternoon.

Individual work and consultations

Wednesday, 27 Wovember

10:00 a.m.

The Work of FAO: Programme and Information Services

Mr. George Mulgrue, Special Information Officer FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Film: The Hungry World (Running time: 28 minutes)

3:00 p.m.

The Work of UNESCO: Programme and Information Services

Mr. Yemi Lijadu, UNESCO

Thursday, 28 November

Thanksgiving Day (Holiday)

Friday, 29 November

10:00 a.m.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF):

Programme and Information Services

Hr. Paul Edwards, Chief, Public Information Division, UNICEF

Afternoon

Individual work and consultations

Monday, 25 November

10:00 a.m.

Decolonization and the United Nations

Br. K. K. S. Dadzie, Chief, Special Committee Section, Dept. of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories

3:00 polle

produced by UN/OPI for the New York State Education Department Film Screening

- Introductory Statement: Mr. Michael Hayward, Chief Television Services, OPI
 - (1) Peace-keeping in Cyprus
 - (2) Emerging Africa
 (3) History's Heritage

Tuesday, 25 November

10:00 B.M.

Round-Table Discussion: participents and UN consultants

- Introduction to Mr. Yemi Lijadu, Hadio Officer Office of Public Information, UNESCO Headquarters

Afternoon.

Individual work and consultations

Wednesday, 27 November

10:00 a.m.

The Work of FAD: Programme and Information Services

Ar. George Mulgrue, Special Information Officer FAO Lisison Office with the United Nations

Film: The Hungry World (Running time: 28 minutes)

3:00 p.m.

The Work of UNESCO: Programme and Information Services

er. Yemi Lijadu, UNESCO

Thursday, 28 November

Thanksgiving Day (Holiday)

Friday, 29 November

10:00 a.m.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF):

Programme and Information Services

Mr. Paul Edwards, Chief, Public Information Division, UNICEF

Afternoon

Individual work and consultations

Monday, 2 December

Morning

Individual work and consultations

3:00 patte

Ruelognens Finore, in Financial Agencies of the UN Family

Mr. Lars Lind, Deputy Director, Information and

Public Affairs

World Bank Group (Headquarters: Washington, D.C.)

Tuesday, 3 December

10:00 a.m.

The World Health Organization (WHD): Programme and Information Services

Riss Joan Bush, Press and Public Relations Officer

WHO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Afternoon

Individual work and consultations

Wednesday, 4 December

11:00 a.m.

Integrating Audio-Visual Media into the School Curriculum

Commultant: Dr. Bernarr Cooper, Chief, Bureau of Mass Communications - New York State Education Department

Albany, New York

3:00 p.m.

Round-Table Discussion: Dr. Cooper with the Seminar Participants and UN/UNESCO Counsellors

(From this time onwards, the main emphasis of the programme will be placed on individual work simed at the preparation of working outlines or scripts for the radio and/or television programmes which each participant plans to produce upon return to his home country. The UN and UNESCO Counsellors will work with participants to facilitate the assembling of background information and other materials, arrange consultations as needed with relevant Secretariat officials, etc. A limited number of study-visits to educational radio and television media facilities in the New York City area may be arranged. Otherwise, group meetings will be held only as required.)

Wednesday, 11 December

3:00 Pollo

Services and Facilities Available through the UN Information Centres and any other matters Group discussion with relevant OPI Officers

Friday, 13 December

10:00 a.m.

Closing Session

Review and Evaluation of the Programme

(Comments and suggestions of participants are requested.)

Friday, 13 December (Cont.)

11:00 a.m.

Farewell Address

Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid, Assistant Secretary-General Office of Public Information

Presentation of Certificates

Review of the Programme (Resumes after presentation ceremony)

Closing Remarks

Mr. Yemi Lijadu, UNESCO Consultant

Hrs. Dorothy Collings, UN, Programme Co-ordinator

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

1968 TRIANGULAR FULLOWSHIP PROGRAME

United Nations Headquarters 18 November-13 December 1968

List of Participants

Mr. Ahmed Ali Sultani
National Educational Broadcasting
Service
Hinistry of Education
Kabul
Afghanistan

Mr. T. Janakiraman Deputy Chief Producer All India Radio New Delhi India

Mrs. Theresa D. Thomas
Producer/Director
Educational Broadcasting Service
Ministry of Education
Kingston
Jamaica, V.I.

Mr. Joseph Gbadyu Chief of Broadcasting Dept. of Information and Cultural Affairs Monrovia Liberia

Mr. Samuel M. Pinisu
Officer in Charge
Administration Browdcasting
Station
Goroka
New Guinea

lir. Laeeq Ahmad Khan Assistant Registrar Lahore <u>Pakistan</u>

Miss Ai Yen Chan Acting Producer Educational Television Service Singapore

Senior Programme Assistant
Radio Tanzania
Dar es Salaam - Tanzania

Krs. Elvania Zirimu Schools Broadcasting Officer Ministry of Education Kampala Uganda

Mr. Mahmoud Abdel Megid Osman Head of Cultural Reportage Unit UAR Television Cairo United Arab Republic

Mr. Wilfred B. Chilangwa Head of Educational Television Ministry of Education Kitwe Znabla

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

TRIANGULAR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

1968

The eighth annual Triangular Fellowship Programme, organized by the United Nations Office of Public Information, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), will be neld at United Nations Headquarters, New York, for four weeks, from 18 November to 13 December 1968.

In view of the importance of audio-visual materials for use in study and teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in Member States, the 1968 Programme will be the first of a series of seminars for persons actively working in the field of educational broadcasting (including radio and television), organized on a language basis. The aim of the seminars is to assist participants to develop materials on the UN family suitable for adult audiences and/or teachers or secondary schools in developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The 1968 Programme will be conducted in English. A list of the countries from which candidates may be selected in 1968 is attached as Annex I. It is planned that similar seminars will be conducted in French and in Spanish for developing countries of the same regions in 1969 and 1970, respectively.

It should be noted that the number of fellowships available is limited by a fixed budget to a total of approximately 12 to 14 awards; hence, awards will be made to the most highly qualified candidates nominated from as many of the eligible countries as possible (not more than one candidate from any eligible country). In addition, experts in educational broadcasting from developed countries that are English-speaking might also be invited to participate in the seminar as observers, without cost to the United Nations.

Background of the Programme

The Triangular Fellowship Programme was established in 1961 to provide an opportunity for young journalists and writers from Africa, Asia and Latin America to receive briefings and to study at first hand the work of the United Nations family in economic and social development, and so assist their professional efforts to make more widely known and better understood the work of the United Nations in these fields.

In 1965, it was felt that further benefits would be gained by giving the Programme a new emphasis. The long-standing need for suitable materials on the United Nations for use in educational programmes in schools and for adults was stressed in the report on teaching about the United Nations presented to the Economic and Social Council in 1964, and in the Council's resolution 1012 (XXXVII) of 27 July 1964 on this subject. Against this

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background, and in response to requests from Member States for such assistance, the United Nations Office of Public Information, jointly with UNESCO, held a series of three seminars for textbook authors from the developing countries in 1965, 1966 and 1967, under the auspices of the Triangular Fellowship Programme. organized on a language basis.

The textbooks resulting from these seminars are being produced and distributed by educational authorities and other issuing bodies in the various Member States, without cost to the United Nations. The success of these Programmes has led to a decision by the United Nations and UNESCO to hold a further series of seminars to encourage and facilitate the production and use of needed materials in the field of educational television and radio.

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Content of the Programme

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The Programme will be organized in two parts, as follows:

- I. Before coming to New York to attend the seminar, arrangements will be made for each participant to spend three or four days to become acquainted at first-hand with the work of the United Nations and its related agencies in his own country and region. This aspect of the Programme will include: (1) a study-visit to the United Nations Information Centre serving his country, to gain knowledge of the materials and services available through the Centre and to obtain documentation for study and background information; and (2) briefing by the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, followed by study-visits to important field projects currently in operation in his country and region.
 - II. The seminar at United Nations Headquarters will include three main elements:
- (1) Approximately one-fourth of the time of the seminar will be devoted to briefing sessions by senior officials of the UN and the Agencies and group discussions on the purposes and work of the United Nations family, and attendance at relevant United Nations meetings in session, particularly the General Assembly.
- (2) Group discussions on the production and use of educational radio and television and study, examination and discussion of radio and television materials and facilities currently available from the United Nations and the Agencies, both through their Headquarters and in the field.
- (3) Throughout the seminar, part of each day will be devoted to individual and group workshop sessions during which each participant will concentrate on developing draft outlines and scripts and assembling film footage, photographs and other materials for use in producing educational radio and/or television programmes on UN and Agency themes to be completed on his return to his home country. Participants will be assigned, individually and in groups, to work with relevant professional officers of the United Nations and UNESCO Secretariats, who will direct the workshop sessions.

An essential requirement of the Triangular Fellowship is that the radio and/or television materials resulting from the Programme will be produced by broadcasting services, education authorities, or other issuing bodies in the countries concerned, without cost to the United Nations.

Qualifications and Selection of Candidates

A careful selection of candidates is essential to the success of the Programme. Candidates should be selected from among men and women who are recognized as qualified and experienced persons actively engaged in writing or producing radio and/or television materials for educational purposes in their respective countries for use in secondary schools, programmes of adult education, or for teachers. Since the ability to produce such material is crucial to achieving the aim of the Programme, proof of relevant material prepared or produced by the candidate is required.

In addition, assurance in writing should be provided by the candidate that the Ministry of Education, broadcasting organization, or other relevant body, will produce and disseminate the educational radio and/or television material written by the candidate upon its satisfactory completion.

It is essential also that the candidates selected for the 1968 Programme possess a <u>fully effective working knowledge of English</u>, as interpretation and translation services cannot be provided.

Participants will be selected among qualified persons nominated through two sources:

- (a) Directors of the UN Information Centres and/or Resident Representatives of the UN Development Programme will be requested to consult with the Ministry of Education, broadcasting organization, or other relevant governmental body in the countries concerned to obtain recommendations of qualified candidates and also to ensure that the government would be interested in producing at its own expense educational radio and television materials about the United Nations and would find it feasible to do so.
- (b) UNESCO will be requested to nominate qualified candidates, working with and through the UNESCO National Commissions in the countries concerned.

The names of candidates, with completed application forms, should be sent to Mrs. Dorothy Collings, Educational Liaison Officer, External Relations Division, Office of Public Information, United Nations, New York, as soon as possible but not later than 15 April 1968. The final selection of candidates will be made by the Headquarters Selection Committee. Notification of the candidates selected will be made not later than 15 May 1968. It is important to note that applications received after 15 April cannot be considered.

Administrative and Financial Arrangements

A STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PARTY The United Nations will make travel arrangements and pay the travel costs of participants through the provision of air economy round-trip tickets by the most direct route to New York and return to the participant's country of origin.

Hotel reservations in New York will be made by the United Nations. A daily subsistence allowance of US \$25.00 (Twenty-five dollars) will be paid by the United Nations to each participant to cover living expenses, including hotel charges, during the period of the Fellowship.

Further details concerning passports and visas, health documents and other administrative matters will be sent to the selected candidates through the United Nations Information Centres immediately upon notification of their acceptance of the Triangular Fellowship award.

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Need for Prompt Action

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Lat Six William and From the St. Martines and St. As the time available for the recruitment and selection of candidates is limited, prompt action by the UN Information Centres, UNESCO and the other collaborating Agencies and organizations is essential. The assistance and co-operation of the bodies concerned in this matter will be very much The first page & college to the second page as a group of the many of the second second appreciated. Committee Borlow Control Control Control Control Control

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

TRIANGULAR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

1968

Countries from which Candidates may be selected for 1968 Fellowships

Africa and the Middle East

Sierra Leone Botswana Kuwait Lesotho Somalia Ethiopia Liberia Sudan Gambia Ghana Libya Syria Tanzania Malawi Iraq Malta Israel Uganda

Jordan Nigeria United Arab Republic

Kenya Saudi Arabia Yemen Zambia

Asia and the Far East

Afghanistan Mongolia Burma Nepal

Ceylon New Guinea (Australia)

India Pakistan
Indonesia Philippines
Malaysia Singapore
Maldive Islands Thailand

Latin America and the Caribbean

Barbados

Guyana

Jamaica

Trinidad and Tobago

UNITED NATIONS



INFORMATION CENTRE FOR GREECE, ISRAEL, TURKEY AND CYPRUS

Telephones: 229.624 - 228.318
Cables: ATHOMNIPRESS ATHENS

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1) Mr. Ger fell

CENTRE D'INFORMATION POUR LA GRÈCE, ISRAËL, LA TURQUIE ET CHYPRE

> 36, Amalia Avenue Athens 119 - Greece

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13 November 1968

Dear Lars,

This is to inform you that OPI has now appointed Mr. Timur Goksel as Information Assistant in Ankara, who is stationed at the UNDP Office, P.O.B. 407. Mr. Goksel, is very active, has excellent contacts and we are now sure of having all interesting material published not only by the Istanbul and Ankara dailies but even by the provincial papers.

Would you therefore kindly send a copy of all your releases in English directly to Mr. Goksel at the above address.

Yours sincerely

Jean Back Director

Mr. Lars Lind
Director of Information
IBRD
1818 H. Street
N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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UNITED NATIONS

INFORMATION CENTRE

FOR GREECE, ISRAEL, TURKEY AND CYPRUS



CENTRE D'INFORMATION POUR LA GRÈCE, ISRAËL, LA TURQUIE ET CHYPRE

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Yours sincerely

Mr. Lars Lind

Director of Information

1818 H. Street

Washington D.C. 20433

.A.S.U

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SNOLLY DINAMWOO

UROFT November 13, 1968 Dear Mrs. Collings: This is to inform you that Mr. Dinesh Bahl, Public Affairs Officer, has agreed to provide the briefing on development finance which you have requested for the 1968 "Triangular Fellowship Programme," at 3 p.m. on Monday, December 2. I have given Mr. Bahl the program schedule, list of participants and prospectus which you addressed to Mr. Lind on October 23. If you have further information about your requirements or details of the program, please write to Mr. Bahl directly at this address. Meanwhile, he will see that a selection of appropriate information material is forwarded in your care. Sincerely yours, Donald J. Pryor Information and Public Affairs Mrs. Dorothy G. Collings Educational Liaison Officer External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations, N.Y. cc: Mrs. Eliason DJP:ij

Liaison OPI

November 5, 1968

Mrs. Janet McNeill Center for Economic and Social Information Office of Public Information United Nations New York

Dear Mrs. McNeill:

We would appreciate receiving a copy of the Demographic Yearbook for 1967.

We also would be grateful if your office can send us copies of some of the papers prepared for the tourism seminar held in Bern October 21 to November 2. I believe there were some 25 papers on various aspects of tourism read at this seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Pestor B. Sison Information Services - IFC

PES/mi

Liaison OPI

November 1, 1968

Dear Michael:

....

....

It was nice seeing you and the new and vastly improved style of your International Zone programs.

We are quite interested in Botswana and the approach in the outline paper seems promising, as long as the value of "traditional ways" is not over-played or over-romanticized.

Our latest economic report on Botswana is dated January 1964 -- at which time it was still Bechuanaland. I enclose the summary and conclusions, which should be used for information and background only. A new economic mission is scheduled for January 1969.

In August 1964, IDA extended a credit of \$3.6 million for highway development in Botswana. The credit is assisting the construction or reconstruction of three roads totaling 355 miles in length, the improvement of the 418-mile north-south road which is the backbone of the road system, and the improvement of maintenance. An all-weather road system is the most important factor in the further development of the livestock industry, which accounts for 90% of Bechuanaland's exports and a similar proportion of total employment. (Press Release on Credit is attached.)

The Bank is acting as Executing Agency for a pre-investment survey of electric power, water and roads required for large-scale development of copper and nickel deposits in Botswans. The United Nations Development Programme has allocated \$383,400 for the project. The Government of Botswans is providing the equivalent of \$624,000. The British firm of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners is the consultant. (Copy of Press Release is attached).

Before we go much further, I would very much want to know from you the contents of the talks between William Clark (who will not be back before Thanksgiving) and Gibson for the other possible joint venture.

Please also let me know how the Kinshasa meeting is shaping up.

Sincerely,

Lars J. Lind

Mr. Michael Hayward UNOPI United Nations New York, N.Y.

Enclosures LJL:1mt

September 26, 1968

Mr. W. Gibson Parker, Director Centre for Economic and Social Information United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Gibson Parker:

Thank you for your note of September 23, enclosing a copy of your letter of the same date to William Clark.

I have talked to Mr. Clark about the Programme Committee of the Centre and we are agreed that he should represent the Bank on that Committee. He plans to attend the first meeting of the Committee in Rome on October 28 and 29.

I am glad to know that you intend to come to Washington in the not too distant future and look forward to visiting with you on that occasion. With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Director

Development Services Department

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COMMUNICATIONS

FELENYED FILES

cc: Mr. William Clark

September 26, 1968

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Director

Development Services Department

KHD: tf

cc: Mr. William Clark

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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

23 September 1968

Dear Mr. Demuth,

have just written to William Clark, and which is self-explanatory.

I believe Mr. Karasz wrote you from Paris about my new appointment as Director of this Centre for Economic and Social Information. I look forward to making a visit to Washington in the not too distant future and would be most happy if you would allow me to come and see you.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. Gibson Parker

Director

Centre for Economic and Social Information

Mr. Richard H. Demuth Director, Development Service Department IBRD 1818 H Street NW Washington, D.C. 20433 Transition of America Month I application of the control of the co

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COMMUNICATIONS
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23 September 1968

Dear William,

It was very nice indeed to see you on Thursday and to renew contact.

As you already knew, the Secretary-General has approved the establishment, within the Office of Public Information, of this new Centre for Economic and Social Information of which I have been asked to assume the direction.

You will remember the preliminary conversations that we had in Philippe de Seynes' office last June when I was here in New York for a visit, and when he and others were most anxious that you, as the Director of Information of the IBRD, might be able to participate in the meetings of what we have decided to call the "Programme Committee" of the Centre. It is here that activities would be planned and priorities decided upon. Participants in the Committee will include representatives of ESA, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, probably UNICEF and, we hope, you yourself representing the Bank. We propose to invite representatives of other international development organizations as appropriate -- for example, DAC. I am hoping that the first tentative steps of our information programme will be ready to be presented next month and propose to arrange the first meeting of the consultative Programme Committee in Rome on October 28 and 29. Mr. de Seynes has found it possible to attend on these dates and as I gathered from our conversation, it would seem to prove the most convenient time both to you and the other participants.

Considering all that is going on and all that is planned in the sphere of development information at this moment, I know that you will understand how very much the United Nations would wish you to attend this meeting where we can exchange and comment upon our ideas concerning

Mr. William Clark
Director, Information and
Public Affairs Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

cc: Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director, Development
Service Department
IBRD. Washington. D.C.

the information preparation of the second Development Decade.

The first Programme Committee meeting will be held in the FAO building in Rome.

I very much hope that the above arrangements will prove suitable to you and I shall communicate in the course of the next few weeks the provisional agenda and the time of our first meeting.

With many warm thanks for all your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

W. Gibson Parker Director

Centre for Economic and Social Information

UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

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Mr. William Clark Director, Information and Public Affairs Department International Bank for Reconstruction GENERAL 2 FM 3: 20 and Development 1818 H Street NW Washington, D.C. 20433

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23 September 1960

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International Bank for Reconstruction

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Washington, D.C. 20433

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With many warm thanks for all your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

W. Gibson Parker

Director

Centre for Economic and Social Information

cc: Mr. Richard H. Demuth Director, Development Service Department IBRD, Washington, D.C.

August 6, 1968

No letter 29/68

Dear Janet:

Many, many thanks for that splendid packet of material.

It is highly informative, and I think the editors of the new

International Social Development Review are to be congratulated.

It is very kind of Mr. Howard to offer to help. At the moment it looks as if that will not be necessary, but I shall certainly be in touch with him if there is a change of signals here.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

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

HG:ap

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

29 July 1968

Dear Harold,

As discussed by phone today, I am sending under separate cover an advance copy of the new <u>International Social Development Review</u>, devoted entirely to the subject of urbanization; a background note giving excerpts from a statement by Miss Henderson on "The United Nations and Urbanization"; a backgrounder on problems and UN activities in the housing and urbanization fields, listing several large-scale field projects related to urban planning; and individual project papers on the various projects.

In case you might wish to speak with the substantive specialists on the problem, I asked Mr. George Howard, Assistant Director of the Division of Social Development, who would be the best contact. He thought that you might find all you want in the Review, especially in the Introduction and papers on world trends and specific regional problems. If you do want to speak to someone, he is on Ext. 3045 and would be glad to discuss the UN approach to urbanization in the context of social change. Other offices deal with more specialized aspects, such as demographic trends and operational aid projects. (A study from the Population Division will be sent soon.)

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely.

(Mrs.) Janet McNeill

Chiei

Economic and Social Information Unit

Mr. Harold Graves,
Associate Director,
Development Services Department,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street NW,
Washington DC 20433

Ack. 8/6/68

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Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Janet McNeill

Economic and Social Information Unit

Mr. Harold Graves,
Associate Director,
Development Services Department,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street NW,
Washington DC 20433

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July 24, 1968

Dear Mrs. McNeill:

Thank you for your letter of 22 July. Mr. Graves is not in the Bank this week, but will see your letter on his return next Monday. In the meantime, I am enclosing a copy of the World Bank Atlas.

Sincerely yours,

Audrey Pettit Secretary to Harold Graves

Enclosure

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

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NEW YORK

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FILE NO.

22 July 1968

Dear Harold,

I have just seen your new title, on your thoughtful note to a colleague, George Nedela, and — as I have been away much of the time for several months — I wonder whether you have left your Information job or whether the Information Service has a new title.

Also, I have heard of a publication called <u>World Bank Atlas</u> and believe it would be most useful to us in attempting to answer queries on points such as per capita national income. Would it be possible for someone to send a copy?

Best wishes, and hopes that you will still stop in if you have occasion to visit UN Headquarters.

Sincerely,

Janet

(Mrs.) Janet McNeill

Chief

Economic and Social Information Unit

Mr. Harold Graves,
Associate Director,
Development Services Department,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street NW,
Washington DC 20433

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SHEELESHI WHEEL

July 19, 1968

Dear Mr. Nedela:

I am most grateful to you for sending me copies of the Millikan paper. Your reminder system must be phenomenally good, and the paper itself will be of considerable help to me.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves
Associate Director
Development Services Department

Mr. J. Nedela
Economic and Social
Information Unit
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York

HG:ap

Andr

June 20, 1968

Dear Mr. Chang:

This is in reply to your letter of June 17 to

Mr. Graves, who is now Deputy Director of the Bank's

Development Services Department. The Director of Information and Public Affairs is Mr. William Clark, and you
may wish to change your records accordingly.

I enclose a current list of members of the Bank, IDA and IFC.

Sincerely,

David C. Fulton Chief, Public Affairs

Mr. Allen Chang Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y.

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> Mr. Allen Chang Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y.

> > Enc: DCF:jag

1968 JUN 21 PM 12: 19

SNOHYDMOWHOS

N. Pub wfo June 19, 1968 Dear Mrs. Collings: Your letter of June 13 to Lars Lind arrived just as he was departing for home leave -- and as you may imagine, this was a hectic period for him. He did ask me to tell you that we are sending some material, in limited quantity, to the WCOTP Assembly. And he particu-

larly asked me to send you his best regards.

Sincerely,

David C. Fulton Chief, Public Affairs

Mrs. Dorothy Collings Chief, Education Section External Relations Division Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y.

DCF: jas c.c. Mrs. Eliason

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

17 June 1968

Dear Mr. Graves,

REFERENCE

We should appreciate your assistance in bringing up to date the enclosed membership chart of the United Nations and related agencies, as it affects your agency, IDA and IFC. The membership chart is issued semi-annually.

We should be grateful if you could supply, either on an updated copy of the enclosed release or separately, a list of the members of your agency, IDA and IFC as of 1 July 1968.

We plan to issue the revised chart as soon as possible in the middle of July. Please address your material to the Central Press Desk, Room 275, United Nations, New York.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Allen Chang

Chief, Press Services

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

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

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

Press Release SA/219* 15 March 1968

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

The following table lists the members of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as of 1 January 1968.

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

UN	United Nations										
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency										
ILO	International Labour Organisation										
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations										
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization										
WHO	World Health Organization										
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development										
IFC	International Finance Corporation										
IDA	International Development Association										
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										
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade										

^{*} This release supersedes press release SA/218 of 17 July 1967.

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	PAO	UNESCO	<u>WHO</u>	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	<u>WMO</u>	IMCO	GATT
Afghanistan Albania	x	x	x -	x -	x	x	×	x -	x -	x -	x -	x	x	x	2	-
Algeria Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x	x	x	x	X X	x	x	<u>8</u> /
Australia Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x		X
Barbados Belgium	x	- x	x	x	- x	x	x	- x	- x	- x	x	x	x	x	×	x
Bolivia Botswana	x	x	x	x	x -	x -	x _	x	x -	x _	×	x _	x _	x	-	8/
Brazil Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x _	x -	_ x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x _
Burma Burundi	x	x -	x	x	x	x	x	x _	x	x	x -	x	x	x	x _	x
Byelorussia Cambodia	x	x	<u>x</u>	- x	x	x		-:-		 -	- x	x	x	x	- x	8/
Cameroon Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central African Republic Ceylon	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	X	x	x	x	x	x	-	x
Chad Chile	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=	x
China Colombia	x	x	x	- x	x	x	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Ē
Congo (Brazzaville) Congo (Democratic Republic of)	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x 8/
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Cuba Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x
Czechoslovakia Dahomey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	<u>x</u>	x
Denmark Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ecuador El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x	x x	x	x	x	x	x _	-
Ethiopia Federal Republic of Germany	x _	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	- x
Finland France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon Gambia	x	x	x	x	x	<u>x</u>	x		x	x	x		<u>x</u>		 -	x
Ghana Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala Guinea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=	-
Guyana Haiti	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x
Holy See Honduras	- x	×	- x	- x	- x	- x	- x	_ x	_ x	- x	-	x	x	-	-	-
Hungary Iceland	x	x	x	x	X	x		-	-	-	- -	x	x	x	x	- 07
India Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8/ x
Iran	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x -
Iraq Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast Jamaica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x x	x x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan Jordan	x	; x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x -	x -
Kenya Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x
Lebanon	x	×	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	=
Lesotho Liberia	x	- x	X	x	x	x	- x	- x	- x	- x	- x	x	x	Ξ	- x	8/
Libya Liechtenstein	x	y	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Luxembourg Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x
Malawi Malaysia	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x
Maldive Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x	-		-	-	x -	x	x		x	8/ 8/
Malta Mauritania	x	-	x	x	x	x	x -	-	x -	x -	x	x	x	x -	x	8/ x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x _
Mongolia	x		=		x	x	=	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-
Morocco Nepal	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x -	_
Netherlands New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x _	x x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua Niger	x	x -	x	x	x	x	x	x _	x	x ,	x	x	x	x	-	x
Nigeria Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x	x x	x
Pakistan Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<u>x</u>
Paraguay Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=	- x
Philippines Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	_
Portugal Republic of Korea	x -	x	×	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x
Republic of Viet-Nam Romania	- x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Rwanda San Marino	x -	-	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x -	x
Saudi Arabia Senegal	x	x	=	×	x	x	x	×	×	×	x	x	×	x	-	-
Sierra Leone Singapore	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Somalia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- X	. 8/
South Africa Southern Yemen	x	x -	=	=	-	x -	x -	_ x	x -	x -	_ x	x -	x -	x -	-	x -
Spain Sudan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x -	x -
Sweden Switzerland	x -	x	x	x	x	x	- x	x -	×	x -	x	x	x	x	x x	x
Syria Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x x	x	x	x	x _	=
Togo Trinidad and Tobago	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	<u>x</u>	<u>x</u>	x	x	x	x	x	_ x	x
Tunisia Turkey	x x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8/ x
Uganda Ukraine	x x	x x	x	x _	x	x	x	x	×	x	x	x	x	x	-	x -
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics United Arab Republic	x	x	x	- x	x x	x	- x	- x	- x	- x	- x	x	x	x	x	
United Kingdom United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8/ x
United States Upper Volta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	- x	x	1	x	X X	x	-	x
Western Samoa	x -	- x	x	- -	- -	x	x _	_ x	-	x -	_ x	_ x	- x	x -	-	-
Yemen Yugoslavia Zambia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x .
Zambia	x	-	x	x	X by	X 3/	x	x	x	x	x	x h/	x 5/	x 6/	- 7/	8/
Totals For foot-notes see last page of this release.	123 UN	98 IAEA	117 ILO	116 ¹ /FAO	UNESCO	1263/ WHO	BANK	84 IFC	98 IDA	107 FUND	115 ICAO	UPU	1335/	1326/ WMO	65 ^I /	75 ⁸ /

Foot-notes to Table

Press Release SA/219 15 March 1968

- 1/ FAO has 3 associate members: Bahrain, Mauritius, Qatar.
- 2/ UNESCO has 4 associate members: Bahrain, British Eastern Caribbean Group, Mauritius, Qatar.
- 3/ WHO has 3 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar, Southern Rhodesia.
- The 135 members of UPU include the following not listed in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Whole of the Territories of the United States of America, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications.
- The 133 members of ITU include the following not listed in the table: Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Rhodesia, Spanish Provinces in Africa, Territories of the United States of America.
- The 132 members of WMO include 120 States and 12 Territories maintaining their own meteorological services.

 Besides those listed in the table, the members are: British Caribbean Territories, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issa, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spanish Territories of Guinea, Surinam.
- 7/ IMCO has 1 associate member: Hong Kong.
- 8/ The 75 Contracting Parties to GATT include Rhodesia, not listed in the table. An additional 12 countries, marked 8/ in the table, have the following forms of special relationship: Acceded provisionally: Iceland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic; participating under special arrangements: Cambodia; applying GATT de facto pending final decision as to their future commercial policy: Algeria, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Lesotho, Maldive Islands, Mali, Singapore, Zambia.

Liaison UN Pab. Inf.

June 14, 1968

Dear Mr. Hamid:

On behalf of Mr. McNamara, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of June 10, 1968, and to thank you for your courtesy in sending us an advance copy of the new edition of the Yearbook of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman Associate Director Development Services Department

Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information United Nations New York, 10017

cc: Mr. Clark

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Central Files with incoming letter

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COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Fullon

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

13 June 1968

Subject: WCOTP Assembly, Dublin, Ireland, 23-30 July 1968:

Exhibit of Materials on Human Rights

Dear Mr. Lind,

The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP), an international non-governmental organization of teachers which has consultative status with ECOSOC and with UNESCO, will hold its annual conference this year in Dublin, 23-30 July, on the theme "Education and Human Rights" as a part of an intensified programme of study and action in this field being undertaken by WCOTP in implementation of the aims of the International Year for Human Rights.

WCOTP has requested the co-operation of the United Nations Office of Public Information in assembling an international collection of materials issued by the UN and the Specialized Agencies in the field of human rights for display at its 1968 Assembly, including specimen copies of the texts of international Conventions, booklets or brochures which explain your Agency's work for human rights, study guides, photo display sets, posters, etc. As the WCOTP Assembly will bring together representatives of 149 national teachers organizations from some 93 countries, single copies of each item in English, French, Spanish and any other language versions available will be welcome.

In addition, if it is feasible to provide multiple copies of basic public information material, such as a general leaflet concerning the Agency ("What it is, what it does"), descriptive lists of selected publications, films, filmstrips and the like which you consider useful for teachers, these items would be placed on tables, to be picked up by the delegates. We would suggest quantities of such material in about 100 copies in English, 50 French, 50 Spanish.

It would be most helpful if kindly your Agency could arrange to send whatever material you can supply directly to the following address:

> Mr. John Thompson c/o Mr. J. Brosnahan Irish National Teachers Organization 35 Parnell Square - For WCOTP Exhibit Dublin, IRELAND

Yours sincerely,

Therefore

(Mrs.) Don't Your good help in this matter will indeed be very much appreciated.

Mr. Lars J. Lind Deputy Director of Information World Bank Group 1818 H Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

(Mrs.) Dorothy Collings, Chief Education Section External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Ack June 19/68

MEW YORK

CARL AUTHERS - DESTRING REWYDOR - ADMINISTRATOR TOWNSHIRM

Subject: WCOTP Assembly, Dublin, Freland, 23-30 July 1968:

Dear Mr. Lind,

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c/o Mr. J. Brosnahan Mr. John Thosmson

Your good help in this matter will indeed be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Washington, D.C. lele H Street, N.W. Mr. Lars J. Lind

COMMUNICATIONS

(Mrs.) Derothy Collings, Chief

UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

AD 315(1) HQ (2)

REFERENCE

10 June 1968

Dear Mr. McNamara,

I am pleased to send you, under separate cover, an advance copy of the new edition of the <u>Yearbook of the United Nations</u>, which has been compiled by the Office of Public Information.

The volume gives a comprehensive account of the activities of the United Nations and the related agencies during the calendar year 1966. As in the past, it has been our aim to make the book easy to consult both as a review of events and as a reference work. We trust that you will find it useful.

Yours sincerely,

Agha Abdul Hamid Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information

Ack. June 14/68

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

COMMUNICATIONS

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Liaison UN - Public Info May 28, 1968 Dear Ben: Although I note that you were supposed to get a copy of the attachment, in consideration of the parlous state of the U.S. mails I thought I'd send you another copy. Please let me know how this project works out. Kindest regards, Sincerely, David C. Fulton Chief, Public Affairs Mr. Ben Park Supervising Producer Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y. Enc: DCF: jas 04

May 2, 1968 Mrs. Janet McNeill Chief, Economic & Social Information Unit Office of Public Information, Rm. 250-A United Nations United Nations, New York Dear Mrs. McNeill: I would appreciate receiving a copy of the 61-page report, "Foreign Investment in Developing Countries," issued by the United Nations Secretary General on April 30. I would also be grateful if you could place me in the mailing list for press releases issued by your Unit. Sincerely, Pastor B. Sison Information Department PBS:agq

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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Press Release PI/37 1 April 1968

GEORGE IVAN SMITH APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE, LONDON

(The following release is being issued in New York, London and Sydney.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has appointed George Ivan Smith as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in London. He succeeds Sture Linner who is undertaking another assignment for the United Nations.

Mr. Smith, a national of Australia, was born in Sydney in 1915 and was educated at Bathurst, Goulburn and Sydney and trained as a reporter. After working as a literary critic and feature writer, Mr. Smith served with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the BBC Overseas Service in London and as an adviser and producer of documentary films on international affairs.

Mr. Smith joined the United Nations Secretariat in 1947, and, in 1949, was assigned to London as Director of the United Nations Information Centre. In 1955, Mr. Smith took charge of press liaison for the United Nations for the Conference of Heads of State at the European Office in Geneva.

In 1958, Mr. Smith was appointed Director of the External Relations
Division of the Office of Public Information and, in 1960 and 1961, he served
on several missions in the Congo (Kinshasa). In 1961, he was appointed Director
of the Press, Publications and Public Services Division of the Office of
Public Information.

In 1962, Mr. Smith was named Regional Representative in East Africa of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Director of Special Fund Programmes (now combined in the United Nations Development Programme). He served in this capacity, and also as the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in East and Central Africa, first in Dar es Salaam and

subsequently in Lusaka until 1965 when he proceeded on special leave in order to accept visiting professorships at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Princeton and at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Boston.

In addition to his functions as Director of the Information Centre, Mr. Smith will fulfil representational functions in the United Kingdom for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and, in this connexion, will maintain liaison with United Kingdom authorities concerned with problems of technical assistance and development. Mr. Smith will also serve as the representative in the United Kingdom of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Mr. Smith will take up his post in London today, 1 April.

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Round-up of Session

Press Release TAD/195 30 Merch 1968

SECOND SESSION OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, 1 February to 29 March 1968

Decisions and guide-lines on major questions of world trade, such as commodities, preferences, finance and aid for development, emerged from two months of intensive discussion and negotiation at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which concluded on 29 March in New Delhi after four days prolongation beyond the scheduled closure date. The Conference opened on 1 February.

Worked out in the last stages of the Conference, these recommendations were presented as a compromise between the positions of the industrialized countries and the developing countries as to what could be done to promote world trade in order to accelerate economic progress in the poorer nations.

Other major problems dealt with by the Conference included East-West trade and trade between the developing and the Socialist countries; shipping, insurance and tourism; the world food problem; the special problems of land-locked countries; and expansion of trade among the developing countries.

The final report of the Conference acknowledges that, on certain basic issues, "it has been unable, on account of remaining differences of opinion, to reach generally acceptable conclusions". But it adds that the Conference "has resolved to continue its efforts to reach agreement by making full use of its continuing machinery, and, in particular, of the opportunities for further consultation and study provided by the Trade and Development Board".

Statement by President

In a closing statement, the President of the Conference, Dinesh Singh, India's Minister of Commerce, observed that the Conference had not fulfilled the hopes put into it. The world had expected it to draw up a programme of action capable of being implemented and he shared the feeling of disappointment that this had not been achieved.

Instead of negotiations with a view to international co-operation, there had been confrontation and bargaining, he said. Moreover, at the time of the session, an unusually large number of tensions and conflicts had clouded the international scene and this, naturally, had also affected the work of the Conference.

However, he declared, "we have to view the whole of the Conference in its historical perspective". The problem to be tackled was that "of equality of opportunities on a global basis".

Prior to the Conference, developing countries known as the Group of 77 (now actually 89 in number) had set out a programme of action in the Charter of Algiers. Industrialized countries members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) had indicated their position on preferences and related questions. Preparations for New Delhi had likewise been made by the Governments of the Socialist countries.

Governments Represented

The Conference was inaugurated on 1 February by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. Unable to be present at this ceremony, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, later made a special trip to New Delhi to address the 1,600 delegates from 121 Member States and 44 international organizations attending the UNCTAD session, the first to be held in a developing country.

Detailed examination of agenda items in committees and working groups was preceded by a general debate in which the heads of 106 delegations and representatives of 27 organizations made policy statements. While these reflected a common desire to map out "convergent lines" of action and to achieve a "global strategy for development", the difficulty of finding agreement on ways and means to realize these objectives was reflected in the numerous contact groups and private meetings in which much of the consultations took place on the most controversial issues.

In organizational decisions, the Conference admitted Mauritius to UNCTAD membership (bringing the total to 133 countries) and elected its 55-member Board.

The Conference recommended that the United Nations General Assembly amend UNCTAD membership regulations to suspend South Africa "until it shall have

terminated its policy of racial discrimination and until that fact has been duly confirmed by the General Assembly".

The recommendations of the Conference are summarized below.

Decisions on Commodity Problems

The first of five resolutions adopted by the Conference on commodities recommended action regarding a series of specific primary products.

Among these were: that the United Nations Conference on Cocca should reconvene not later than the end of June 1968; steps should be taken to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference on Sugar, beginning 17 April 1968, so that an International Sugar Agreement can operate by 1 January 1969; that UNCTAD and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) complete before 31 October 1968 a study of possible solutions to problems in the trade of oilseeds, oils and fats, leading to the creation not later than 1968 of an Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on these products; that the International Rubber Study Group and UNCTAD hasten implementation of UNCTAD recommendations on natural rubber; that all countries take measures to protect the price range informally agreed to for sisal and henequen (hard fibres).

In addition, more effective international action is urged to stabilize the price of jute and the possibility of a buffer stock should be explored, intergovernmental consultations are recommended also on bananas, citrus fruit, cotton, tungsten, tea, wine, iron ore, tobacco, manganese ore, mica, pepper, shellac and phosphates.

A second resolution requests the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities and the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, in the light of Government comments on an earlier report, to establish procedures for the preparation and adoption of a General Agreement on Commodity Arrangements.

Under a third decision, the Board is to help co-ordinate the activities of existing commodity groups and interested Governments are invited to join them so as to strengthen their activities.

The fourth resolution invites the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, in their study on commodity price stabilization, to concentrate on problems of financing buffer stocks and diversification.

The fifth resolution notes that stable remunerative prices for primary commodities exported by developing countries would help ensure the producers of these commodities a better purchasing power. It calls for study by the secretariat and competent specialized agencies on the possibility of defining the elements of a minimum agricultural income for wage-earning and other primary commodity producers.

Generalized system of preferences

Following a series of high-level consultations, the Conference adopted a resolution citing "the unanimous agreement in favour of the early establishment of a mutually acceptable system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences which would be beneficial to the developing countries and the need for further intensive work to formulate such a system.

The Conference also agreed that the objectives of such a system in favour of the developing countries, including special measures favouring the least advanced among them, should be: "(1) to increase their export earnings, (2) to promote their industrialization, and (3) to accelerate their rates of economic growth".

To this end, the Conference established a Special Committee on Preferences as a subsidiary organ of the UNCTAD Board, to enable all countries concerned to participate in consultations. Any member unable to participate in the Special Committee will be able to make its views known to the UNCTAD Secretary-General, who will transmit them to the new body.

The Special Committee is asked to meet in November 1968, and the objective should be to settle the details of the arrangements in the course of 1969; the Conference states, noting "the hope expressed by many countries that the arrangements should enter into effect in early 1970".

The resolution on preferences stemmed from discussions in the Conference Committee which dealt with trade in manufactures.

On another subject considered in that Committee, the Conference called for a study of "the question of the restrictive commercial practices adopted by private enterprises of the developed countries, with special reference to the effects of such practices on the export interests of the developing countries". The nature of the study is to be determined by the UNCTAD Board, and the UNCTAD Secretary-General is requested to prepare an outline for the study.

In addition, the Conference decided that two other proposals submitted to the Committee on Manufactures, relating to liberalization of trade and export onotion, should be referred to the UNCTAD Board.

A New Target for Aid, Other Financial Measures

A new target for aid to the developing countries was adopted by the second UNCTAD session.

In approving a series of proposals on finance and aid, the Conference recommended that "each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national production at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital".

(In 1964, the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted a target referring to a transfer of resources approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of the "national income" of each economically advanced country.)

The target should be regarded as "an incentive to greater efforts ... rather than as a ceiling", the Conference indicated.

Other sections in the report deal with terms and conditions of aid, mobilization of internal resources, compensatory financial measures, and the international monetary system. Among the points made are the following:

Mobilizing Eesources: The Conference expressed belief that economic development "entails mutually reinforcing efforts" by developing and developed countries. "In view of the crucial role of external resources in helping to mobilize the domestic resources of developing countries, the efforts of developed countries in support of development should be further intensified", it stated. At the same time, the Conference considered that developing countries should take further steps to mobilize and make effective use of their internal resources.

Terms of Aid: The Conference expressed belief that "terms of development assistance generally remain too hard". Efforts should be made either to increase the amount of aid given in the form of grants or to improve terms relating, for example, to interest rates, maturities or grace periods. The Conference recognized that the ability of individual countries to service external debt yearles, but it considered that work developing countries will

(more)

need ... assistance on soft terms for a long time ahead". It also "considers that, in principle, financial assistance should be untied", and urges developed countries to take practical measures to reduce the extent of tying and to mitigate harmful effects.

Supplementary Financial Measures: The Conference reaffirmed the objective of a proposal for supplementary financial measures, which was set out in the Final Act of the 1964 Conference, and stated that any measures devised to meet this need should seek to provide reasonable assurance of help to protect a country's development programme against the effects of shortfalls in export earnings, to the extent that they cannot be met by short-term balance-of-payments support. It decided to keep in existence an intergovernmental group which has worked on the subject, suitably expanded.

Shipping, Freight Rates, Insurance, Ports, Tourism

In one of 10 resolutions relating to shipping and other "invisibles", such as freight rates and insurance, the Conference expressed the belief that the establishment and expansion of merchant marines in many developing countries could make a substantial contribution to their economic growth and, especially, their balance of payments.

It therefore invited developed countries to consider sympathetically requests from developing countries for aid in setting up or expanding merchant marines, as part of over-all development plans, and invited consideration of proposals for sales of ships to developing countries on deferred-payment terms at low interest rates. The developing countries, for their part, are asked to consider the feasibility of regional or sub-regional merchant fleets.

The Conference recommended, in other resolutions, that Liner Conferences be invited to review freight rates which shippers consider too high, that UNCTAD member States urge Liner Conferences to recognize shippers' councils and co-operate in the establishment of consultation machinery, that aid for port improvements in developing countries be made available on favourable terms, and that insurance and re-insurance facilities be provided to developing countries "at the lowest possible cost commensurate with the risks involved".

Other resolutions relate to ways of expanding tourism as a "development industry", technical assistance in the shipping field, terms of shipment, the timing of sessions of UNCTAD's Committee on Shipping, and the establishment of a working group on international shipping legislation under the latter Committee.

East-West Trade, Principles Governing Trade

The Conference unanimously called for a series of measures aimed at expansion of East-West trade, on the one hand, and trade between developing countries and socialist countries, on the other.

Countries participating in East-West trade are asked to continue efforts towards the expansion of their trade and, at the same time, to ensure that this expansion does not unfavourably affect the trading possibilities of the developing countries. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe are asked to expand and diversify their trade with the developing countries and to grant preferential conditions for their products.

For their part, the developing countries are asked to grant to socialist countries participating in East-West trade "conditions for trade not inferior to those normally granted to the developed market-economy countries".

By a roll-call vote, the Conference urged all member States to support and give effect to the "principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development" which were adopted at the first session of UNCTAD, and it asked the UNCTAD Board to set up machinery for consultation on problems relating to the principles.

World Food Problem

In a Declaration on the World Food Problem, the Conference called for intensified efforts by developing countries, developed countries and international organizations to combat hunger and malnutrition affecting half of mankind.

For their part, the developing countries are urged to pay special attention to the agricultural sector and carry out necessary reforms, training programmes and technical improvements. The advanced countries are urged to strengthen their aid to countries which are making efforts to modernize their agriculture. Further, it states, food aid should be provided on a fair and just basis among developed countries, as an interim measure, in such a way as not to affect the productive capacity of the food-deficit countries.

In addition, the Conference urged developed countries "to carry out, to the extent practicable, measures providing more favourable conditions of access to their markets for primary-products-exporting countries, particularly

bearing in mind the interests of developing countries and permitting primaryproducts-exporting countries to participate in the growth of the markets of industrial nations".

Economic Integration Among Developing Countries

In a "concerted declaration", the Conference affirmed that trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among the developing countries would make an essential contribution towards their economic development.

In separate sections, the developing countries provide a statement of intent, and developed market-economy countries and socialist countries declare their readiness to aid efforts of the developing countries in this field.

"Appropriate institutional arrangements" within UNCTAD are recommended.

"Least Developed" Countries

The Conference recommended that special measures be devised, within a global strategy of convergent measures, to enable the least developed among the developing countries to derive equitable benefits, so that all the developing countries may gain comparable results from the co-operation of UNCTAD member countries. United Nations bodies, financial institutions and Governments are invited to make special efforts to meet the needs of these countries.

Land-Locked Countries

Expressing belief that the land-locked position of many developing countries affects their trade and economic development, the Conference recommended that developed countries and international financing organizations provide special action to help develop transport and communication facilities designed to overcome the handicaps.

The land-locked situation should be considered as a factor in determining the criteria for identification of the least developed among the developing countries, the Conference decided.

UNCTAD Activities, Technical Assistance, Public Opinion

As part of its review of UNCTAD activities, the Conference adopted a resolution citing the need for specialists in the techniques of export promotion, marketing, packaging, shipping and insurance, and it requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to work out, with other United Nations bodies, a programme of

training in the various fields involved in the expansion and diversification of the trade of developing countries.

In a resolution calling attention to the need to create the widest possible support in the developing and developed countries for determined efforts to promote economic growth, the Conference sought intensified activities to inform world public opinion of the objectives of UNCTAD and its efforts for the acceleration of the development process. The UNCTAD Secretary-General is requested to carry out such activities, within available resources, and other United Nations bodies and member Governments are invited to join in the task.

In another decision relating to UNCTAL's work, the Conference took note of a proposal for a series of steps to improve institutional arrangements and ensure action programmes, and referred it to the Board for study and decision.

The UNCTAD Board was also asked to consider other proposals. Among them was one calling for a series of measures designed to promote the transfer of technology to developing countries, including the possible establishment of an intergovernmental committee on the subject.

Membership of UNCTAD Board, Date and Site for Next Session

In another action, the Conference elected the 55 members of its Board, which serves as a permanent organ of UNCTAD and, when the Conference is not in session, carries out the functions assigned to the latter. In the election, the Conference is required, under regulations adopted by the General Assembly, to have regard for "both geographical distribution and the desirability of continuing representation for the principal trading States".

The composition of the new Board is as follows;

Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czeenoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Chana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romaria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Conference also decided that the Board would hold its sixth session in Geneva on 6 May.

(more)

Question of Suspension of South Africa

Under item 18 of the agenda, "Other business", the Conference adopted a recommendation that the General Assembly amend its resolution governing the membership of UNCTAD, so that South Africa would be suspended "until it shall have terminated its policy of racial discrimination and until that fact has been duly confirmed by the General Assembly".

The proposal, submitted by 49 delegations, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 49 in favour to 18 against, with 7 abstentions.

Countries Represented

The following 121 countries were represented at the second session: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Aratia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Nomalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Officers of Conference Session

The following served as officers of the second session of UNCTAD:

(more)

President: Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce of India.

Vice-Presidents: The representatives of Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria,
Canada, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Federal
Republic of Germany, Chana, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan,
Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines,
Romania, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Soviet
Union, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Rapporteur: Jose Antonio Encinas del Pando (Peru).

Committee I (Commodity Problems and Policies):

Chairman: Dijim Momar Gueye (Senegal)
Vice-Chairman: Vladimir Rudolf (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Yeo Beng Poh (Malaysia)

Committee II (Expansion and Diversification of Exports of Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures of Developing Countries):

Cheirman: K.W. Ryan (Australia)
Vice-Chairman: Christopher Musoke (Uganda)
Rapporteur: Akhtar Mahmood (Pakistan)

Committee III (Growth, Development Finance, and Aid):

Chairman: Jacob Everts (Netherlands)
Vice-Chairman: Lal Jayawardena (Ceylon)

Rapporteur: Jose Antonio Palacios (Guatemala)

Committee IV (Problems of Developing Countries in Regard to Invisibles including Shipping):

Chairman: Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette (Brazil)

Vice-Chairman: Krzysztof Dabrowski (Poland)

Rapporteur: O. Heyman (Sweden)

Committee V (Trends and Problems in World Trade and Development):

Chairman: Janos Nyerges (Hungary) Vice-Chairman: Erich Schmid (Austria)

Rapporteur: Mohamed Zaki Shafei (United Arab Republic)

Working Group I (Food problems and Transfer of Technology):

Chairman: Domingo Senta Maria (Chile)
Vice-Chairman: Petre Tanasie (Romania)
Rapporteur: Jens Kristensen (Denmark)

Working Group II (Trade Expansion and Economic Integration)

Chairman: M.H.A. Onitiri (Nigeria) Vice-Chairman: R. Navaratnam (Malaysia) Rapporteur: D. Laloux (Belgium)

Working Group III (Special Problems of Land-Locked Countries):

Chairman: Mohammad Ali Aghassi (Iran)

Vice-Chairman: Vladimir Pavera (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Albert Mohale (Lesotho)

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release TAD/194 30 March 1968

SECOND UNCTAD SESSION CONCLUDES WORK IN NEW DELHI ON 29 MARCH

Approves Report to General Assembly

(The following was received from a United Nations Information Officer with the second UNCTAD session in New Delhi.)

The second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which opened in New Delhi on 1 February, concluded its work on Friday evening, 29 March, with the adoption of a report to the United Nations General Assembly reviewing its deliberations and plans for continued activity.

(A round-up of the session appears in press release TAD/195.)

The four-part report deals with the early years of UNCTAD, the organization of the second Conference, the statements in the general debate period, and conclusions regarding the session. Later, annexes will set out resolutions, decisions, and other supplementary information.

In the section on conclusions, as amended in the course of the final meeting, the report states, in part: "The Conference has concluded its work by adopting a number of recommendations, decisions and guide-lines for the work programme of its continuing machinery, in respect of some important issues with which it was charged. The Conference acknowledges, however, that, in respect of other basic issues of substance, it has been unable, on account of remaining differences of opinion, to reach generally acceptable conclusions. The Conference has resolved to continue its efforts to reach agreement by making full use of its continuing machinery and, in particular, of the opportunities for further consultation and study provided by the Trade and Development Board, to which it has referred several issues for due attention.

"The Conference therefore urges Member States to explore earnestly ways and means of assisting the continuing machinery to discharge the responsibilities now placed on it."

Concluding Statements Heard

The President of the Conference, Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce of India, made a statement summing up the work of the session. He said that he shared with others a feeling of disappointment that the Conference had not drawn up a programme of action. However, he said, one must view the Conference in its historical perspective, and he expressed hope that "some of those ideas which germinated here, but were not found acceptable in these deliberations, will grow and prosper in the minds of men and some day will lead to action".

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Raul Prebisch, expressed the hope that the work of the Conference would be carried forward in the year ahead.

He said that he intended to draw up a report to the United Nations Secretary-General, giving an objective and impartial assessment of the results of the Conference. Undoubtedly, the results were modest compared with the magnitude of the problem and the legitimate aspirations harboured in advance of the session.

He was sorry that the Conference had not fulfilled the United Nations General Assembly's hope that UNCTAD would formulate a strategy of development, keeping in mind the second decade of development. He hoped in the coming months that this would be fulfilled.

On the volume of aid, Mr. Prebisch expressed the hope that at the meeting of the UNCTAD Board in mid-1969 it would be possible to fix the year of reaching the target and he supported the proposal of Denmark and the Netherlands for a ministerial-level meeting of the Board at that time.

In the course of a series of statements reviewing the work of the Conference, a number of delegations paid tribute to the host country for its preparations for the session and its hospitality. On the proposal of the delegation of Norway, the Conference adopted a resolution of formal appreciation.

Liaison UN January 9, 1968. Dear Mr. Rajasooria: Confirming our telephoned advice to Mr. Chang yesterday, I would be grateful if you would make a correction to the press release "The World Bank Group" which we sent to you on December 27. The figure of \$1,300 million in Para. 1, line 3, should read, "\$13,000 million". Yours sincerely, RC (Richard Clements) Mr. J. Rajasooria Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information Central Press Desk Room 275 United Nations New York, N.Y. RC thm t

Liaison - UN. December 27, 1967 Dear Mr. Rajasooria: I enclose a summary of the activities of the World Bank and its two affiliates. I hope this meets your requirements. Yours sincerely, (Richard Clements) Mr. J. Rajasooria Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information Central Press Desk, Room 275, United Nations, New York, N.Y. RC:hmj

Liaison

December 22, 1967

Dear George:

I should have responded to your letter of November 17 long ago. I have no further suggestions for the agenda.

You should know that Harold Graves has been appointed Associate Director of the Development Services Department, which is the Department in the Bank mainly responsible for policy planning and coordination, in particular relating to technical assistance, and the Bank's relations with the United Nations family and other international organizations.

No appointment has yet been made to the vacant post of Director of Information.

In the circumstances, I plan to attend the CCPI session in Paris; Mr. Viggo Christensen, Chief of Information Services, European Office, will also attend.

Our annual progress report will be sent to you immediately after Christmas.

Best wishes for 1968,

Yours sincerely,

Lars J. Lind Deputy Director of Information

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

LJL:j1

Mations unies

15 November 1967

Dear Mr. |Graves,

As in past years, Press Services of the Office of Public Information plan to issue year-end summaries of activities of related United Nations agencies.

Copies of the summaries will be made available to correspondents, delegations, non-governmental organizations, United Nations Information Centres and United Nations Radio.

We hope that again this year your agency will provide a brief description of its work in 1967 and examples of aid to Governments. Wherever possible, emphasis is desired on specific projects that led to tangible results. We would like to have information on membership changes in 1967, the amount of the 1968 net budget, as well as any other major organizational development.

We trust that, as in the past, summaries will also be provided on the work of the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.

We should appreciate receiving 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 22 December. If your agency wishes to issue the material simultaneously, please indicate the desired release date.

We are enclosing copy of the press release on your agency issued last year, for your information and guidance.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief, Press Services

Office of Public Information

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

Sic.

15 November 1967

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We are enclosing copy of the press release on your agency issued last year, for your information and guidance.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey Rajassoria 1324MOA 18 UN 3. Defice of Public Information

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

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

(This is the tenth in a series of summaries of activities in 1966 of the United Nations and related agencies.)

Press Release IB/1857 3 January 1967

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(The following was received from the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.)

Drawings outstanding from the 105-nation International Monetary Fund (IMF) reached a record \$5,047 million near the end of this year. They were \$4,354 million at the end of 1965, and \$2,621 million a year earlier. The most recent figure chiefly reflects a \$500 million increase in the outstanding drawings of the United States and smaller increases with respect to some of the Fund's Asian and African members. Latin American countries as a group have reduced their payments obligations to the Fund over the past two years.

Also during 1966 -- the Fund's twentieth year -- Singapore and Guyana were admitted to membership.

The Fund's capitalization was enlarged from \$16,000 million to \$20,600 million in gold and currencies through a general increase in members' quotas. Its \$6,000 million General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB), negotiated with a group of 10 industrial countries, were extended for a four-year period beginning 24 October 1966.

The Executive Directors of the Fund conferred with the Deputies of the 10 participants in the GAB regarding the advisability and possible means for further expanding international liquidity. And the Fund adopted a liberalization of its "compensatory financing" policy, which applies mainly to the use of its resources by countries relying on exports of primary commodities for foreign exchange earnings.

The \$1,377 million drawings on the Fund in the first 11 months of this year marked one of the more active periods of its financial operation.

Thirty-two members drew on the Fund's currency holdings in the interval between 1 January and 30 November, when repayments amounted to \$463 million.

Fund operations reached their highest total for a calendar year with the \$2,478 million in new drawings during 1961, and neared that level again with \$2,433 million in 1965. Altogether 62 countries have obtained \$12,840 million in short-to-medium term assistance from the Fund to help them deal with their temporary balance of payments problems.

At the beginning of this year, the outstanding drawings of the United States amounted to \$385 million. Subsequent transactions, including a purchase of \$250 million in Italian lire and additional purchases of Canadian dollars, lifted net drawings by the United States to \$886 million by 30 November.

Outstanding drawings of Asian members rose during the period from \$482 million to \$591 million, and those of African members from \$213 million to \$259 million. The net drawings of Latin American countries, which declined from \$643 million to \$620 million last year, were lowered to \$581 million by the end of last month.

Members' drawings of European currencies this year were \$1,000 million less than in 1965, and were also less in proportion to drawings of other monetary units. The Fund provided \$1,709 million in European currencies in its foreign exchange operations last year, and \$665 million after 1 January. Thus, Continental European currencies were used in 69 per cent of total operations in 1965 and 48 per cent in 1966.

This year, up to 30 November, the Fund has sold Austrian schillings (\$5 million), Belgian francs (\$38.2 million), deutsche mark (\$205.5 million), French francs (\$74.4 million), Italian lire (\$307.8 million), Netherlands guilders (\$29,3 million) and Swedish Kronor (\$5 million). Other currencies sold were Australian dollars (\$10 million), Canadian dollars (\$455.7 million), Japanese yen (\$17.5 million), Mexican pesos (\$9 million), pounds sterling (\$71.9 million) and United States dollars (\$148 million).

Twenty-four members maintained stand-by arrangements with the Fund at the end of November, of which the undrawn balances were equivalent to \$372 million.

The general increase in Fund quotas which went into effect this year provided for a 25 per cent increase in the quotas of all members wishing to participate, and selectively higher increases for 16 of them. Ninety members have consented to such increases. A previous general quota increase of 50 per cent went into effect in 1959 and brought total quotas to \$14,000 million at that time.

In 1962, the Fund moved to supplement its resources with the General Arrangements to Borrow. They have been used to the extent of \$405 million in 1964 and \$525 million in 1965 in connexion with two drawings by the United Kingdom totalling \$2,400 million.

Since 1963, the Executive Directors of the Fund have given much attention to questions of international liquidity and the developing role of the Fund, and deputies of the 10 countries participating in the GAB have pursued parallel studies.

On 21 and 22 November, they conferred informally in joint sessions at the Fund headquarters on the need for reserves, the aims of reserve creation and the possible rules of distribution of additional reserves. Another joint meeting has been scheduled for 25 and 26 January in London, and further discussions are in prospect before the Governors of the Fund hold their next Annual Meeting, beginning 25 September 1967, in Rio de Janeiro.

* *** *

FORM No. 180 (9-67)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

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From

TO: Directors of Specialized Agencies, DATE: 15 November 1967 Information Departments

Kindly note a new address for the United Nations Information Centre for Burma as follows:

United Nations Information Centre/ 132, University Avenue Rangoon, Burma

Telephone: 31390

Sincerely,

Ivar Gudmundsson Chief, Special Projects Unit External Relations Division Office of Public Information

TO: Directors of Specialized Agencies, DATE: 15 November 1967 Information Departments

Kindly note a new address for the United Nations Information Centre for Burma as follows:

United Mations Information Centre 132, University Avenue Rengoon, Burne

Telsphone: 31390

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COMMUNICY LYRT Cudmundsson COMMUNICY Chaef, Special Projects Unit Cale and Relations Division Office of Fublic Information



Record Removal Notice



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September 25, 1967

Dear Mr. Dorkenoo:

Again my sincere thanks for your help on Saturday in locating the Secretary General's statement. I very much appreciate your efforts and will, if I may, call personally to say 'hello' when I am next in New York -- probably in about a week.

Sincerely,

David C. Fulton Chief, Public Affairs

Mr. B.D. Dorkenoo Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y.

DCF: jas

Luxon UN-OPI

Gellow Op We.

July 7, 1967

Dear Mr. Rajascoria:

Thank you very much for your letter addressed to Mr. Lind. As requested by you, I am returning herewith the amended list of members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. The list reflects the position as on June 30, 1967.

Yours sincerely,

S. Sankaran Information Department

Enclosure

Mr. Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York

SS:mmh

cc: Mr. Clements

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE:

21 June 1967

Dear Mr. Lind,

With reference to my letter of 19 June, concerning the membership chart of the United Nations and related agencies, I am sending you a copy of the chart which we inadvertently failed to enclose.

Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief, Press Services

Office of Public Information

Mr. Lars J. Lind
Deputy Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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> Mr. Clements

UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

19 June 1967

Dear Mr. Lind,

REFERENCE

We should appreciate your assistance in bringing up to date the enclosed membership chart of the United Nations and related agencies, as it affects your agency.

Because of several requests that this information be supplied more frequently, we are now issuing the membership chart semi-annually rather than annually as in the past.

I should be grateful if you could supply, either on an updated copy of the enclosed release or separately, a list of the members of your agency as of 1 July 1967.

We plan to issue the revised chart as soon as possible in the middle of July.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

J.P.S. Rajasooria

Chief, Press Services

Office of Public Information

Mr. Lars J. Lind
Deputy Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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May 31, 1967

Dear Norman:

A belated thank you for the time you gave me the other week at the U.N. both in your office and in the delegates' lounge. As I told you, we have prepared a skeleton list of university libraries in those of our member countries classified in our IDA terminology as belonging to the Part II group, that is countries which are not expected to contribute in substantial amounts to the resources of IDA.

This list has been established primarily to have a check list on libraries where we think our economic studies should be found. Our economic monographs are of varying type; I enclose releases on two of our latest studies: Waterston's "Development Planning" and de Wilde's "Experiences with Tropical Agriculture in Africa". Normally we would be prepared to provide these libraries with free copies; they would in fact be regarded as a kind of depository libraries for our line of publications.

You were kind enough to offer the assistance of the various UNICs in checking our list; we would like the list to be scrutinized not only for correctness of names and addresses but also for deletions and additions. We do not want to establish a complete list of all university libraries in the world, but rather the key academic libraries in each country and region. It is quite likely that we have included some libraries attached to universities of scant importance and have omitted other more important ones. We have no names for the following countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Laos, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Togo and Upper Volta. Suggestions would be welcome.

I am sending you three copies of the entire list; I assume that you will wish to cut it up according to the territories covered by the various UNICs; should you need further copies, please let me know.

With many thanks for your assistance and my best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Lars J. Lind

Encls.

Mr. Norman J. Ho OPI/External Relations United Nations New York, New York

LJL/jsw

Dear George:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 19 informing us of the recommendations of the Advisory Working Group on the International Year for Human Rights.

The World Bank Group does not plan any specific information program in connection with the International Year.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

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

cc: Mr. Consolo

LJL/jsw

May 22, 1967

Dear Mr. Fernandez:

I am most grateful to you for the two batches of clippings which you have sent from the New Delhi Centre about Mr. Woods's recent visit to India. I hope that you can let the Centre know how much we appreciate their help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves Director of Information

Mr. H. Fernandez Deputy Chief Briefing Section, ERD/OPI United Nations New York

HIM

NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS



LEW VORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

19 May 1967

Dear Sir,

REFERENCE

In a recent meeting of the Advisory Working Group on the International Year for Human Rights held in Geneva on 7-8 March 1967:

- a) It was suggested that an inventory be made of United Nations family films containing material on Human Rights and that a documentary film be produced specifically for the Year;
- b) In order to facilitate the exchange of information, it was recommended that all related Organizations make known the names of persons responsible for coordination and information activities planned and undertaken in connection with the International Year.

I should appreciate it if you would kindly let me have your comments on these recommendations.

I might add here, that while OPI has no specific funds available for the production of a documentary on Human Rights, it would welcome any suggestions for implementing the recommendation in this regard. We should appreciate any information your agency may like to supply on films dealing with human rights and would be glad to compile an overall list for distribution.

In OPI, the External Relations Division maintains liaison with the Division of Human Rights on all human rights matters and coordinates all information on the activities related to the International Year, and all communications on the subject may be addressed to the undersigned.

> George J. Janecek Director

External Relations Division Office of Public Information

Mr. Harold N. Graves Jr., Director of Information IBRD/IFC/IDA 1818 H. Street, NW Washington 25 DC

Mr. Barold N. Graves Jr. . uirector of information IRLE H. Street. NW Washington 25 DC NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

2. Lightowler

11 May 1967

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REFERENCE

Dear Mr. Graves:

We are pleased to enclose, for your information, clippings on Mr. George Woods' visit to India. This material is provided by the United Nations Information Centre in New Delhi.

We hope that these clippings will prove of interest to you, and, in addition, I should like to take this opportunity to convey to you my very best regards.

Sincerely.

H. Fernandez Deputy Chief

Briefing Section, ERD/OPI

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

all August 29/67

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Form No. 27 (7-61) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: P. HOWE

DATE:

April 24, 1967

OPI United Nations

New York

CLASS OF SERVICE: Teletype

COUNTRY:

U.S.A.

TEXT:

Cable No.:

Total net amounts Bank lending to April twenty-four, 1967, equivalent \$10,460 million and IDA credits \$1,672 million.

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MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Lars J. Lind

Information Department

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIVE

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DATE AND TIME

OF CABLE:

APRIL 24, 1967

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TO:

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FROM:

NEW YORK

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INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

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DECODED BY:

TEXT:

TO MR. HAROLD GRAVES

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Dear George:

You can count on someone from the Bank to brief the textbook authors under the OPI Triangular Fellowship Programme -- most probably during the Paris session of the seminar.

We will let you know who the person will be after consulting the Paris office.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

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

HNG:DCF: js c.c. Mr. Viggo Christensen

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UNITED NATIONS WATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

20 February 1967

Dear Mr. Graves,

This note comes to ask if kindly it would be possible for you to arrange for an officer of the World Bank group, to give a briefing on the work of the World Bank and its affiliates to a group of about eighteen textbook authors from French-speaking countries of the developing regions who will be brought together under the seventh annual OPI Triangular Fellowship Programme for a four-weeks seminar during the period 3-28 July 1967. I should think Mr. Viggo Christensen would be an excellent person to give this briefing, if his schedule permits.

The seminar will be conducted by OPI in close collaboration with UNESCO, and will take place from 3-15 July at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva, and from 17-28 July at UNESCO Head-quarters in Paris. It would be feasible to have the briefing on the World Bank and its affiliates take place in either location, whichever is more convenient for the Bank. On this, I regret to have to add that the United Nations could not pay travel or any other expenses which might be incurred.

Full information concerning the programme, including a list of countries eligible to participate in 1967, is given in the "Prospectus", attached herewith in English and in French.

We would be glad if the briefing could be planned to take about 45 minutes to be followed by a question period. I should add also that as all of the participants will be French-speaking, it would be ideal if the briefing could be given in French but if this is not feasible, interpretation could be provided.

It would be most helpful if kindly you could give us your reply on this matter as soon as possible so that we may inform Mr. Duckworth-Barker, who will be co-ordinating the programme in

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information IBRD/IFC/IDA 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, 25 D.C.

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Geneva, and Mr. Gibson-Parker, Director of the UN Information Centre in Paris who is working with UNESCO in arranging the Paris session of the seminar. Meanwhile, I would like to take this opportunity again to thank for the continuing and most helpful co-operation of your Agency with the various study programmes of OPI and to express the hope that you will be able to assist us in this important forthcoming seminar.

Yours sincerely,

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George J. Janecek, Director External Relations Division Office of Public Information

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

TRIANGULAR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMES

1967

The seventh annual Triangular Fellowship Programme, organized by the United Nations Office of Public Information, will be held for four weeks, from 3 to 28 July 1967. It will take the form of a seminar for textbook authors from developing countries in which French is widely used. The programme will be conducted in close collaboration with UNESCO, which has generously agreed also to corve as host to the seminar at its Headquarters in Paris, during the period 16-28 July. The first two weeks of the programme will be held at the European Office of the United Nations in Garage, from 3-15 July.

The 1967 programme is the third in a series of seminars for writers of textbooks and other instructional materials for use in teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in Member States, grouped on a language basis, which have been held in the framework of the Triangular Fellowship Programme. The first, for persons from developing countries in which English is in common use, was held in 1965. The second, held in 1966, brought together textbook writers from Spanish-speaking countries. A list of countries eligible to participate in the forthcoming 1967 programme is attached as Annex I.

Background of the Programme

The Triengular Fellowship Programs was established in 1961 to provide an opportunity for young journalists and writers from the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America to receive briefings and to study at first-hand the work of the United Nations family, particularly in economic and social development and thus assist their professional efforts to make more widely known and better understood the work of the United Nations and its Agencies in these fields.

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In 1965, it was felt that further benefits would be gained by giving the programme a new emphasis. This was based on the recognized need to assist Governments and educational authorities in preparing textbooks and other instructional naterials for use in programmes of teaching about the United Nations and its related Agencies in Number States. In view of the paucity of suitable naterials for this purpose, such assistance by the United Nations and UNESCO was requested in ECOCOC resolution 1012 (EXEVII) of 27 July 1964 on Teaching About the United Nations, adopted by the Economic and Social Council following presentation of the 1964 report to the Council on this subject (UN Document E/3875).

Aims and Content of the Programe

The cim of the seminars is to facilitate the preparation or improvement of textbooks and other teaching side used in programmes of teaching about the United Nations in Newber States through (a) presenting to the participants a wide range of information on the purposes and work of the UN sac its Agencies; and (b) providing them with printed and photographic materials issued by the UN family, for use or adaptation as needed in the preparation of textbooks and other aids designed to neet the educational requirements and conditions of the countries concerned. Throughout the programms, special attention will be given to the work of the UN and its related Agencies in economic and social development.

In content, the programe will include three main elements: (a) approximately one-third of the time of each seminar will be devoted to briefing sessions and group discussions on the work of the UN family, and attendance at relevant UN meetings in session, particularly the Economic and Social, (b) group discussions will be held on the content and methods of teaching about the UN and facilities will be provided for the examination of existing materials useful for the purpose, produced by the UN family and in Hember States; (c) during the last fortnight of the seminar, each participant will concentrate on developing an outline and assembling background information to be used in the writing of textbooks or other teaching aids in this field on his return to his home country.

An essential requirement of the Fellowship is that the teaching materials resulting from the programme will be produced by relevant education authorities or other issuing bodies in the countries concerned, without cost to the United Nations.

Qualifications and Selection of Candidates

A careful selection of candidates is essential to the success of the programmo. Candidates should be selected from among men and women who are recognized writers of textbooks, handbooks for teachers, school curricula, or other teaching aids in their respective countries. Since the ability to produce such material is crucial to achieving the aim of the programme, proof of relevant published work by the candidate is required. Care should also be taken to ensure that the candidates nominated are persons grats with their Governments. In addition, assurance in writing should be provided by the candidate that the Hinistry of Education (or other relevant education authority), or a non-governmental organization (such as a United Hations Association or teachers federation), or a commercial publisher, will publish the work produced by the candidate upon its satisfactory completion.

It is essential also to make certain that the candidates selected for the 1967 programe possess a fully effective working knowledge of French. In addition, a good working knowledge of English would be a distinct advantage, as many useful educational materials are not as yet available in French.

Participants will be selected from among qualified persons nominated through three sources:

- (a) Directors of the UN Information Centres (or Resident Representatives of the UN Development Programme) will be requested to consult with the Ministry of Education in the countries concerned to obtain recommendations of suitable candidates and also to ensure that the Government would be interested in producing at its own expense a publication for use in teaching about the United Nations and would find it feasible to do so.
- (b) UNESCO will be requested to nominate qualified candidates, working with and through the UNESCO National Cormissions in the countries concerned.
- (c) The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP), which holds consultative status with ECOSOC and with UNESCO, will also be requested to nominate candidates.

The names of candidates, with completed application forms, should be sent to lirs. Dorothy Collings, Educational Livison Officer, External Relations Division, Office of Public Information, United Nations, New York, as soon as possible but not later than 15 Harch 1967. The final selection of candidates will be made by the Headquarters Selection Committee. Notification of the candidates selected will be made not later than 15 April 1967. It is important to note that applications received after 15 March cannot be considered.

Administrative and Financial Arrangements

The United Nations will make travel arrangements and pay the travel costs of participants through the provision of air economy round—trip tickets by the most direct route to Geneva and Paris and return to the participant's country of origin.

Hotel reservations in Geneva and in Paris will be made by the United Nations. A daily subsistence allowance will be paid by the United Nations to each participant to cover living expenses, including hotel charges, during the period of the Fellowship. This allowance will be 65 Swiss francs per day payable in Geneva, and 108 French france per day payable in Paris.

Further details concerning passports and visas, health documents and other administrative matters will be sent to the selected candidates through the United Nations Information Centres immediately upon notification of their acceptance of the Triangular Fellowship award.

Need for Prompt Action

As the time available for the recruitment and selection of candidates is limited, prompt action by the UN Information Centres, UNESCO and the other collaborating Agencies and organizations is essential. The assistance and co-operation of the bodies concerned in this matter will be very much appreciated.

ANNEX I

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

TRIANGULAR FELLOSSHIP PROGRAME

1967

Countries from which candidates are eligible for 1967 Fellowships

Algeria Laos Burundi Lebanon Cambodia Madagascar Cameroon Meli Central African Republic Mouritania Chad Morocco Congo (Brazzaville) Mger Congo (Democratic Republic of) Rwenda Dahomey Senegal Gabon Syria Guinea Togo Haiti Tunisia Ivory Coast Upper Volta

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES SERVICE DE L'INFORMATION

PROGRAMME TRIANGULAIRE DE BOURSES 1967

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Le septième Programme triangulaire de bourses, organisé comme chaque année par le Service de l'information de l'ONU, aura lieu pendant quatre semaines, du 3 au 28 juillet 1967. Il prendra la forme d'un cycle d'études s'adressant aux auteurs de manuels d'enseignement des pays en voie de développement où le français est couramment utilisé. Le programme sera exécuté en étroite collaboration avec l'UNESCO, qui a aussi généreusement accepté d'accueillir le cycle d'études à son siège, à Paris, pendant la période du 16 au 28 juillet. Durant les deux premières semaines, du 3 au 15 juillet, les activités se dérouleront à l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève.

Le cycle d'études de 1967 est le troisième organisé dans le cadre du Programme triangulaire de bourses à l'intention des auteurs de manuels ou de matériel d'enseignement destinés à mieux faire connaître dans les Etats Membres, regroupés selon la langue, l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les institutions qui s'y rattachent. Le premier cycle d'études intéressait les pays en voie de développement où l'anglais est couramment employé et s'est tenu en 1965. Le deuxième, qui a eu lieu en 1966, a réuni des auteurs de manuels de pays de langue espagnole. On trouvera à l'annexe I la liste des pays qui pourront envoyer des participants au prochain cycle d'études de 1967.

Historique du Programme

Le Programme triangulaire de bourses a été institué en 1961 pour fournir à de jeunes journalistes et écrivains des pays en voie de développement d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Amérique latine l'occasion de s'informer et d'étudier sur place les activités des organismes des Nations Unies, notamment dans les domaines du développement économique et du progrès social, et pour les aider, sur le plan professionnel, à faire mieux commaître et somprendre le rôle de 1'ONU et de ses institutions dans ces domaines.

En 1965, on a pensé qu'on pourrait tirer un meilleur parti du Programme en lui donnant une nouvelle orientation. Il s'est en effet révélé nécessaire d'aider les gouvernements et les autorités compétentes en matière d'enseignement à mettre au point les manuels et autres matériels d'instruction utilisés pour faire connaître dans les Etats Membres l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les institutions qui s'y rattachent. C'est du reste parce qu'il avait constaté l'insuffisance des moyens disponibles que le Conseil économique et

social, dans sa résolution 1012 (XXXVII), relative à l'enseignement du rôle des Nations Unies, adoptée le 27 juillet 1964 après la présentation au Conseil du rapport de 1964 sur cette question (document de 1'ONU E/3875), a demandé à l'ONU et à l'UNESCO de prévoir une assistance dans ce domaine.

Le Programme et ses objectifs

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Les cycles d'études ont pour but de faciliter la rédaction ou la refonte des manuels et autres auxiliaires d'instruction utilisés par les Etats Membres dans leurs programmes d'enseignement sur les Nations Unies; à cette fin, a) on fournit des données très diverses sur les buts et les activités de l'ONU et de ses institutions; et b) on met à leur disposition des documents et des photographies publiés par les organismes des Nations Unies, qu'ils peuvent ensuite utiliser ou adapter selon les besoins, en vue de la confection des manuels et autres auxiliaires d'instruction destinés à répondre aux besoins et aux conditions d'enseignement des pays intéressés. On insistera particulièrement, dans le Programme, sur les activités de l'ONU et des institutions qui s'y rattachent dans les domaines du développement économique et du progrès social.

Le programme du cycle d'études comprendra trois éléments principaux:

a) pendant environ un tiers du temps, des réunions d'information et des
discussions de groupe portant sur les activités des organismes des Nations
Unies, ainsi que la fréquentation de réunions d'organes compétents des Nations
Unies, notamment le Conseil économique et social; b) des discussions de
groupe sur ce qu'il faut savoir du rôle des Nations Unies et comment l'enseigner, et l'étude de la documentation et du matériel utilisables distribués
par les organismes des Nations Unies et les Etats Hembres; c) pendant les
deux dernières semaines, la rédaction du plan du manuel ou de l'ouvrage que
chaque participant mettra au point après son retour dans son pays, et le
rassemblement des données nécessaires.

Les bourses seront attribuées uniquement à condition que les manuels ou matériels d'instruction en question soient édités par les services compétents de l'enseignement ou par des maisons d'édition des pays intéressés sans aucun frais pour les Nations Unies.

Titres requis et choix des candidats

Il est essentiel, pour la réussite du cycle d'études, que les candidats soient soigneusement sélectionnés. Ce devront être des hommes ou des femmes connus dans leurs pays respectifs comme auteurs de manuels scolaires, de programmes d'études ou de matériels d'instruction. Comme il est indispensable, si l'on veut atteindre le but fixé, que les participants soient effectivement capables de réaliser la documentation en question, on leur demandera de

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fournir la preuve qu'ils en ont déjà fait éditer une semblable. Il faut également que les candidats soient agréés par leur Gouvernement. En outre, ils doivent fournir une pièce attestant que le Ministère de l'éducation de leur pays (ou tout autre autorité compétente en matière d'enseignement), ou une organisation non gouvernementale (telle qu'une Association pour les Nations Uniès ou une fédération d'enseignants), ou un éditeur éditera l'oeuvre qui aura été mise au point.

Il est essentiel également que les candidats sélectionnés pour le programme de 1967 aient une bonne connaissance pratique du français. En outre, une bonne connaissance de l'anglais est en l'occurence un avantage certain puisque bon nombre de documents éducatifs fort utiles n'existent pas encore en français.

Les participants seront désignés parmi les candidats remplissant les conditions requises qui auront été proposés par:

- a) Les directeurs des Centres d'information des Nations Unies (ou les représentants résidents du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement), qui seront priés de prendre contact avec les ministères de l'éducation nationale des pays intéressés afin d'obtenir les noms des candidats qualifiés et d'obtenir l'assurance que les pouvoirs publics sont à la fois disposés à publier à leurs frais un travail destiné à faire connaître les Nations Unies et en mesure de le faire.
- b) L'UNESCO, qui sera priée de désigner des candidats qualifiés en coopération avec les "commissions nationales pour l'UNESCO" des pays intéressés et par l'intermédiaire de ces commissions.
- c) La Confédération mondiale des organisations de la profession enseignante (CMOPE), dotée du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social et de l'UNESCO, qui sera également priée de désigner ses candidats.

Les noms des candidats, accompagnés des formulaires de demande de bourse dûment remplis, devront être envoyés, dès que possible et au plus tard le 15 mars 1967, à Mme Dorothy Collings, Chef de la Section de l'éducation, Division des relations extérieures, Service de l'information, Organisation des Nations Unies, New York. Le choix définitif des candidats sera fait par le Comité de sélection du Siège. Les candidats qui auront été retenus seront avisés au plus tard le 15 avril 1967. On est prié de noter que les demandes reçues après le 15 mars ne pourront être prises en considération.

Dispositions administratives et financières

L'ONU prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour le voyage des participants et paiera leurs frais de voyage aller et retour en avion (classe "économie") par l'itinéraire le plus direct reliant le pays du participant à Genève et à Paris.

Les réservations d'hôtels à Genève et à Paris seront effectuées par L'ONU. L'Organisation versera à chaque participant une indemnité journalière destinée à couvrir les frais de subsistance, y compris les frais d'hôtel, pendant la durée de la bourse. Cette indemnité sera de 65 francs suisses par jour à Genève et de 108 francs français par jour à Paris.

Dès que les candidats qui auront été retenus auront fait savoir qu'ils acceptent la bourse qui leur est offerte, il leur sera communiqué, par l'intermédiaire des Centres d'information des Nations Unies, des renseignements plus détaillés concernant les passeports et visas et les documents sanitaires nécessaires et diverses questions administratives.

Nécessité d'agir sans retard

Vu le peu de temps dont on dispose pour le recrutement et le choix des candidats, il est essentiel que les Centres d'information des Nations Unies, l'UNESCO et les autres institutions et organisations coopérantes agissent le plus rapidement possible. Le concours et la coopération des organismes intéressés seront hautement appréciés.

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ANNEXE I

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES SERVICE DE L'INFORMATION

PROGRAMME TRIANGULAIRE DE BOURSES

1967

Liste des pays dont les ressortissants peuvent prétendre à une bourse en 1967

Algérie Liban

Burundi Madagascar

Cambodge Mali
Cameroun Maroc

Congo (Brazzaville) Mouritanie

Congo (République démocratique du) Niger

Côte d'Ivoire République centrafricaine

Dehomey Rwanda
Gebon Sénégal
Guinée Syrie
Haiti Tchad
Haute Volta Togo

Laos Tunisie

February 7, 1967

Dear Mr. Rajasooria:

I am enclosing the Chart of UN Agencies with some small suggested changes. Sorry we are late returning the Chart to you.

Sincerely,

Lars J. Lind Deputy Director of Information

Enclosure

Mr. Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief, Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York

LJL:ap

January 12, 1967

Dear Maurice:

Just a note to congratulate you on your new post and wider responsibilities. You must be very pleased, and I hope that it will all go well.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

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Mr. Maurice Liu
Principal Officer-in-Charge
of Public Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York

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NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

3 January 1967

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REFERENCE

Dear Mr. Graves,

Further to our letter of 21 November requesting information about your agency's activities during 1966, we are sending you another release which we would like to update with your assistance.

Last year's version of this release -- the Chart of agencies related to the United Nations -- is enclosed. Please make any changes needed to bring the information up to date as of 1 January 1967.

We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

To

Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief, Press Services 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.

NEW YORK

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3 January 1967

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Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief, Press Services 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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NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

16 November 1966

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Dear Mr. Bravo,

Enclosed herewith is the Summary Report of the 1966 Triangular Fellowship Programme, for your information.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you again for your most helpful participation in this programme.

Yours sincerely,

AI.

Dorothy Collings
Chief
Education Section, ERD/OPI

Mr. Jorge Bravo Information Officer International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20433

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Mr. Beavo

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

10 November 1966

Dear Mr. Lind,

I would like to thank you again for making possible the services of Mr. Jorge Bravo, whose talk to the Triangular Fellows was very much appreciated. Thank you very much also for all the documentation you sent us for distribution, it was a great help.

Your continuing assistance and co-operation with this UN/OPI programme are very deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Collings Chief Education Section, ERD/OPI

Mr. Lars Lind
Deputy Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

P.S. Enclosed is the Summary Report of the Programme for your information.

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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)

Press Release WS/263 14 October 1966

WEEKLY NEWS SUMMARY*

General Assembly hears 83 statements in debate; discusses 53-Power proposal on South West Africa.

Security Council considers draft resolution on Congo's complaint against Portugal; Israel requests meeting to consider complaints against Syria.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In three weeks of general debate, the General Assembly has heard 83 speakers who dealt with such problems as the war in Viet-Nam, southern Africa, Chinese representation in the United Nations, disarmament, Palestine, racial discrimination, and the world economic situation.

The Assembly is also discussing a 53-Power proposal on South West Africa which would have the Assembly take over the Mandate which South Africa exercises over the Territory. It expects to act on this proposal on 19 October.

The Political and Security Committee has decided to consider the renunciation of actions hampering a non-proliferation agreement on nuclear weapons as the first item on its agenda; the Economic and Financial Committee is continuing its general debate; the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee has adopted two resolutions on the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the Committee on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories has begun debate on the question of Southern Rhodesia; the Secretary-General has informed the Administrative and Budgetary Committee that he would not contest the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a 1967 budget totalling \$126.5 million; and the Legal Committee is discussing reports of the International Law Commission.

^{*} This Summary covers events up to midnight, 13 October 1966. 66-25002

Statements in General Debate

The following is a summary of the statements made this week in the General Debate:

Pierre Harmel, Foreign Minister of <u>Belgium</u> -- A <u>detente</u> and co-operation have become possible in Europe where there are no sharp conflicts at present. There has been a cautious but resolute advance towards improvement of relations between countries with different regimes; every type of exchange between them has been increased.

It is better to have defensive weapons organized in the framework of large groupings, which combine their efforts and exercise a restraining influence on their members. Europe can set the example of peaceful co-existence. The two groups in Europe should make efforts towards non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, cessation of underground tests and towards disarmament.

Belgium cannot accept a solution to the question of Chinese representation which does not take into account the people of Taiwan.

The Assembly should call for negotiations regarding Viet-Nam, making it clear that negotiations do not mean surrender.

Precise evaluation and co-ordination should be made of the over-all aid received by different countries in order to achieve the fairest possible distribution.

Marko Nikezic, Foreign Minister of <u>Yugoslavia</u> -- There is a definite tendency to solve important international problems outside the United Nations because some Powers do not want the Organization to assume a more active role.

Important questions cannot be solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China.

Even if the nuclear Powers appear to be avoiding direct confrontation, this has not stopped those who want to dominate others by the use of force. The war in Viet-Nam, which has become a world problem, can be ended if the Vietnamese are given guarantees that they can achieve their legitimate aims. The United States should take the first step by stopping the bembing, and by recognizing the National Liberation Front as a party in the negotiations. It will then be possible to find a solution on the basis of the Geneva Agreements.

Great changes have also occurred in military and political groupings. The obstacles to greater co-operation and greater independence of States are being removed. Improving conditions in Europe are encouraging the European countries to render greater assistance to the developing countries.

The new trade policy proclaimed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964 has not been followed up by practical measures. The second session of UNCTAD in 1967 can be a turning point.

Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs of <u>India</u> -- The improved relations of Malaysia with Indonesia and Pakistan can have beneficial effects in South-East Asia. India has been urging the cessation of bombing of North Viet-Nam, the ending of hostilities throughout Viet-Nam, and a conference between the parties to the conflict, so as to enable the Vietnamese to decide freely their future within the framework of the Geneva Agreements.

The People's Republic of China should not suffer from a sense of isolation and should be seated in the United Nations.

The time has come for immediate and effective action to end the illegal and racist regime in Southern Rhodesia. India will continue to support the cause of liberation of the peoples of South West Africa and of Mozambique and Angola.

India will continue to press for genuine deterrents against nuclear proliferation and for checking the arms race among nuclear Powers.

If the repayment of debts of developing countries continues to absorb more than half of their total inflow of financial assistance, in 15 years they will be earning only to pay their past debts.

The <u>detente</u> in Europe cannot endure, unless policies triumph in Asia and Africa which avoid interference in the affairs of other countries.

Emile Derlin Zinsou, Foreign Minister of <u>Dahomey</u> -- When steps are taken to revert to the situation in Viet-Nam as visualized in the Geneva Agreements, a new conference should be held by all interested parties to determine the modalities by which the people of Viet-Nam, under international supervision, can decide their own future.

The People's Republic of China should not be excluded from the United Nations. The United Nations should not be a cover under which the great Powers can do as they please.

Unless the Charter is revised, to define without ambiguity what is within the purview of the Organization, and to give it the means to enforce its decisions, South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia can continue their defiance.

It is important that the principles decided upon at the First Conference on Trade and Development be put into practice.

Frank Aiken, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs of Ireland -- The most urgent need confronting the United Nations today is to stop further dissemination of nuclear weapons. Groups of States should be encouraged to come together as neutral States and to agree not to attack one another and to limit their armaments to police level, on condition that the United Nations, backed by the nuclear Powers, guarantee them against aggression.

The agreement between Malaysia and Indonesia can grow into a wider area of peace and limited armaments embracing all South East Asia.

The question of representation of China and Taiwan in the United Nations might be explored by the Secretary-General.

A draft resolution similar to that presented last year by Ireland will again be introduced on the question of finances and restoration of mandatory assessment for peace keeping. Under this proposal, a relatively small contribution will have to be made.

The best news in a long time is that a group of 10 have reported agreement that deliberately created reserved assets, as and when needed, should be distributed to all members of the International Monetary Fund on the basis of the Fund's quotas or some similar objective criteria.

Josef Winiewicz, Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland -- The United Nations cannot solve the problem of Viet-Nam; it should refrain from adopting any formal resolutions or declarations on the matter.

Not everything said on that question can be considered realistic or fair. Violations of agreements are described as fulfilments of commitments; violations of sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam are called actions intended to bring about negotiations.

United States proposals do not contain anything new. There cannot be negotiations if the real parties in the conflict -- the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam -- will not participate.

Poland's primary interest is in the problems of Europe. The socialist countries have stated that, if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is dissolved, the Warsaw Pact will also cease to exist. However, as long as the armaments build-up of the West continues, the East cannot weaken its defences.

The solution of the German problem must be subordinated to European security, and it can be reached only through the lessening of tensions, <u>rapprochement</u> of the two German States, and the normalization of relations in Europe.

A return to the Charter is needed, as is the implementation of the principle of universality.

Abdou Sidikou, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of <u>Niger</u> -The Assembly is faced with two problems: the economic, which is permanent because
of the imbalance between the rich and the poor nations, and the political, which is
topical butstems from the Assembly's main preoccupations, such as decolonization,
the sterile demagoguery of ideologies and the expansionism of the great Powers.

There has to be a new world economic order because of the organized plunder of the economic resources of the developing world. The Urited Nations must act to find solutions to problems such as the Portuguese Territories and Rhodesia. It has to revoke the Mandate to South Africa over South West Africa. The division of Germany, Korea and Viet-Nam has to be ended.

Niger supports the legitimate rights of the Republic of China.

In Viet-Nam, it is necessary to have mutual de-escalation, political, ideological and military.

Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Foreign Minister of <u>Tunisia</u> -- United Nations peacekeeping operations should be established on a sound basis through voluntary contributions and action on the lines recommended by the Committee of 14 on Finances.

The participation of the People's Republic of China in the work of the United Nations is a major consideration for the solution of important international problems.

In view of the interference of North Viet-Nam, supported by the People's Republic of China, South Viet-Nam cannot be reproached for asking for help. It is to be hoped that the declaration of the United States with regard to Viet-Nam will lead to a dialogue.

Those who are assisting Portugal should now join in collective action of persuasion. If this does not work, measures should be adopted to force Portugal to give up its policies.

A solution should be found to the problem of Aden, based on self-determination.

The Arab people's return to the Palestine homeland should not be denied.

United Nations assistance to the Palestine refugees is insufficient.

The world is witnessing a new form of interference in the affairs of the developing countries, consisting of intimidation and blackmail. Egypt has shown such a tendency and this is why Tunisia has had to sever its relations with that country.

Torsten Nilsson, Foreign Minister of <u>Sweden</u> -- The Secretary-General's three points regarding Viet-Nam should be supported: the bombing of North Viet-Nam must cease; the United States offer to withdraw its forces, as others withdrew theirs, must be seriously considered; and the statement of the United States encourages the belief that participation of the National Liberation Front in negotiations will be possible.

Sanctions must be applied completely and consistently against Southern Rhodesia, if they are to succeed. A study should be made of the equitable sharing of burdens resulting from any sanctions against South Africa. The United Nations should withdraw South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa.

In Europe there is increasing mobility and increasing contacts between all countries, not the least between Eastern and Western Europe.

In the field of disarmament, the remaining question regarding nuclear nondissemination is nuclear sharing within military alliances. However, the respective positions have become more clearly defined.

J. Rudolph Grimes, Secretary of State of <u>Liberia</u> -- The unsolved problems of Asia and the deteriorating situation in southern Africa are causes for concern.

Liberia supports the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations explore the impact and implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons.

Some way must be found, either inside or outside the United Nations, to get the parties to the Vietnamese conflict to the negotiating table.

The problems of Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal have to be attacked jointly, since they can no longer be taken as separate problems.

The industrialized countries should provide the developing nations with capital on a long-term basis and with low interest rates. They can also help by reducing or removing such barriers to trade as high tariff policies, high freight rates, preferential policies and foreign exchange restrictions.

Spyros Kyprianou, Foreign Minister of Cyprus -- As a result of the talks between Greece and Turkey, tension in the Eastern Mediterranean has been reduced. If, as a result of the talks, a solution to the problem of Cyprus, acceptable to the people of Cyprus, emerges, it will be warmly welcomed by the Cyprus Government. Until a solution is reached, a United Nations presence in Cyprus is necessary.

The lack of progress in disarmament reflects the lack of confidence among the big Powers and the dangerous game of power politics they play.

It will serve no useful purpose to argue who is to blame for the war in Viet-Nam. The objective should be to find out how and when it can be ended.

The first step should be the cessation of bombing by the United States, without any conditions or limitations while this session of the Assembly is in progress.

More determined efforts should be made to solve the financial and constitutional problems of the United Nations.

Emmanuel K. Kotoka, of Ghana -- The United Nations has not been able to resolve the problem of apartheid, mainly because the major trading partners of South Africa, who possess the only means of controlling the South African racists, are too concerned about their pocketbooks to worry about the human rights of millions of Africans. Economic sanctions under the Charter are the only way to achieve a settlement in South Africa.

There is imperative need for the immediate establishment of a capital development fund to stimulate the flow of capital to the developing countries for investment financing. There should also be intensive efforts to liberalize loan conditions and to re-schedule loan payments.

The establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development will open a new era in which the natural resources of all developing countries will be deployed for the benefit of those countries themselves.

The developing countries do not require aid, so much as trade, on terms which will enable exporters of primary commodities to earn enough to pay for a major part of their development.

Marof Achkar of <u>Guinea</u> -- As long as interference in the internal affairs of States continues, the United Nations will only be an echo of the world's contradictions and antagonisms and a factory for the mass production of resolutions, soon forgotten.

The Geneva Agreements of 1954 must be respected by all parties to the Viet-Nam conflict.

The legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations should be restored and the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek regime expelled.

As to the financing of peace-keeping, the Assembly should pay greater attention to the Irish initiative.

The Africans themselves will liberate Africa. Decisions of the Organization of African Unity must be applied by African States towards freeing South Africa and other areas in Africa from oppression and exploitation.

Alec Mjuma Nyasulu of Malawi -- The solution of the Rhodesian problem is primarily the responsibility of the United Kingdom. Malawi shares the United Kingdom's belief that the desired result can be brought about only by sanctions, and that force should not be used. Efforts should be made to make the sanctions more effective. Malawi will harm itself more than Rhodesia by cutting its economic ties, but other less dependent countries can do far more in applying sanctions.

In South West Africa, South Africa has violated the terms of the Mandate by furthering the principle of <u>apartheid</u>. If legal action is impossible, the problem returns to the political arena. Malawi will not support proposals which cannot be implemented, and for this reason will oppose transfer of the administration of South West Africa to a United Nations commission.

To bring about peace in Viet-Nam, both sides must display goodwill, and neither side has the right to stand upon its dignity and argue about political philosophies.

All States should work towards ending proliferation of nuclear arms and developing peaceful uses of nuclear power. Discussions should continue on disarmament.

George Brown, Foreign Secretary of the <u>United Kingdom</u> -- The United Nations should concentrate on acquiring an effective peace-keeping capability.

All peoples should be represented in the United Nations, and a way must be found to seat a representative of the People's Republic of China.

The United Kingdom will not consent to independence of Rhodesia before majority rule, unless the people of Rhodesia as a whole were shown to be in favour of it. If the rebellion there is not ended, the United Kingdom will join in sponsoring a Security Council resolution before the end of the year, seeking effective and selective mandatory economic sanctions.

There can be no military solution to the conflict in Viet-Nam. Common ground for a settlement can be found in the 1954 Geneva Agreements, and the Geneva Conference should be reconvened.

The following steps should be taken:

A conference of parties to the war and other interested Governments should meet; when a conference is agreed upon, bombing of North Viet-Nam should cease and not be resumed unless and until the conference had met and failed; at the same time, entry of United States and North Viet-Nam forces into South Viet-Nam should also cease; a cease-fire should be the first objective of the conference, which must also seek agreement on main principles of a political settlement based on the essentials of the Geneva Agreements; free elections should be provided for, and an amnesty should

be declared; Governments to be chosen in the elections would decide if, when, and on what terms a single State should be created; North and South Viet-Nam should be neutralized and should agree not to allow foreign troops or bases on their territories; a time-table should be established for simultaneous withdrawal of United States and North Viet-Nam forces from South Viet-Nam, and provisions should be made for international inspection and control of the elections, evacuation of forces and other steps; and an international peace-keeping force should be set up at the disposal of the International Commission of Control.

Dmitri Z. Belokolos, Foreign Minister of the <u>Ukraine</u> -- United States aggression in Viet-Nam is a challenge to all socialist countries. Isolated internationally, the United States has based its actions on policies of the extreme right, risking world war.

The forthcoming Manila conference will be a conclave of aggressors to plan further escalation of the war. A solution to the conflict can be obtained through the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam.

The political axis between Washington and Bonn is another threat to peace. At one end of the axis is the atomic weapon, and at the other, German revanchist imperialism.

The tempo of decolonization has slowed, and in some cases the colonialists have launched a counter-offensive, as in the case of South Africa and Portugal. British colonialists pursue their policies in South Arabia and Oman, and the United States continues its economic blockade of Cuba and sends subversives and killers to that country.

Admission of the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic in the United Nations will benefit the Organization.

Chediel Y. Mgonja of the <u>United Republic of Tanzania</u> -- The United Nations faces serious problems of representation, financing and organization for peacemaking and peace-preserving. There is also the danger of a third world war.

It is disturbing that the same Members whose conduct on the international scene has made it difficult and, perhaps, impossible for the Secretary-General to agree to stay on in office, are also leading efforts to make him stay.

The failure of the Committee of 33 to find a satisfactory formula regarding peace-keeping is regrettable. There has not been any progress or substantial change of positions since the last Assembly with regard to disarmament, non-proliferation and the extension of the nuclear test ban.

With regard to Viet-Nam, the Geneva Agreements of 1954 should be observed.

The People's Republic of China must replace the Taiwan regime in the United Nations. Allegations that the policies of the People's Republic of China contravene the Charter are unfounded.

Since the problems are known and the resources are there, the only reason why the rich one-third neglects the other two-thirds of the world is the lack of will power and political sagacity. The Assembly should study ways and means of meeting some of the obligations of the Development Decade.

Mandatory sanctions should be applied against Rhodesia and South Africa.

Ahmed Bishti, Foreign Minister of <u>Libya</u> -- The Viet-Nam problem has tied the hands of the United Nations. As sincere efforts to solve the problem have not been successful, greater efforts should be made to reach a peaceful and just settlement.

A sound financial system must be established; a solution to the problems of financing and administering peace-keeping operations must also be found.

When the test-ban treaty was signed in 1963, the world expected that a treaty banning underground tests would soon follow. It is the duty of all to continue to exert pressure within and outside the United Nations on the great Powers to achieve this end.

Never before has history witnessed an invader occupying a country and driving out its indigenous population within hearing and sight of the United Nations, as has happened in Palestine.

Jean Engone, Foreign Minister of <u>Gabon</u> -- If Portugal cannot count on the support of certain States, its attitude will be different. The policies of France and Spain in Africa should serve as examples to Portugal.

The United Nations should force all Member States to cease assistance to South Africa. Stronger sanctions should be applied in the case of Rhodesia.

Gabon will continue to support United Nations membership for the Republic of China. However, the seeming lack of desire on the part of the People's Republic of China to become a member and recent events in that country are discouraging.

Independence is not enough for the countries of the "Third World", if it is not accompanied by conditions conducive to a higher standard of living.

Efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization to launch a broad programme of agricultural development must be fully supported.

Liu Chieh, of China -- Events in Viet-Nam cannot be described as a local rebellion but as a war of aggression conducted from across the northern border of the Republic of Viet-Nam. The Viet-Cong guerillas are "the creatures of Hanoi",

trained, armed, supplied and directed by the Communist north, with the support of Peiping.

It is unadulterated appeasement to think that peace will come to Viet-Nam once United States forces are withdrawn.

Asian neutralism is possible only as long as the United States and its allies remain committed to Asia's defence. The Chinese Communist regime is opposed to any plan designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Communism is no short-cut to economic development; it is a drag on it. The war in Viet-Nam is a test case for the "people's war" of the Chinese Communists. If it succeeds there, it can also succeed in other countries.

Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Minister of the <u>United Arab Republic</u> -- Although many countries have successfully thrown off the yoke of colonialism, there has been no halt to the policy of domination and suppression.

Air raids on North Viet-Nam must be stopped without conditions or reservations. Also, all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Viet-Nam so as to allow the Vietnamese to determine their own future, free from coercion or foreign interference. Full acknowledgement should be given to existing reality of the National Liberation Front in South Viet-Nam as a liberation movement.

The struggle of the Palestine Liberation Committee against colonialism and racial discrimination must be supported by all peace-loving nations.

Aid to the developing countries should be free from conditions or political obligations.

Rene Chalmers, Foreign Minister of <u>Haiti</u> -- The conflict in Viet-Nam and the unsuccessful efforts at mediation are of grave concern. Relations between nations should be based on the principle of equal rights for all.

The collective conscience of the "Third World" shows a solidarity in opposing a common enemy, underdevelopment, and in seeking to resolve their common social, economic and political problems. Haiti recognizes the importance of national efforts and has embarked on the path of economic and social betterment. Haiti continues to face economic problems, however, caused by regressive policies in financial aid from developed countries, the fall of prices of its main export products and three hurricanes in less than 10 years.

Aid from industrialized nations should not become a means of pressure on the receiving nations for economic, political or military ends.

Adnan M. Pachachi, Foreign Minister of <u>Iraq</u> -- A cruel war continues in Viet-Nam; in Africa, racism and colonialism continues; Aden and Oman are still fighting for freedom. The injustice inflicted on the people of Palestine remains without redress.

No important initiatives have been taken in world disarmament, no appraisable advance has been achieved in economic development, and there is no progress in the vital work of peace-keeping. The only enduring solution to the Viet-Nam problem must be based on the freely expressed wishes of the people. It must be based on the 1954 agreements envisaging the independence, unity and neutralization of Viet-Nam.

The restoration to China of its seat as a founding Member of the United Nations should not be delayed.

The Arab people cannot accept the dangerous concept of becoming reconciled to the loss of Palestine and the acceptance of Israel as a fact of international life.

The United Kingdom should reconsider its position with regard to Aden and co-operate with the United Nations. The Assembly should aid the process of liberation in Cman. Force should be used in Rhodesia to end minority rule. All Members should aid in liquidating the Portuguese colonial empire.

Anatoly E. Gurinovich, Foreign Minister of <u>Bvelorussia</u> -- The United States has escalated the war in Viet-Nam and increased its provocations against Cuba. National liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are being suppressed by the imperialists by brutal methods.

The United States must put an end to the bombing and withdraw its forces from Viet-Nam.

Negotiation in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee on a nonproliferation treaty has led nowhere because the United States wants a treaty with loop-holes in favour of Bonn.

A time-table for the independence of the remaining dependent territories should be set, and 1967 should be the year for the final liquidation of colonialism.

It is the duty of the United Nations to protect the developing countries from foreign exploitation through unfavourable terms of trade based on inequality.

Ibrahim El Mufti, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the <u>Sudan</u> -- The United States must stop the bombing of North Viet-Nam.

By preventing the admission of China, the United Nations has lost the advantage of an immense fund of intellectual experience and the backing of a great nation.

The United Kingdom is largely responsible for failure in Southern Rhodesia through its declaration that it will not use force.

The time has come for a more equitable and adequate representation of the emerging nations on the International Court.

Sudan has renounced all friendly dealings with South Africa and condemns Portugal's colonial regime in Angola and Mozambique.

The whole Arab world speaks with one voice on the issues of Palestine, Aden and Oman, and is determined to free Arab soil from foreign domination.

The developing countries are suffering from drops in prices of primary products, while prices of manufactured goods continue to rise.

Mohamed Cherkaoui, Foreign Minister of Morocco -- The United Nations should play the role of arbiter in international conflicts with the means to enforce its verdicts.

The People's Republic of China should be in the United Nations so that it can hear concerted voices raised for peace and for a solution of the problem of Viet-Nam. Peace there does not depend solely on Hanoi, Saigon or the National Liberation Front. It also depends on China.

In the economic field, the debts of developing countries are growing and their balance of payments is being jeopardized. The United Nations should take action to relieve the situation.

If Spain intends to prepare Ifni and Spanish Sahara for the exercise of self-determination, it should not transfer large numbers of Spaniards to those regions. A referendum can be held under United Nations supervision or under the joint aegis of Spain and Morocco.

Attilio Piccioni of <u>Italy</u> -- In Viet-Nam, the restoration of peace must be sought for its own sake, and in the interest of the population. The United States position provides a basis for peace talks. The problem now is one of a common political will to negotiate.

The entire international community should be represented in the United Nations.

The Assembly should devote attention to the United States proposals for a cut-off and freeze of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear vehicles.

Italy has taken part in the growing exchanges between Western and socialist countries. With new areas of agreement, efforts to solve the problem of German reunification should be made.

The Rhodesian rebellion should be ended with recognition of the majority's rights.

The conclusions of the Committee of Experts on the Organization's financial problems offers an excellent basis for discussions. The task of reaching agreement on the financing of peace-keeping operations should be undertaken directly by the Assembly.

Patrick V.J. Solomon of <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u> -- The complexities of the numerous United Nations bodies in the social and economic fields make it difficult for Governments to obtain a clear picture of the assistance available to them. Consequently, Trinidad and Tobago and Malta have sought a review of United Nations activities in such areas.

The proposed association between the United Kingdom and the Leeward and Windward Islands will be opposed by Trinidad and Tobago, if the people of the Territories concerned consider such association repugnant.

No barrier should be placed in the way of the People's Republic of China being admitted to the United Nations.

The United States should undertake an unconditional pause in the bombing of North Viet-Nam as a final gesture to receive a positive response from Hanoi.

South Africa is a reminder of the inability of the United Nations to enforce its collective will. The limited actions of the United Kingdom on the question of Southern Rhodesia has to be accepted as others cannot take the necessary military action.

Antoine Guimali, Foreign Minister of the <u>Central African Republic</u> -- Those working on the coffee agreement should be aware of the sacrifices made by the Central African Republic in the interests of the coffee producers, as a whole.

The Central African Republic has scrupulously avoided any interference in the affairs of other States.

There should be de-nuclearization of Africa and a world disarmament conference; the Portuguese colonies should be free, and <u>anartheid</u> in South Africa should be ended; the Assembly should revoke South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa; the United Kingdom has the means to break the will of the rebel regime in Rhodesia and to prevent the emergence of another South Africa there.

The Viet-Nam problem should be solved through peaceful negotiations. Divided Germany and Korea should be united. The admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations should be opposed.

Miguel Solano Lopez of <u>Paraguay</u> -- Efforts should be made towards nuclear disarmament and a treaty to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Latin America is trying to work out a treaty which would make it a de-nuclearized zone.

The United States proposals on Viet-Nam should be put to trial.

The world cannot continue with the inequitable distribution of its riches. While political colonialism is nearing its end, there is a possibility that economic colonialism over the agricultural countries will continue.

Developed countries should realize their dependence on the developing countries.

Paraguay seeks an international treaty which will establish the right of land-locked countries to access to the sea through neighbouring countries.

Statements Under Right of Reply

Abdallahi Ould Daddah of Mauritania -- Mauritania was divided into two parts under colonial domination. Spanish Sahara is an integral part of Mauritania. A solution to the problem can be found through negotiations with Spain. Mauritania will not object if Spain decides to apply the principle of self-determination.

Manuel Aznar of <u>Spain</u> -- A reply to Mauritania will be made later. Spain is now making preparations for carrying out the principle of self-determination for the people of Spanish Sahara.

There are certain circumstances concerning Ifni for which Spain is not responsible. First, there should be talks between Spain and Morocco with a view to restoring the legality which has been infringed, and so that the people of Ifni will have all guarantees. Spain is determined to carry out the resolutions of the Assembly relating to those Territories. The accusations of Morroco are unfounded.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba of Morocco -- The statement by Mauritania is a masterpiece of deception. Self-determination cannot be carried out in Spanish Sahara when a number of troops equal the number of inhabitants, and when mass immigration is being carried out. Morocco is worried about the Spanish statement concerning the "return to legality" in Ifni. The Territory is Moroccan and the issue is the restoration of Moroccan legality. (GA/3228-3234, 3236-3238.)

Main Assembly Committees

The <u>First Committee</u> (Political and Security) decided on 13 October on the order of business for seven of the 12 items on its agenda, six of which refer to disarmament and one to non-intervention. The order of the first seven items is: renunciation of actions hampering a non-proliferation agreement, reports of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on non-proliferation, disarmament, and on suspension of nuclear testing, question of a conference to prohibit nuclear weapons, elimination of foreign military bases, and status of the implementation of the 1965 Declaration on non-intervention. (GA/PS/1297.)

The <u>Second Committee</u> (Economic and Financial) continued its general debate on the activities of the United Nations and its agencies in the economic field.

In the debate, representatives reviewed the world economic situation and suggested measures to accelerate the progress of developing countries.

Some Members suggested the early establishment of the United Nations capital development fund, the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, and strengthening of the World Food Programme.

Others suggested that the United Nations and its agencies devote greater attention to education and training, act as a clearing house for the dissemination of information on investment opportunities throughout the world, help localize the tourist industry in developing countries and assist those Member States which request aid to carry out population control programmes.

Some representatives referred to the need to gear industrialization in developing countries to producing capital goods, the urgent need to have agreements on primary commodities and the importance of long-term, low-interest credit.

The suggestion was also made that the United Nations establish a fund for stabilizing prices to compensate for losses incurred through competition from substitute and synthetic goods. Members expressed disappointment at the slackening of the flow of external capital to the developing countries.

Still others said the dearth of development capital in developing countries was caused partly by the repatriation of profits by foreign firms; they called for measures to stop this flow of capital from the developing to the developed countries. (GA/EF/960-967.)

The <u>Third Committee</u> (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) adopted two draft resolutions this week on the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, relating to policies of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid.

The first, adopted by a vote of 86 in favour to 2 against (Portugal and South Africa) with 18 abstentions, would have the Assembly urge compliance with relevant Assembly and Security Council resolutions, recommending economic and diplomatic measures and an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa. It would call for the creation of a special unit within the Secretariat to deal exclusively with the policies of apartheid.

The second, adopted by a vote of 78 in favour to 2 against (Portugal and South Africa) with 20 abstentions, would have the Assembly appeal urgently to the Security Council to take effective measures with a view to eradicating apartheid in South Africa and adjacent territories.

The Committee is now considering the agenda item on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. It has before it a draft resolution, recommended by the Economic and Social Council, which would have the Assembly condemn all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including "practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism". Amendments to the draft have been proposed by some delegations.

The Committee is also considering the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which has been signed so far by 35 Governments and ratified by four. (GA/SHC/1224-1231.)

The <u>Fourth Committee</u> (Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories) has begun consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia. It heard a statement by Lord Caradon of the United Kingdom who referred to the communique on that Territory issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, held in London a month ago.

A number of representatives objected to the United Kingdom's reference to the communique, on the ground that it did not represent a consensus but, rather, reflected a divergence of views of the participants at the Conference and called on the United Kingdom for concrete action on the question of Southern Rhodesia. (GA/T/1573,1574.)

The <u>Fifth Committee</u> (Administrative and Budgetary) heard the Secretary-General, U Thant, say that he would not contest the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a 1967 United Nations budget of \$126.5 million. The Advisory Committee's recommendations provide for a budget \$1.7 million less than the estimates originally submitted by the

Secretary-General. Introducing the budget estimates for 1967, he described them as conservative in that they provided little room for growth to meet the continuing upward trend in activities.

The net budget recommended by the Advisory Committee -- the amount financed by assessments on Member States -- totals \$104.8 million. These figures do not include certain programmes whose costs have yet to be estimated.

Speaking of the Organization's financial difficulties, U Thant said that unless there were additional contributions from Members, "we may expect to see in 1967 an unhappy renewal of the financial strains and stresses of past years".

The <u>Fifth Committee</u> recommended to the Assembly that the budget for 1966 be reduced by \$486,890, to a gross figure of \$121,080,530. It accepted all but one of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on supplementary estimates for 1966. The exception pertained to the International Court of Justice, for which a supplementary appropriation of \$72,500 was rejected by the Committee by a vote of 27 in favour to 40 against, with 13 abstentions. The supplementary expenditure estimates as a whole were approved by 65 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.

(GA/AB/982-981.)

The <u>Sixth Committee</u> (Leval) continued its debate on the reports of the International Law Commission's second half of its seventeenth session and eighteenth session dealing, in particular, with the draft articles on the Law of Treaties. (GA/L/1119-1123.)

RATIFICATIONS, SIGNATURES AND ACCEPTANCES

The following ratifications, signatures and acceptances were received during the week:

Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination -Czechoslovakia, United Kingdom and Australia (thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth signatures, respectively). (L/1732, 1733, 1737.)

Amendment to Article 109 of the United Nations Charter -- Czechoslovakia and Albania (forty-fourth and forty-fifth ratifications respectively). (L/1731, 1735.)

Amendment to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of Charter -- Colombia (106 Member States have ratified the amendments so far). (L/1734.)

Convention on Recovery Abroad of Maintenance -- Spain (thirtieth ratification or accession). (L/1730.)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Congo Complaint against Portugal

Meeting on 13 October, the Security Council continued debate on the complaint of the Democratic Republic of the Congo against Portugal and received a draft resolution sponsored by Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda.

Under the terms of the draft, the Council would: urge Portugal, in view of its statement that there were no mercenaries in Angola, not to allow foreign mercenaries to use the Territory as a base of operation for interfering in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and call on all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of that Republic.

J.G. de Beus of the Netherlands said the wisest course would be to take note of the statements of the parties and to request all States not to interfere in the affairs of the Congo.

Francisco Bonifacio de Miranda of Portugal stated that his Government could not accept such a "shocking" resolution, which, if adopted, could lead to serious consequences.

Milko Tarabanov of Bulgaria said the Council must resolutely condemn the acts of subversion by Portugal against the Congo and other African States.

The Council will resume debate on the Congo complaint today, 14 October, when it will also consider applications for membership from Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland) and Lesotho (formerly Basutoland).

Resolutions supporting admission of the two States have been co-sponsored by Jordan, Nigeria, Uganda and the United Kingdom. (SC/2840; document S/7539.)

Israeli Complaints

The Security Council will meet today to consider Israeli complaints against Syria.

In a letter dated 12 October to the President of the Security Council, Michael Comay, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the following complaints by Israel against Syria:

- (1) Acts of aggression committed by armed groups operating from Syrian territory against the citizens and territory of Israel, and in particular, the sabotage and mine-laying incidents of 7-9 October 1966.
- (2) Threats by Syria against the territorial integrity and political independence of Israel, and open Syrian incitement to war against Israel.

(Documents S/7536, 7540.)

On 13 October, Syria informed the President of the Council that the Israeli charges were groundless and without any foundation. (Document S/7544.)

ITEMS IN BRIEF

The following seminars and meetings are being held this week:

Nagova, Japan -- An 11-day Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development opened on 10 October. Participants from 18 member countries of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), as well as participants and observers from countries outside the ECAFE region, are attending. (ECAFE/400.)

Tokyo -- A Regional Seminar on Economic Accounts for Agriculture in Asia and the Far East, held under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), from 4 to 10 October. The Seminar will make recommendations for the development of economic accounts for agriculture and related statistics, and for facilitating international comparability. (DEV/82-FAO/1639.)

Tokyo -- A Farm Broadcasting Seminar, sponsored by the FAO and attended by experts from 14 countries, from 4 to 17 October. (FAO/1638.)

Tokyo -- A second one-month regional shipboard training course in marine sciences for South-East Asia. Participants come from the Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam. (UNESCO/1787.)

Tokyo -- The second one-year international post-graduate university course in chemistry and chemical engineering, sponsored by UNESCO. Participants come from Brazil, Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Uganda. (UNESCO/1789.)

Niamey, Niger -- A 10-day conference of representatives of 12 countries in west Africa to consider an Economic Commission for Africa proposal that an Economic Community of West Africa be established. (ECA/257.)

<u>Katowice, Poland</u> -- The symposium on hydraulic transport of coal sponsored by the Economic Commission for Europe from 11 to 15 October. The symposium will examine advantages and disadvantages of transporting coal by pipeline rather than by traditional method of goods wagon on railroads. Participants come from 12 European countries. (ECE/147.)

* * *

An assessment of the mineral potential of the Aswan region in the <u>United Arab</u>
Republic will be carried out under a new UNDP project.

The project, the first of its kind in the Aswan region, is part of the programmes under study for the optimum use of the electrical energy of the Aswan High Dam. The cost is about \$3.6 million, half of which is to be contributed by UNDP. (DEV/84.)

* * *

The United Nations Centre for Industrial Development has invited an international group of experts for a technical meeting at Headquarters in New York to discuss the use of industrial consulting services in developing countries and to prepare a manual on the subject. (EC/IND/117.)

* * *

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has made a loan equivalent to \$5 million for the expansion of electric power generation and transmission facilities in Nicaragua. (IB/1835.)

* * *

The World Bank has approved a loan equal to \$6 million to <u>Thailand</u> to assist in financing a project designed to meet the country's needs in skilled personnel for expanding industries and for modernizing its agriculture. (IB/1836.)

* * *

A four-man team from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is in <u>Cameroon</u> to undertake a survey of community and rural development programmes. (ECA/256.)

* * *

Toni Hagen of Switzerland has been appointed Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in <u>Yemen</u>. (DEV/83.)

* * *

Greece has contributed \$15,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). (PAL/1008.)

* * *

The Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States entered into force today.

The Convention, sponsored by the International Bank, was submitted to the Bank's member Governments for signature and ratification on 18 March 1965. It entered into force 30 days after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, which took place on 14 September 1966. (IB/1837-L/1738.)

The <u>Netherlands</u> has contributed \$40,000 to the operational costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the period 27 June - 26 December 1966. (SG/SM/589-CYP/413.)

* * *

Specialists from 21 African countries, participating in a seminar convened by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on budgeting and management in Addis Ababa, recommended on 13 October that African Governments should revise their approach to national budgeting and should establish a close co-ordination of planning and budgeting processes. (ECA/258.)

* * *

At the request of the Government, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is to resume its activities in Indonesia.

Indonesia had announced the termination of its agreement with UNICEF on 12 February 1965. The request to UNICEF follows Indonesia's resumption of its participation in the work of the General Assembly on 28 September 1966. (ICEF/957.)

AMONG THIS WEEK'S DOCUMENTS

Letters to Secretary-General from: Cyprus -- S/7531; Turkey -- S/7533, 7538; Thailand -- S/7535; Lesotho -- A/6454-S/7534.

Letter dated 4 October from Secretary-General to Governments containing a further appeal for the voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus -- S/7532.

Letters to President of Security Council from: Thailand -- S/7530; Israel --

S/7536; Cambodia -- S/7543.

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1966): Chapter III, Southern Rhodesia -- A/6300/Add.1 (Parts I and II).

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees -- A/6311/Rev.l.
Report of the Secretary-General on: Progressive development of the law of inter-

national trade -- A/6396.

Notes by Secretary-General on: Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund -- A/6459; Development of natural resources -- A/6460; Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries -- A/6461; Population growth and economic development -- A/6462; Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies -- A/6465; Agenda and arrangements for the resumed forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council -- E/L.1145.

Revised budget estimates for 1967 resulting from decisions of the Economic and

Social Council -- A/6457.

Notes on developments in the Republic of South Africa since 10 August 1965: repressive measures against opponents of apartheid -- A/AC.115/L.18b; the tuild-up of military and police forces -- A/AC.115/L.185.

an - Office of Pute. July 19, 1966 Dear Mr. Manchego: I very much appreciated receiving from you yesterday the text of the Reuters bulletin on the World Court ruling on the case of the Southwest Africa mandate. It could not have been easy to remember this, among all your other concerns of the day, and I am all the more grateful for your help. Sincerely yours, diner . . I work. Harold N. Graves, Jr. Director of Information Mr. Jorge Manchego Central Press Desk Office of Public Information United Nations New York HNG:ap

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE:

JULY 18,1966

125 PM

LOG NO .:

THX - JULY 18

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

NEW YORK

ROUTING

ACTION COPY:

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION

COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

TO: HAROLD GRAVES

AS REQUESTED REUTERS BULLETIN FOLLOWS:

"THE WORLD COURT TODAY REJECTED, BY THE PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE THE COMPLAINT BROUGHT BY LIBERIA AND ETHIOPIA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION OF ITS MANDATE OVER SOUTH WEST AFRICA. SIR PERCY SPENDER, THE AUSTRALIAN PRESIDENT OF THE COURT ANNOUNCED AFTER READING A TWO-HOUR JUDGEMENT THAT THE COMPLAINTS WERE REJECTED BECAUSE ETHIOPIA AND LIBERIA HAD NOT ESTABLISHED ANY LEGAL RIGHT OR INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT"

> JORGE MANCHEGO UNITED NATIONS CENTRAL PRESS DESK

> > aku. July 20/66.

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TO: HAROLD GRAVES

AS DECUESTED REPURES BULLDEREN DELLOWS:

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JORGE MANCESCO UNITED NATIONS CHICKAL FINES DESK

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May 12, 1966

Dear Mr. Janegek:

This will acknowledge receipt of your circular of May 5 stating that it would be helpful to know the nature and quantity of the information material supplied by Specialized Agencies for the year ending June 30, 1966, to the Sydney, Washington, D.C., and Port Moresby Information Centres.

We air mail single copies of press releases, speeches, reprinted articles, and publications of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance reporation, and International Development Association, to the Sydney and Port Moresby Centres. Five Bank/IDA and IFC annual reports and 10 press summaries of the reports are sent to Sydney; two each of the reports and press summaries to Port Moresby. On their request, we do not mail publications and press releases to the United Nations Centre in Washington, D.C.; they telephone us from time to time and request small stocks of explanatory leaflets.

Sincerely yours,

Lars J. Lind Deputy Director of Information

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

ce: Mr. Lind

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Sincerely yours,

Lars J. Lind Deputy Director of Information

Mr. Jeorge J. Jenecek, Director External Relations Office of Public Information UNITED NATIONS New York, N.Y.

co: Mr. Lind

DRE/pa

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

5 May 1966

Dear Sir,

By resolution 36(III) of the Trusteeship Council and 754(VIII) of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Administering Authorities concerned were requested to co-operate in ensuring an adequate flow of suitable information, including records of the Trusteeship Council and material concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations, to the general public in the Trust Territories, and to inform the Council periodically of the action taken.

Accordingly, the Office of Public Information annually prepares, on behalf of the Secretary-General, a report on Dissemination of Information in the Trust Territories of Nauru, the Facific Islands and New Guinea, based on the information available at this Headquarters and supplied by the three Information Centres concerned, i.e. Sydney, Washington, D.G., and Port Moresby, respectively. The report for the year ending 30 June 1966 is now under preparation for submission to the thirty-third session of the Trusteeship Council which is due to meet on 27 May 1966.

It is understood that some of the Specialized Agencies interested in the flow of information to the Trust Territories on their respective activities have been providing suitable information material either through the Information Centres or direct to the Administering Authorities.

It would help the Office of Public Information in the compilation of its report to have information on the nature and quantity of the information material supplied by the Specialized Agencies in the Trust Territories, during the period in question.

I should therefore appreciate it if you would kindly let me have, at your early convenience, a list of publications and other material supplied by your Agency to the Territories for public information purposes, and indicate, if possible, the manner in which this material was dispatched to the Territories.

Your sincerely,

George J. Janecek) Director, External Relations.

(Copy sent to the Information Chiefs of other Specialized Agencies)

· Ode Hay 12

UN Reformation Service w/x to PK alpha

April 19, 1966

Your Reference: No. 7.1/128

Dear Mr. Szuszkiewicz:

This is in reply to your form letters of April 11, addressed to the Director of Information, World Bank Group; The Director, IFC; and the Director, Information Division, IDA.

I am dispatching by sea mail the quantity of publications shown on the attached list, and while it may take two to three months for these to reach you, I hope they will be useful. I have tabbed mailings to your Centre so that hereafter you will receive 10 copies of annual reports, speeches and popular publications.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Doris R. Eliason Information Department

Enclosure

Mr. J.S. Szuszkiewicz Director United Nations Information Service No. 24, Manawhari Road Rangoon, BURMA

DE /ne



Cables:
"OMNIPRESS"
Rangoon.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICE

No. 24, MANAWHARI ROAD, RANGOON.

REFERENCE- No. 7.1/128

11 April 1966.

Dear Sir,

Much to our delight we have as of late noticed a considerable rise in requests from the general public for publications (pamphlets, leaflets, posters etc.) of the UN and the Specialized Agencies. This has enabled us to double our mailing list within a few months.

As a result, however, we are punning short of informative material on your Agency. Thus, we should very much appreciate receiving an adequate supply of your various pamphlets for free distribution. At the same time, I would request that the number of copies regularly supplied to us in previous years be raised by at least 50%.

With many thanks in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

J.S. Szuszkiewicz,

Director.

Washington , D.C.,

U.S.A.

World Bank Group,

The Director of Information,



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With many thanks in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

J.S. Szuszkiewicz,

Director.

The Director, IFC, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.



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With many thanks in anticipation.

The Director, Information Division, IDA, Washington 25, D.C., U.SA. Yours faithfully,

J.S. Szuszkiewicz,

Director.

COMMUNICATIONS 1966 APR 14 PM 1:15

NO. 24, MARAWHER ROAD, PASSOCK.

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FORM NO. 92 (10-61)	CORRESPO	NDENCE	RECORD	FORM	
FROM UNITED	NATIONS, New	York		DATED	
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	A				rd
REFERRED T	O Mr. Wo	ods		April 7,60	2

Public Relations April 13, 1966 Dear Mr. Lavigne: We would very much appreciate it if you could arrange for a member of the Publishing Services to visit the World Bank and discuss with us design and printing. We feel that an exchange of ideas would be beneficial to both the Publishing Services and to the Information Department. We would suggest maybe that the best time for such a visit would be either Thursday or Friday, April 28 or 29. We would naturally provide a two-way air shuttle ticket and mail this to the person that you designate to pay the visit. Thanking you very much for your cooperation in this matter, I remain, Very sincerely yours, Lars J. Lind Deputy Director of Information GML: js Mr. Rene Lavigne Director See Mano of Jamery 5 from Mr. adler to Hr. Rind Publishing Services United Nations New York, New York cc. Mr. Kurt Plowitz Publishing Services United Nations New York, New York

UN- Public Ret. Ango.

April 8, 1966

Dear Janette:

I am highly grateful to you for having sent me the release on the Mekong Annual Report. This undertaking is one that, in spite of the Bank's peripheral involvement, I have been almost completely ignorant about up till now, and I feel very happy to have some facts on it at last.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

for me it is

Mrs. Janette K. McNeill Office of Public Information United Nations New York

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February 18, 1966

Dear Mr. Rolz-Bennett:

Thank you for your letter of February 8, 1966 and for the advance copy of the "Yearbook of the United Nations, 1964," which I received today. I am very glad to have a personal copy of this most useful reference book.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

Mr. Jose Rolz-Bennett Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs Office of Public Information United Nations New York, New York

GCWishart:lgn

February 15, 1966

Dear Bob:

Hazel Holly's address, which I promised to send you, is 2900 Q Street, Northwest.

Could I impose on you for a favor? I have lost my copy of the excellent speech which Philippe de Seynes gave to ECOSOC last summer. Could you send me another?

With best regards to you and Janette, Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Robert Kenney
Economic and Social Information Unit
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York

HNG:ap

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

AD 315(1) HQ (3)

REFERENCE

8 February 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

I am pleased to send you, under separate cover, an advance copy of the <u>Yearbook of the United Nations</u>, 1964, which has been compiled by the Office of Public Information.

The volume gives a comprehensive account of the activities of the United Nations and the related agencies during 1964 and also an account of General Assembly activities in January and February 1965. As in the past, 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.

Yours sincerely,

José Rolz-Bennett

Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs in charge of the Office of Public Information

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

ade . J. L. 18/66

January 14, 1966

Mr. Jeffrey Rajasooria Chief Editor Press Services Office of Public Information United Nations New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rajasooria:

I am returning herewith the updated membership list and the chart of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association.

Yours sincerely,

S. Sankaran Information Department

Enclosure

SSankaran

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

DEPARTMENT ROUTING SL	IP	Date 1/17		
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Bennett	448	Prt'g. & Drft'g.	250	
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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS . UNATIONS NEWYORK . ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

12 January 1966

Dear Sir,

REFERENCE

I wish to inform you that the Secretary-General has appointed Mr. Marcial Tamayo as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Washington D.C., and Mr. Fernando Jacques-da-Silva as Director of the UN Information Centre in Karachi, Pakistan.

Mr. Tamayo will take up his new duties in Washington D.C. around the end of January and Mr. Jacques-da-Silva is scheduled to arrive in Karachi on 19 January 1966.

Both the Directors have been instructed as a matter of recognized policy to give all possible assistance in promoting projects of interest to member organizations of the United Nations family.

It will be very much appreciated if your officers stationed in, or proceeding to Washington D.C. and Karachi, could be advised of these appointments, and be asked to tender their cooperation to Mr. Tamayo and Mr. Jacques-da-Silva. The new Directors will, of course, be in touch with your representative.

.... I enclose herewith press releases on the appointments of the new Directors of the United Nations Information Centres in Washington D.C. and Karachi.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstr-

uction and Development/ International Finance Corp./

International Development Association

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

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

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COMMUNICATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release ORG/661 10 January 1966

MARCIAL TAMAYO APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

(This is being simultaneously released at Headquarters, La Paz, Rio de Janeiro and Washington, D.C.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has appointed Marcial Tamayo as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Washington, D.C., in succession to Hernando Samper who has resigned from the Secretariat. Since 1961, Mr. Tamayo has been Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Tamayo, who is a national of Bolivia, was born in La Paz in 1921. He was educated in Bolivia and Argentina and studied social sciences, history, literature and philosophy.

In 1944 Mr. Tamayo entered the Bolivian diplomatic service. A year later he joined the Bolivian Embassy in Buenos Aires as Secretary. From 1948 to 1952 he was professor of literature and philology in the National Institute of Philology, Buenos Aires. From 1954 to 1956 Mr. Tamayo held the post of professor of the same subjects in the University of La Paz. In 1956 he became Press Secretary to the President of Bolivia and then served as Secretary-General of the Presidency.

Mr. Tamayo was his country's representative to the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and was Chairman of the Bolivian delegation to the thirteenth General Assembly. During the fourteenth General Assembly he was elected Chairman of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

In 1958 Mr. Tamayo was appointed Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations, a post which he held until he joined the United Nations Secretariat in May 1961.

Mr. Tamayo will take up his new duties in Washington, D.C., in January.

* *** *

Note: A photograph of Mr. Tamayo may be obtained at the Photo Distribution Office, Room 989.

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release FI/3 10 January 1966

FERNANDS JACQUES-DA-SILVA APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE AT KARACHI, PAKESTAN

(This is being simultaneously released in New York, Karachi and Rio de Janeiro.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has appointed Fernando Jacques-da-Silva as Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Karachi, Pakistan. He will succeed Ivar Gudmundsson, who has taken up another assignment in the United Nations Secretariat.

Mr. Jacques-da-Silva, who is a national of Brazil, was born in Belem, State of Para in June 1916. After completing his education in Rio de Janeiro, he served in the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, and later worked in various capacities with several Brazilian airlines.

In 1946, he entered the field of radio as an announcer and producer. Subsequently, he was sports commentator, reporter, news editor and broadcast manager for Brazilian radio and TV networks.

Between 1953 and 1962, as a correspondent and Chief Reporter for Rio de Janeiro's Radio Nacional, he covered major events in many countries and was three times elected by the Association of Radio Critics, the outstanding radio-reporter of the year in Brazil.

Immediately prior to entering the United Nations Secretariat,
Mr. Jacques-da-Silva served in Brasilia as Director-General of Radio and
TV Nacional de Brasilia. Since he joined the United Nations Secretariat
in 1962 as an Information Officer in the Latin American Section of the Radio
and Visual Services Division, Office of Public Information, Mr. Jacques-da-Silva
has been responsible for producing and narrating daily and weekly programmes
for Brazil.

Mr. Jacques-da-Silva will take up his post in Karachi about mid-January.

* *** *

Note: A photograph of Mr. Jacques-da-Silva may be obtained at the Photo Distribution Office, Room 989.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Staff Changes

Memorandum No.1/66

13 January 1966

TO:

Staff of the Office of Public Information Hy Carlie

FROM:

S. Przylucki, Executive Officer Office of Public Information

The following information is given on recent staff changes in the Office of Public Information:

Grade Nationality Area of Assignment

I. Appointments

Nil.

II. Field Assignments

Brazil Mr. F. Jacques da Silva P.4

Transferred from Radio and Visual Services Division to Karachi as Director of the Information Centre, effective mid-January 1966.

III. Other Assignments

Nil.

IV. Separations

D.1 U.K. Mr. V.J.G. Stavridi

Mr. V.J.D. Stavridi, Princial Officer-in-Charge of Publications and Public Services, will retire from the Secretariat on 31 January 1966.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION Ales

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Lars Lind

DATE: January 5, 1966

FROM: John H. Adler

SUBJECT:

During my recent visit in New York I met an old friend, Mr. Kurt Plowitz, who is a graphic artist working for the U.N. He is doing much work on publications of the U.N. and particularly of the Special Fund. He showed great interest in the design of Bank publications and on an exchange of ideas with our Information Department. He made it plain that he would very much like to get invited for a short visit to the Bank to see what you are doing in that business. He indicated also however that the U.N. would not have any money to pay for his trip. Is there anything which your department could do for him?

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See letter april 13, 1966 29 L

to v.N. from Mr. Lind