Pet Files of the Sec.-Gen.: Dag Hammarskjöld
Consultative Panel on Public Information

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PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. T.W. CUTFS (Australia)

1. At the 779th to 783rd and 785th to 787th meetings, the Fifth Committee considered agenda item 59 on the public information activities of the United Nations. The Committee had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/4429) outlining the action taken in implementing General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, as well as a related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. 1

2. Most delegations were in agreement with the conclusion of the Advisory Committee that "a significant effort is being made to strengthen information services in the field without impairing the over-all central direction of the programme or the present facilities at Headquarters for representatives of media of mass communication, while keeping total expenditure at about $5 million, as requested by the General Assembly" (A/4408, para. 50). They considered that a firm start had been made in giving effect to the three main objectives of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959: decentralization of public information activities and the establishment of new centres; adequate regional representation at the policy-making level both at Headquarters and in the information centres; and reasonable budgetary stabilization. They pointed to the facts that three new information centres had been opened in 1960, and eight

others would be set up in 1961; that determined efforts had been made to ensure that information material was adapted in every case to the local idiom; that the top posts in the Office of Public Information at Headquarters were now held by staff of nine different nationalities drawn from five continents, while the Professional staff of OPI as a whole was made up of forty-one nationalities; and that, despite automatic and other factors of increase between the years, budgetary expenditure was again planned for 1961 at the level of about $5 million net approved for 1960.

3. Appreciative reference was also made to annex III to the budget estimates in which, as requested in General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV), the Secretary-General had outlined the total information programmes that were planned for 1961, together with the cost estimates of the different projects. A similar submission would be made annually in order to furnish the Committee with the fullest possible information, even though an item on public information would not, in the Secretary-General's understanding, find a permanent place on the Committee's agenda.

4. Some delegations were nevertheless dissatisfied, on a number of counts, with the results disclosed in the Secretary-General's report. In their opinion, little regard had been paid to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV), and OPI was so heavily dominated by nationals of the United States of America and the Western Powers as to compromise its impartiality. One result of this was biased treatment of subjects in the United Nations Review and other publications.

5. As regards the level of expenditure, some delegations considered the figure of $5 million to be excessive in relation to the annual outlay on technical assistance programmes. The suspension of the unrelayed short-wave broadcasts, which the Committee of Experts had recommended in 1958 (A/3928, para. 260), would alone save $100,000; but, even apart from financial considerations, it was

2/ At the 780th meeting, the Secretary-General's representative informed the Committee that it was intended, under revised proposals, to open eight, instead of three, new centres in 1961 within the approved budget limit for that year. Five of the centres would be situated in Africa, and one each in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

improper for the Secretariat to beam broadcasts to a State unless an agreement had been concluded with that State or with broadcasting systems within its territories. A curtailment of activities at the larger information centres and at Headquarters was another possible source of substantial economy.

6. Many other delegations took a divergent position. The hope was expressed that, as regards the unrelayed broadcasts, the Member States concerned would reconsider their attitude and, as desired by the General Assembly, co-operate in giving publicity to United Nations activities. Failing such action, the duration and frequency of the broadcasts might, as proposed by the Secretary-General, be reduced in the interest of economy. It was generally agreed that the situation in relation to the geographical distribution of staff called, as in other departments of the Secretariat, for improvement.

7. Opinion was divided on the policy to be followed with regard to the network of information centres in view of the expanding activities of the Organization and the admission of new Member States. It was agreed that information activities should be developed both geographically, to cover wider areas, and qualitatively, to meet the special needs of the new Member States. In addition, there was the need, in the interests of the Organization, to maintain public information activities in more developed countries to satisfy the ever-growing demand in those countries for information about the United Nations. Some delegations noted with approval the arrangements already made or in prospect for linking information facilities with offices of the Technical Assistance Board or other offices of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

8. The Committee welcomed the suggestion of the Secretary-General concerning the possibility of producing more United Nations material in the Arabic language. A similar policy in regard to the African languages should be studied. In any case, it was hoped that there would be an increase in the number of radio broadcasts and television programmes in those languages.

9. The balance of opinion in the Committee favoured the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Reviews should not be converted to quarterly publications. The Committee noted with approval the plan for producing the English edition of the United Nations Review - and possibly the French and Spanish editions
also - in a lighter-weight format suitable for prompt and economical distribution by air freight. Similarly, the transfer of the Spanish Language Publications Service to the Information Centre in Mexico City - to form the editorial production centre of La Revista de las Naciones Unidas and other Spanish language publications - was generally welcomed as evidence of the importance attached to linguistic and cultural factors in public information. Part of the contents of La Revista would be "regionalized" by featuring United Nations activities in Latin America without, however, losing sight of the world objectives of the Organization. In this as in other sectors of OPI work, knowledge of the language was not enough; it had to be supplemented by political understanding and insight. The French edition of the Review might well serve as a model in that respect.

10. At the 765th meeting of the Committee, the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1) was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Chad, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General of 25 August 1960 on public information activities of the United Nations (A/4429),

"Recalling its resolutions 1086 (XII) of 21 December 1956, 1335 (XIII) of 13 December 1956 and 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959 relating to the establishment of information centres and setting out the basic policy measures to be followed in the field of public information activities,

"Noting further the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

"Having regard to the increased membership of the African States in the United Nations,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's announcement of the intention to open during 1961 eight new information centres, one in Latin America, one in eastern Europe, one in Asia and five in Africa,

"Emphasizing the importance of the dissemination of information on the United Nations objectives and activities in those regions where mass information media are less developed, particularly in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,"
"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Consultative Panel on Public Information and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as appropriate:

"1. To give high priority to the opening of information centres or arranging for adequate information facilities in the less-developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, by effecting economies in other directions;

"2. To intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information;

"3. To report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution."

11. At the same meeting, the following amendments to the joint draft resolution (A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1) were proposed:

(a) By Ethiopia (A/C.5/L.620): In operative paragraph 1, to replace the phrase "by effecting economies in other directions" by the phrase "by effecting all necessary economies in accordance with the preponderance of views expressed by delegations at the fifteenth session;"

(b) By Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.5/L.619): To insert the following new operative paragraph 3:

"To continue to plan the public information programmes on the principle of maximum efficiency and minimum cost, within a net budget of $5,000,000;"

and to renumber the existing operative paragraph 3.

12. The authors of the latter amendment (A/C.5/L.619) accepted a suggestion for the insertion of the word "about" before the figure $5,000,000.

13. The representative of Ethiopia said that while his delegation was in favour of the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1) generally, it had proposed an amendment (A/C.5/L.620) to operative paragraph 1 on the ground that the words "in other directions" were open to misinterpretation.

14. The representative of Ireland suggested the insertion after the word "efforts" in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution of the words "in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter". The addition of such a phrase would strengthen the paragraph by giving it the full weight of the Charter provision.
15. The United States representative suggested the addition at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the following: "without impairing the over-all central direction of the United Nations information programme, the present facilities for the representatives of media of mass communication, or other essential activities". His suggestion was designed to make it clear that the Secretary-General would not be required to eliminate completely all unrelayed broadcasts or information centres in developed countries. He would not, however, press the amendment if he could be assured that there would be no impairment of essential services.

16. Representatives of the Secretary-General pointed out that the budgetary limitation of "about $5 million" enjoined upon the Secretary-General in last year's resolution had been confined to the year 1960. He had nevertheless, of his own accord, planned the 1961 programmes of public information upon the same restrictive basis. There were certain items - some were listed in his budget foreword, at paragraph 29 - over which the Secretary-General could exercise a reasonable degree of control; others were inescapable and unforeseeable additions to the total bill: for example, price increases affecting wage rates and other contractual obligations as well as changes in salary scales or post adjustments. The power of absorbing a series of such items in the years 1960 and 1961 had already been strained, and the time was approaching when the expenditure limit could be maintained only at the expense of activities which delegations held to be essential, either at Headquarters or in the field. The choice before the Secretary-General would then be either to propose an increase in expenditure or to invite the Fifth Committee to specify the activities that should be deferred, curtailed or eliminated.

17. It was stated on behalf of the Secretary-General that the objectives of the twenty-Power draft resolution would be attained - to the degree possible - through changes in the order of priorities or through reallocations of personnel, and not in ways that might impair the central direction of the programme or interfere with essential activities. As regards paragraph 2, he would continue the efforts he had always exerted in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter. In view, however, of the reduction in the Professional establishment, the possibility of improving the geographical distribution of the OPI staff was dependent upon a fortuitous factor, the rate of replacement of that staff.
18. At the 786th meeting, the representative of Ethiopia withdrew his amendment (A/C.5/L.620), while at the 787th meeting the representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom agreed, in the light of the discussion in the Committee, to withdraw their joint amendment (A/C.5/L.619) and to propose in its stead the insertion in the joint draft resolution (A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1) of the following new preambular paragraph:

"Noting that for the years 1960 and 1961 the Secretary-General has planned the public information programmes at an expenditure level of about $5,000,000 net for each year,"

19. At the 787th meeting, a vote was taken on the joint draft resolution (A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1) and the amendment proposed by Canada and the United Kingdom. The results of the voting were as follows:

The new preambular paragraph proposed by Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was adopted by 49 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions;

The words "by effecting economies in other directions" in operative paragraph 1 were adopted by 62 votes to none, with 7 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 69 votes to none, with 1 abstention;

The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 61 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Recommendation of the Committee

20. The Fifth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on public information activities of the United Nations of 25 August 1960, 1

Recalling its resolutions 1086 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1335 (XIII) of 13 December 1958 and 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, relating to the establishment of information centres and setting out the basic policy measures to be followed in the field of public information activities,

1/ A/4429. /...
Noting further the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Having regard to the increased membership of the African States in the United Nations,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's announcement of the intention to open during 1961 eight new information centres, one in Latin America, one in eastern Europe, one in Asia and five in Africa,

Noting that for the years 1960 and 1961 the Secretary-General has planned the public information programmes at an expenditure level of about $5 million net for each year,

Emphasizing the importance of the dissemination of information on the United Nations objectives and activities in those regions where mass information media are less developed, particularly in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Consultative Panel on Public Information and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as appropriate:

1. To give high priority to the opening of information centres or arranging for adequate information facilities in the less-developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, by effecting economies in other directions;

2. To intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information;

3. To report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.
The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on public information activities of the United Nations of 25 August 1960 (A/4429),

Recalling its resolutions 1086 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1335 (XIII) of 13 December 1958 and 1405 (XIV) of 13 December 1959 relating to the establishment of information centres and setting out the basic policy measures to be followed in the field of public information activities,

Noting further the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Having regard to the increased membership of the African States in the United Nations,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's announcement of the intention to open during 1961 eight new information centres, one in Latin America, one in eastern Europe, one in Asia and five in Africa,

Emphasizing the importance of the dissemination of information on the United Nations objectives and activities in those regions where mass information media are less developed, particularly in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Consultative Panel on Public Information and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as appropriate:

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1. To give high priority to the opening of information centres or arranging for adequate information facilities in the less-developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, by effecting economies in other directions;

2. To intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information;

3. To report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.
The General Assembly,
Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on public information activities of the United Nations of 25 August 1960 (A/4429),
Recalling its resolutions 1086 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1335 (XIII) of 13 December 1958 and 1405 (XIV) of 7 December 1959 relating to the establishment of information centres and setting out the basic policy measures to be followed in the field of public information activities,
Noting further the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,
Having regard to the increased membership of the African States in the United Nations,
Welcoming the Secretary-General’s announcement of the intention to open during 1961 eight new information centres, one in Latin America, one in eastern Europe, one in Asia and five in Africa,
Emphasizing the importance of the dissemination of information on the United Nations objectives and activities in those regions where mass information media are less developed, particularly in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,
Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Consultative Panel on Public Information and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as appropriate:

[Draft resolution text]
1. To give high priority to the opening of information centres or arranging for adequate information facilities in the less-developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories, by effecting economies in other directions;
2. To intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information;
3. To report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.
The attached summary of conclusions of the third meeting of the Panel has been dispatched to participants together with an invitation to attend a further meeting at 3:30 p.m. on Friday, 1 July.

There have also been circulated, as requested by members of the Panel, the enclosed several sample radio programmes currently being re-broadcast by radio stations in Africa.

Possible amendments to individual paragraphs of the draft report to cover points raised at the various meetings of the Consultative Panel are being prepared on a tentative basis, and I will forward these to you in advance of the meeting in case they might be useful.
CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Summary of Conclusions

Third Meeting - 24 June 1960

1. In attendance:
   The Secretary-General - in the Chair
   Dr. Zdenek Cermik (Czechoslovakia) (representing Mr. Karel Kurka)
   Mr. Armand Bernard (France)
   Mr. C.S. Jha (India)
   Mr. Egidio Ortona (Italy)
   Dr. Koto Matsudaira (Japan)
   Mr. Carlos Mackenzie (Peru)
   Mr. O.A.H. Abiel (Sudan)
   Mr. A.A. Sobolev (USSR)
   Sir Pierson Dixon (U.K.)
   Mr. Wallace Irwin (U.S.A.) (representing Mr. Henry Cebot Lodge)
   Dr. Ignacio Silva Saure (Venezuela) (representing Dr. Sara-Rodriguez)

2. The Secretary-General welcomed the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Italy to their first meeting of the Panel.

3. There was general agreement that United Nations information services to Africa should be regarded as a special question. It was stressed that both extensive and intensive coverage was needed, calling for advance planning on a country by country basis and with greater coordination of UN and specialized agency resources in the area. The value of full consultation with governments and local authorities was urged to determine, in the light of information needs and facilities, what type of program would best suit particular regions. Generally, it was felt, UN programs might be required to concentrate on the spoken word and visual information, and efforts would also be needed to increase the flow of UN documentation, including publications such as the "United Nations Review," likely to interact on elites which, in turn, could reach broader masses. The special responsibility of member governments to promote the dissemination of UN information was recognized. With their cooperation, it was suggested, such projects as mobile visual information units and lecture tours to schools and universities might be organized. In view of the large number of Arabic-speaking peoples in Africa, the possibility of producing more UN information material in that language was considered worthy of study.
4. There were both supporting and opposing views regarding the provision of special information services to Africa in relation to information services elsewhere. On the one hand it was suggested that, in the interests of economy, services to Africa should be achieved by reduction, if necessary, in other UN information activities; on the other hand, it was held that the services to Africa should not be at the expense of services for other areas.

5. There was general agreement to the following:
   a) That a formal proposal be submitted to the Administrative Committee on Coordination regarding increased coordination of the information services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
   b) That the question of United Nations information, including the responsibility of member states to promote its dissemination, be raised in the talks which the Secretary-General or his representatives may have with governments of emerging states at the time of their attaining independence.

6. The question of unrelayed shortwave UN broadcasts was then discussed. It was explained that the experience of OPI had indicated that the nature of United Nations activities and deliberations were, for the most part, of a nature sufficiently topical or urgent to sustain daily news coverage during normal non-Assembly periods. It was noted that, in consequence, as a general rule the normal pattern of demand from broadcasting stations which relay UN news programs was for weekly programs during non-Assembly periods and for daily programs during Assembly sessions. It was suggested, therefore, as a practical compromise between the extreme suggested by the Experts' Committee that unrelayed shortwave broadcasts be eliminated, and the arguments put forward for their retention on a suitable basis, that such broadcasts should also follow the general pattern, namely, daily programs during Assembly periods and weekly programs during non-Assembly periods. It was the consensus also that where special circumstances warranted, this frequency could, with advantage, be increased. For instance, it was felt that an event such as the forthcoming meetings of the Economic and Social Council at the ministerial level would merit special coverage.

7. It was agreed that at its next meeting, the Panel would review the draft report of the Secretary-General in second reading. Points on which further information had been requested at earlier meetings could be taken as the relevant sections of the draft report were considered.
SAMPLE SCRIPTS OF RECENT UN PROGRAMMES BROADCAST IN AFRICA

A. STRAIGHT NEWS
Weekly summary (Arabic and Amharic)

B. NEWSREELS
"This Week At The U.N." (English, Italian and Portuguese) ... 11 radio organisations

C. NEWS FEATURES
"Les Nations Unies Vous Parlent" (French) ... 15 radio organisations
"Perspectives" (French)

D. FEATURES
"The World Of 1960" (English, Arabic and Amharic) ... 16 radio organisations

E. DOCUMENTARIES
"Continents In Motion" (English, Arabic and Amharic) ... 16 radio organisations

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SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMARSKYD LAED THIS WEEK OF THE DANGER
OF ANY ATTEMPT TO BYPASS THE UNITED NATIONS IN SETTING UP MACHINERY
TO GIVE EFFECT TO ANY DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE REACHED.

SPEAKING AT A HEADQUARTERS PRESS CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY, M.R.
HAMARSKJOLD SAID NOTHING HAD HAPPENED SO FAR WHICH HE COULD CALL A
BY-PASSING OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT HE SAID HE WAS SURPRISED THAT
SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE EVENTUAL CREATION OF A DISARMAMENT CONTROL ORGAN
AND AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE HAD SO FAR BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE 10-NATION
DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA AS IF THESE MATTERS DID NOT ALREADY EXIST IN THE U.N. CHARTER.

IN TRYING TO DEAL WITH SUCH QUESTIONS AS THOUGH THE CHARTER DID
NOT EXIST, DECLARED M.R. HAMARSKJOLD, "WE NOT ONLY BREAKEN THE CHARTER
 BUT WE CONFUSE THE ISSUE."

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID THAT SINCE DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS WERE
CURRENTLY IN THE HANDS OF THE 10-NATION MEETING IN GENEVA, IT COULD
BE NATURAL FOR THAT GROUP TO DETERMINE THE STAGE AT WHICH ARRANGEMENTS
FOR POLICING DISARMAMENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

BUT THEN, HE DECLARED, THERE SHOULDBE A NEW LOOK AT THE RELEVANT
CHARTER PROVISIONS TO SEE HOW THEY FIT OR COULD BE CHANGED TO FIT
THE NEW SITUATION, AND HE EMPHASIZED THAT ANY SUCH STUDY OF THE CHARTER
SHOULD BE MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS -- NOT BY A BODY SUCH AS THE
10-NATION CONFERENCE, WHICH IS NOT AN ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

TO MAKE SUCH A STUDY OUTSIDE THE U.N., SAID M.R. HAMARSKJOLD,
"WOULDF INDEED BE A BYPASSING OF THE UNITED NATIONS."
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS ASKED IF HE DID NOT THINK THE TENDENCY TO BYPASS THE UNITED NATIONS WAS PARTLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE U.N. WAS GETTING INCREASINGLY LESS PUBLIC ATTENTION. AND HE WAS ASKED FURTHER IF HE DID NOT FEEL THAT THE "QUIET DIPLOMACY" HE HAD CONSISTENTLY FAVORED WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECREASE IN PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE U.N.

MR. HALVARSKJOLD AGREED THAT A LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION WAS PARTLY BEHIND THE PHENOMENON OF LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS OUTSIDE. BUT HE FELT THE MAIN CAUSE WAS DEEPER.

PROGRESS TOWARD SATISFACTORY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ORGANIZATION, HE POINTED OUT, INVOLVED A PROCESS OF GROPING IN THE UNKNOWN. THEREFORE, HE SAID, IT WAS NATURAL THAT AT TIMES EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON ONE FORM OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND AT TIMES ON ANOTHER FORM.

NEVERTHELESS, SAID MR. HALVARSKJOLD, HE FELT IT RIGHT TO "EXPRESS FRANKLY AND CLEARLY" HIS WARNINGS AGAINST THE TENDENCY TO CREATE A NEW ORGAN FOR EACH NEW TASK EVEN IF THAT TASK FELL "WITHIN THE MANDATE OF AN EXISTING ORGANIZATION.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT QUIET DIPLOMACY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE U.N., AND THAT, IN ANY CASE, IT WAS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE FUNDAMENTAL TASK OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO DEVELOP BETTER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

IN THE LONG RUN, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DECLARED, IT IS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT TO PROVE THAT PROBLEMS CAN BE EFFECTIVELY DEALT WITH, AND TENSIONS LESSERED, BY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION THAN TO ENJOY WHATEVER "FACILE POPULARITY" MIGHT BE ACHIEVED BY "SELLING" THE UNITED NATIONS.

WHAT WE BUILD ON, MR. HALVARSKJOLD SAID, ARE THE SOLID ACHIEVEMENTS — AND EVEN THE FAILURES.***

(LORE) SGL
AS THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CONTINUED ITS SESSION AT HEADQUARTERS, CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA UNDER NEW ZEALAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

ON BEHALF OF THE ADMINISTRATION, DR. FOSS SHANAHAN RECALLED THAT CABINET GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN INTRODUCED LAST OCTOBER AND SAID THAT WORK WAS WELL ADVANCED ON THE DRAFTING OF A CONSTITUTION TO BE CONSIDERED AT A CONVENTION NEXT JULY OR AUGUST. WESTERN SAMOA, HE SAID, "HAS ADVANCED TO THE THRESHOLD OF INDEPENDENCE." ACHIEVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE IS EXPECTED BY THE END OF NEXT YEAR.

THE COUNCIL ALSO COMPLETED DEBATE ON CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS UNDER UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION.

A NUMBER OF SPEAKERS EXPRESSED GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH PROGRESS BEING MADE IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FIELDS, ALTHOUGH SOME OFFERED SUGGESTIONS FOR SPEAKING ADVANCES.

CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION CAME FROM MR. VALENTIN OFFENKO OF THE SOVIET UNION WHO SAID THAT U.S. POLICY IN THE TERRITORY WAS DRIVEN BY MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE INHABITANTS, WHOSE LITTLE IF ANY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE.

IN A CLOSING STATEMENT, MR. DELIAS NUCKER, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, SAID THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO PROLATE PROGRESS IN ALL FIELDS, BUT THAT THE TERRITORY WAS STILL SOME YEARS AWAY FROM THE GOAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE.

IF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE WERE TO BE GREATER THAN FICTITIONAL, HE SAID, THERE MUST BE A BETTER PROPORTION BETWEEN SUBSIDIZATION AND LOCAL REVENUE THAN THE PRESENT FIVE TO ONE RATIO. AND IN THE LIGHT OF THE TERRITORY'S POTENTIAL ECONOMIC POSITION, HE SAID, THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN UNDERSTANDING OF FINANCING AND SOUND ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE WAS ESSENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND MICRONESIAN GOVERNMENT.

UN Radio
FRANCE CHARGED THIS WEEK THAT TUNISIA WAS ALLOWING HER TERRITORY TO BE USED AS A BASE FOR INCREASINGLY FREQUENT ATTACKS AGAINST ALGERIA BY ALGERIAN REBELS.

IN A LETTER TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, FRANCE REJECTED TUNISIAN ACCUSATIONS THAT FRENCH FORCES HAD VIOLATED TUNISIA'S FRONTIER ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS IN RECENT MONTHS. RESPONDING TO A TUNISIAN COMPLAINT OF LAST WEEK, THE FRENCH COMMUNICATION SAID THAT FRONTIER INCIDENTS WERE DUE TO THE FACT THAT "TUNISIA ALLOWS HER TERRITORY TO SERVE AS A BASE FOR ACTS OF AGGRESSION, THUS DISREGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS WHICH ALL STATES SHOULD OBSERVE."

TUNISIA HAD SAID THAT FRANCE WAS THREATENING PEACE BY BORDER VIOLATIONS WHICH INCLUDED THE SHELLING AND MACHINE-GUNNING OF TUNISIAN TERRITORY, INCURSIONS BY FRENCH PATROLS, AND OVER-FLIGHTS BY FRENCH PLANE. IN THE LIGHT OF THIS SITUATION, TUNISIA SAID IT MIGHT HAVE TO RESORT TO LEGITIMATE MEASURES OF SELF-DEFENSE.

THE THIRTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY OPENED IN COPENHAGEN THIS WEEK, WITH EFFORTS TO WIPE OUT THE SOURCE OF MALARIA FORCING THE SAME ITEMS OF BUSINESS.

CONSIDERATION WILL ALSO BE GIVEN TO MEDICAL RESEARCH, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIELDS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, AND THE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CANCER AND HEART DISEASE.

A REPORT BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION SHOWS THAT BY THE END OF 1959, ALMOST 260 MILLION OUT OF THE 1,400 MILLION PERSONS THREATENED BY MALARIA HAD RECEIVED A MEASURE OF PROTECTION. HOWEVER, THE MALARIA ERADICATION SPECIAL ACCOUNT IS SO SHORT OF FUNDS THAT UNLESS THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY TAKES ACTION, THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM WILL HAVE TO BE CURTAILED.

THE URGency OF SUSTAINING MALARIA ERADICATION AT ITS PRESENT LEVEL IS UNDERLINED BY THE STATEMENT IN THE REPORT THAT 20 SPECIES OF THE MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITO HAVE ALREADY SHOWN RESISTANCE TO INSECTICIDES CURRENTLY USED. (MORE) SGL
THE REPORT SHOWS THAT OF THE $12 MILLION SO FAR CONTRIBUTED TO THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT, MORE THAN 90 PER CENT CAME AS A GIFT FROM ONE COUNTRY -- THE UNITED STATES.


AT ANOTHER MEETING IN GENEVA, THE U.N. NARCOTICS COMMISSION DISCUSSED THE PROBLEM OF FIGHTING ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A COMMITTEE REPORT ON THIS ISSUE SAID THAT SmUGGLING OF NARCOTICS WAS COMPLEX AND WELL-ENTRENCHED. IT SAID THE SOURCES OF OPIUM TRAFFIC WERE IN THE FAR EAST AND MIDDLE EAST, WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT SEIZURES OCCURRING IN THE FORMER AREA.

IT ADDED THAT THERE SEEMED TO BE A GROWING USE OF HEROIN, MUCH OF THIS TRAFFIC DIRECTED TOWARD NORTH AMERICA.

THOMAS GREEN OF BRITAIN, IN PRESENTING THE REPORT, SAID THAT BETTER REPORTING HAD BROUGHT TO LIGHT AN IMPORTANT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE CENTERED IN SOUTH AMERICA. HE SAID THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT AND INCREASING MOVEMENT OF THIS DRUG TO THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY THROUGH CUBA AND MEXICO.

MR. GREEN NOTED THE INCREASING USE OF AIRCRAFT IN ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC, PARTICULARLY IN SOUTH AMERICA, BUT ALSO IN SOME PARTS OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE FAR EAST WHERE CLANDESTINE LANDING STRIPS HAD BEEN DETECTED. ** (FOR) SGL
THERE WERE ALSO THESE DEVELOPMENTS:

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN PRIMARY COMMODITIES CAN BE UNDER REVIEW AT A MEETING HERE AT HEADQUARTERS. THE U.N. COMMISSION DEALING WITH THIS QUESTION OPENED ITS EIGHTH SESSION, WITH FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COMMODITY MARKET ONE OF THE MAJOR ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED.

PRIMARY COMMODITIES INCLUDE RAW MATERIALS AND MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. THE NON-INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES FREQUENTLY DEPEND HEAVILY ON THE EXPORT OF ONE OR TWO COMMODITIES AND ARE THUS VULNERABLE TO ANY DROP IN THEIR PRICES ON THE WORLD MARKET.

THE UNITED STATES INFORMED THE UNITED NATIONS THIS WEEK OF THE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON FOR THE SALE OF 17 MILLION TONS OF U.S. SURPLUS FOOD RESERVES TO INDIA OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

IN A LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL HALARSKJOLD, U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS IN CONSONANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL URGING COUNTRIES WITH FOOD SURPLUSES TO HELP THOSE LESS FAVORED TO BUILD UP FOOD RESERVES.

MR. LODGE ASSURED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THAT CARE HAD BEEN TAKEN TO SEE THAT THE AGREEMENT WOULD NOT RESULT IN ANY HARMFUL INTERFERENCE WITH NORMAL MARKETING.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF NEPAL PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE U.N. ON MONDAY. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ESCORTED THE ROYAL COUPLE ON A TOUR OF THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS AND GAVE A RECEPTION IN THEIR HONOR.

** (End) SGL
The emergence of a new independent African state was hailed this week in the United Nations.

On Wednesday, April 27th, the U.N. Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration became the independent Republic of Togo. The tiny nation, with its population of a little over a million, thus achieved the goal of the Trusteeship system — defined as self-government or independence — after 14 years of U.N. guardianship.

Also this week, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold discussed the inherent link between the United Nations and any disarmament talks among a more limited grouping of states. Dr. Hammarskjold spoke at U.N. European Headquarters in Geneva before the 10-nation conference on disarmament which was initiated by Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, and endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly.

The independence of Togo was marked in the capital city of Lome by celebrations which began just after midnight with the hoisting of the green, yellow and red flag of the Republic and the firing of a 101-gun salute.

In a message to Prime Minister Sylvanus Olympio and his people, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold extended warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous future for the new state.

Dr. Hammarskjold recalled resolutions of the General Assembly calling for continued U.N. assistance to Togo and looking forward to its membership in the world organization.
Here at Headquarters, where the Trusteeship Council is currently in session, speaker after speaker hailed Togo's independence, praising both France, as the administering authority, and the people of Togo for the achievement.

Council President Girolamo Vitali of Italy said it was an historic day to see the 3rd of the original 11 U.N. Trust Territories gain independence.

The former U.N. Trust Territory of Togoland under British Administration merged in 1957 with the neighboring British colony of the Gold Coast to become the independent state of Ghana, now a member of the United Nations. And the former Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French Administration became the independent state of Cameroun on January first of this year.

French delegate Armand Bercard reviewed his country's achievements in Togo during its 40 years of administration, first under a mandate of the League of Nations and later under the U.N. Trusteeship system. The new republic, he noted, had achieved its independence peacefully and was starting life as a truly democratic country, with a social and economic structure comparing favorably with that of other African states.

France, he said, stood ready to assist Togo in its further development, and the United Nations also had a role to play.

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Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold addressed the 10-nation Western-East European conference on disarmament on the day before its adjournment until after next month's summit meeting. He asked, in this connection, if it were too much to hope that when resumed, the conference would be "encouraged by an improvement in the international situation and with new possibilities for agreement on the first steps in the direction of disarmament."
Mr. Hammarskjold told the representatives of the 10 nations that they were bound to reach a point where they would have to study the United Nations organization "with a view to determining how its machinery can best be used or developed in support of disarmament."

The Secretary-General pointed out that the United Nations carries primary responsibility for disarmament and also has specific responsibilities under the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes and for action with respect to threats to the peace and aggression.

Mr. Hammarskjold described these three aspects of peace as "obviously... inseparable elements of the policies of member governments within the framework of, and through, the United Nations." And he said that "these policies cannot be divided and responsibility in one of the fields, therefore, necessitates corresponding responsibility in the other fields."

Pointing out that the 10-nation conference was not an organ of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjold said it was obviously primarily for the organisation itself, and all its member governments, to decide how the organisation could function most efficiently in support of disarmament.

"With reference to control activities related to any disarmament agreement," Mr. Hammarskjold said that here again, for the best possible results, it would be necessary for the U.N. to provide full assistance in fitting such activities within the organizational framework of the U.N. But he felt it would be "entirely premature at this stage to discuss this question."

"Be it enough to say," declared the Secretary-General, "that — as shown by the 15 years of its history — the (United Nations) has such possibilities of development, and such flexibility, that I do not foresee any difficulty in fitting an activity of this type into the United Nations framework in a way which would fully safeguard all legitimate interests involved."
In this connection, Sr. Karamarkjold pointed out that the United Nations, like any other international organization, reflected political realities, and did not create or change them. Therefore, he said, difficulties encountered within U.N. were based on such realities and not on the specific constitution of the organization.

A 6-week U.N. conference on the law of the sea came to an end on Wednesday with resolving the main issues before it — the questions of how far offshore a coast nation’s sovereignty extends, and what exclusive fishing rights it can claim.

Eighty-eight states took part in the conference — the second of its kind — which was held at U.N. European Headquarters in Geneva.

As the meeting drew to a close, its President, Prince 'An Chulayamon of Thailand, spoke of the need to make adjustments between the economic and political interests of coastal states and the principle of freedom of the seas. He said he hoped that new efforts would be made to arrive at an international agreement.

A United States-Canadian proposal which would have fixed a 6-mile limit to territorial waters, with an additional 6-mile zone where the coastal state would enjoy exclusive fishing rights after a transitional period, failed of adoption by a single vote.

Fifty-four countries supported it, 28 cast negative votes, 5 abstained, and 1 was absent. A two-thirds majority was required for conference approval.

The six-plus-six formula was advanced as a compromise by the Western maritime powers who have traditionally refused to recognize more than a 3-mile territorial sea.

The conference turned down by a vote of 32 in favour to 38 against, with 18 abstentions, the major rival plan, put forward by 10 Asian, African and Latin American nations, which would have allowed 12 miles of territorial sea or exclusive fishing rights or both. Supporters of this approach argued that a zone of this extent was needed to ensure the security and protect the fishing interests of the weaker coastal states.
Opponents said that it would drastically curtail freedom of the seas by bringing many areas throughout the world under the national control of coastal states.

Also in Genoa, a Soviet statement that it was ready to join the nations of western Europe, the United States and Canada in working out a new European economic organization met with an initial negative response from the West this week.

At the meeting of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, the Soviet delegate noted last week that the 16 members of the Western organization for European economic cooperation planned to meet next month in Paris to work out a new organization with broader horizons than the existing O.E.E.C. Asserting that his country was opposed to closed economic groupings, he said the U.S.S.R. was willing to join with the Western powers in planning the new European Economic Organization.

The French Delegate said this week that it would not be possible to invite to next month's conference countries other than those already members of the O.E.E.C. or associated with it. If any exceptions were made, he said, then it would be necessary to invite all the countries of the world. And he argued that this would duplicate the work of the United Nations, which was the competent organization to deal with world economic problems.

In the course of the E.C.E. meetings, the Soviet Union had also suggested that the U.N. Commission make a detailed study of the economic aspects of disarmament and the resources it would free for investments in economic development.

Britain and the United States argued that such a study would be premature at this stage.

A report on how the special U.N. Fund has worked to help speed economic development was made public at U.N. Headquarters this week.

It shows that in its first year of operations, the Fund approved 44 projects to help countries and territories in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Western hemisphere develop the natural resources and skilled manpower needed for economic progress.
The first projects undertaken include surveys and development of resources such as water, oil, fisheries and minerals; training of technical specialists and vocational instructors; and industrial research.

The report, which will be considered by the Fund's governing council next month, shows that requests for help have far exceeded the financial resources of the Fund. In the 1st year, 164 requests were received for aid amounting to nearly $160,000,000. Pledges to the special fund for 1959 totalled some $26,000,000 from 68 governments.

The report expressed serious concern "that the $100,000,000 target set by the General Assembly for the special fund and the expanded programme (of technical assistance) was not reached in 1959 and is not likely to be reached in 1960."

Most of the meetings of the Trusteeship Council were devoted this week to an examination of conditions in the trust territory of the Pacific Islands under United States Administration.

Some 73,000 people live in this territory, which is made up of many islands scattered over three million square miles of ocean, and which include the Marshall, Marianas, and Caroline archipelagos.

An account of recent political, economic and social developments in the Pacific islands was given to the Council by Mr. Delmas Hucker, U.S. High Commissioner of the territory.

The Council also heard two Marshall island petitioners who presented the grievances of their people in connection with land claims against the administering authority.

Detailed questions were put to the petitioners and to the U.S. representative by Council members.
The U.N. Narcotics Commission opened a new session in Geneva this week to consider problems relating to the reduction of drug addiction and the control of dangerous drugs.

A report before the Commission shows that at least 29 countries and territories have one or more drug addicts per thousand population.

Another report shows that eight new synthetic drugs were brought under international control last year. Altogether, some 70 narcotics have been brought under such control — 45 of them synthetic drugs.

(end) SGL
Republic of Togo

The United Nations Trust Territory of Togoland became the independent Republic of Togo, on the 27th of April.

Statements in the Trusteeship Council by Mr. Girolamo Vitelli (Italy), Mr. Armand Berard (France), Mr. Benjamin Gerig (USA), and Mr. C. S. Jha (India).

East-West Disarmament Conference

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold addressed the ten-nation East-West Disarmament Conference in Geneva. He stressed the ultimate responsibility of the U.N. for disarmament.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

Report from Irving Berenson of U.N. Radio on the Conference in Geneva. Conference has come to an end after six weeks without resolving the main issues before it.

U.N. Economic Commission for Europe

The Soviet Union, at the annual meeting of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, announced its readiness to join the nations of Western Europe, USA and Canada in working out a new European Economic Organization.

Trusteeship Council

Council examines conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands administered by USA.

Statement by Mr. Delmas Nucker, U.S. High Commissioner of the Territory.

World Health Assembly


U.N. Security Council

Tunisia has complained to U.N. Security Council about alleged violations of Tunisian territory by French forces stationed in Algeria.
NARRATOR: This week at the United Nations. From United Nations Headquarters in New York, this programme goes to Ceylon, Pakistan and the Philippines; to Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, and the Union of South Africa; to the British Caribbean, British Honduras and the West Indies; to Australia and New Zealand; to Canada and the United States. Join listeners in these countries who hear This Week at the United Nations.

The birth of a new, independent African State was hailed this week in the United Nations.

On Wednesday, April the 27th, the United Nations Trust Territory of Togoland became the independent Republic of Togo. The small West African nation -- (with its population of little over a million) -- thus left the United Nations Trusteeship System after fourteen years of guardianship by the world organization.

The independence of Togo was marked in the capital city of Lome by celebrations which began just after midnight with the hoisting of the green, yellow and red flag of the new Republic.

In a message to the Togolese Prime Minister, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio and his people, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, extended
warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous future for the new State.

Here at United Nations Headquarters, where the Trusteeship Council is in session, speaker after speaker welcomed Togo's independence — praising both France as the former Administering Authority, and the people of Togo for their achievement. The Council President, Mr. Girolamo Vitelli of Italy, said that it was an historic occasion to see the third of the original eleven United Nations Trust Territories gain independence. In the words of Mr. Vitelli:

The 27th of April, 1960 marks an historic occasion in the annals of this Council, for today in far away Africa a new nation is born. The third of the original eleven Trust Territories attains the ultimate objective of the International Trusteeship System. This happy event has come about in a peaceful manner and in the spirit of mutual goodwill and confidence which redounds to the credit of both the Administering Authority and the Government and people of the new Republic of Togo.

The delegate of France, Mr. Armand Berard, reviewed his country's achievements in Togo during its forty years of administration — first under a Mandate of the League of Nations and later under the UN Trusteeship System. Mr. Berard noted that the new Republic had achieved its independence peacefully and was a truly democratic country, with a social and economic structure
NARRATOR: comparing favorably with that of other African States. France, he said, stood ready to assist Togo in its further development, and the United Nations also had a role to play.

For the United States, Mr. Benjamin Gerig congratulated the people of Togo for having "willed" its independence into being:

GERIG: We must congratulate the people of Togo who have willed this event into being. Without any interest by the people, independence would remain a lofty goal but one difficult to achieve. Togo achieved independence and the will to become a member of the United Nations with many friends who are aware of its past, its present needs and who are unselfishly prepared to assist the people of Togo in the achievement of their fondest hopes.

NARRATOR: The delegate of India, Mr. C.S. Jha, pledged his country's support for any request for assistance to Togo and the newly emerging countries in Africa and elsewhere:

JHA: It is our sincere hope that members of the United Nations would apply themselves with sympathy to the problems of Togoland and render assistance in whatever way it may be requested by that Government in their future endeavors and in the solution of the problems that will beset them. And I would like to say that our Government will view any requests for assistance from the United Nations or in any other way with the greatest sympathy.
The full UN General Assembly, at its last session, has already gone on record as favoring continued United Nations assistance to Togo and looking toward its future membership in the Organization.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold this week addressed the ten-nation East-West Disarmament Conference in Geneva. He told the delegates that they were bound to reach a point where they would have to study the United Nations Organization "with a view to determining how its machinery can best be used or developed in support of disarmament." Mr. Hammarskjold pointed out that the United Nations carries first responsibility for disarmament and also has specific responsibilities under the Charter for maintaining peace and security. Referring to control activities related to any disarmament agreement, the Secretary-General said that here again, for the best possible results, it would be necessary for the United Nations to provide full assistance. But he added that it would be "entirely premature at this stage to discuss this question."

Finally, Mr. Hammarskjold expressed the hope that when the Disarmament Conference resumes after the forthcoming Summit meeting, the delegates would be "encouraged by an improvement in the international situation."
Also in Geneva, a six-week United Nations conference came to an end on Wednesday without resolving the main issues before it -- the questions of how far offshore a coastal nation's sovereignty extends, and what exclusive fishing rights it can claim.

Our UN Radio reporter attended this Conference on the Law of the Sea, and here is his report:

This is United Nations Radio reporting from Geneva.

On Tuesday of this week the atmosphere was tense in the huge Assembly Hall of the Palais des Nations. After six weeks of debate, negotiations, efforts of compromise, rapprochement, new widening of gaps and hardening of positions, of conversations held in the corridors of the Palais as well as in hotels and restaurants in town, the Second UN Conference on the Law of the Sea reached its crucial moment, the moment of voting on the various proposals dealing with the width of the territorial sea of maritime countries and with that of adjacent exclusive fishing zones.

In the case of each proposal a roll call vote was requested. And as the Conference Secretary, on Tuesday, intoned the names of the 88 participating countries, all the delegates, indeed all the spectators in the Hall as well, leaned forward in their seats. The atmosphere grew even more tense as, one after the other, the proposals were rejected by the Conference. Some were overwhelmingly defeated. Others, though garnering a majority of votes, were rejected nonetheless for lack of the required two-thirds majority. One single substantive resolution was adopted, a joint Ethiopia-Ghana-Liberia motion concerning technical assistance for certain of the world's fisheries.
The US-Canada proposal, calling for a territorial sea up to six miles wide with a contiguous exclusive fishing zone up to twelve miles from the coast, but taking into account the historic rights of other countries, whose fleets have long fished in this exclusive zone, failed of adoption by a single vote. At once the delegate of the United States appealed to the Conference to reconsider its vote so that the six-week long session might end with a successful decision already virtually within its grasp.

Immediately two delegates asked for the floor to oppose that appeal. That of Saudi Arabia and that of the Soviet Union, who declared that the results so far had proved the Conference to be premature and that there was no point in attempting to force a decision.

The Conference President, Prince Wan of Thailand, consulted the rules of procedure. A new vote was possible, if two-thirds of the delegates agreed to it. He put that question before the meeting in another tense roll call vote. When the results were counted, they showed a deficit of only three votes for reconsideration, and so the Conference was stalled.

The UN has now tried twice to clarify these two points of international law. And perhaps it will make the effort again, when the participating countries have had time to reflect on their positions concerning the territorial seas and adjacent fishing zones.

This is Irving Berenson of UN Radio reporting from Geneva and returning you now to New York.

In another Conference Room in Geneva, the Soviet Union this week announced that it was ready to join the nations of Western Europe, the United States and Canada in working out a new European Economic Organization. The Soviet delegate spoke at the annual meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The initial Western response to this proposal was negative.
NARRATOR: Here at United Nations Headquarters, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations looked into conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the United States.

Some 73,000 people live in this Territory which is made up of many islands scattered over three million square miles of ocean, including the Marshalls, the Marianas and the Carolines.

An account of recent political, economic and social developments in the Pacific Islands was given to the Council by Mr. Delmas Nucker, United States High Commissioner of the Territory.

Reporting on the Administration's policy to replace American staff with trained and qualified Micronessians, Mr. Nucker used these words:

NUCKER: We have now reached the stage where Micronesian employees have acquired basic training in our fields of operation and need specialized training in their chosen careers. To provide this advance training, special courses and schools are scheduled. In the past year ten special training courses were conducted. These were: a training school for trial assistants, a training school for public defenders, a training school for public prosecutors, an industrial safety school, a school for surveyors, a school for supervisory radio operators, a training school in trochus development and three training schools in various aspects of agricultural extension training.
In answer to questions, Mr. Nucker said that it would take at least five years, and maybe longer, for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to reach the stage at which it could become self-governing.

The Thirteenth World Health Assembly opens in Geneva on Tuesday, the 3rd of May. The Assembly brings together every year delegates from all the member governments of the World Health Organization -- which is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations.

One of the first items on the Assembly's order of business is the presentation of the Director-General's report on the activities of WHO in 1959. Our correspondent in Geneva sends us this preview:

In 1959, WHO was at work in 144 countries and territories, which it assisted with some 532 health projects, a large number of them concerned with communicable diseases, such as malaria, yaws, venereal infections, leprosy, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis that are still among the world's most serious public health problems.

Public health services are being expanded and improved everywhere in the world today. Essential to this progress is the training of more nurses and midwives to meet the ever-increasing demand. This need is reflected in government requests for WHO assistance. About 27 per cent of all World Health Organization field staff are nurses and nursing teachers.

An important part of WHO's work in strengthening national health services is in the training of teachers. To assist in this development,
BERENSON: 129 visiting teachers in 19 different subjects served, in 1959, a total of nine and a half years in 27 countries. They all endeavored to prepare local staff to carry on teaching functions afterwards.

In 1959, WHO awarded 1,431 fellowships for studies and observations abroad. Fellowship holders came from 112 countries and visited 89 other countries. One out of four was a woman.

If we are, by and large, solving the complex problems raised by the launching of this international public health venture, it is because many eminent research workers and scientists have generously given their time and attention.

This is United Nations Radio reporting from Geneva and returning you now to our studios in New York.

NARRATOR: We will report again about the World Health Assembly next week.

As the week closed here at United Nations Headquarters, it was announced that Tunisia had complained to the UN Security Council about alleged violations of Tunisian territory by the French forces stationed in Algeria.

The Tunisian complaint listed a number of reported border violations since the beginning of this year. It warned that the situation constituted a serious threat to peace and security in North Africa, and that Tunisia might be caused to exercise her right of self-defense.
The Tunisian Government did not ask for any specific steps by the United Nations Security Council.

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6 May 1960

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Disarmament

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold warned against any attempt to bypass the United Nations, should an agreement on disarmament be reached. Mr. Hammarskjold spoke on the subject twice, at the University of Chicago and at his press conference in New York.

Suez Canal

At his press conference, Mr. Hammarskjold said that the United Arab Republic's refusal to permit Israeli vessels and cargoes through the Suez Canal was a symptom of a wider legal-political problem.

Union of South Africa

Mr. Hammarskjold also announced that he would leave for London on May 12th, to meet with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Eric Louw.

Trusteeship Council

Conditions in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under U.S. administration, and in Western Samoa administered by New Zealand, were discussed.

Statements by Mr. Najmuddine Rifai (UAR), Mr. M. Ragotra (India), Mr. Valentin Oberemko (USSR), Mr. Dallas Hucker, (U.S. High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), Mr. Foss Shanahan (New Zealand).

Security Council

France, in a letter to the UN Security Council, rejected Tunisian accusations that French forces had violated Tunisian territory.

WHO

Report on 13th World Health Assembly, which opened in Geneva this week, given by Mr. Ronald Morse of WHO.

U.S. Surplus Food Reserves

The U.S. informed the U.N. of an agreement signed in Washington for the sale of 17 million tons of U.S. surplus food reserves to India over the next four years.

King and Queen of Nepal

An official visit was paid by the King and Queen of Nepal to U.N. Headquarters.

Supervised by: George Movshon

Written by: Marguerite Clark & Erik Valters
Directed by: Marguerite Clark
Assisted by: Trudy Glass
Narrated by: Gene Kern

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From United Nations Headquarters in New York, this programme goes to Ceylon, Pakistan and the Philippines; to Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia and the Union of South Africa; to the British Caribbean, British Honduras and the West Indies; to Australia and New Zealand; to Canada and the United States. Join listeners in these countries who hear THIS WEEK AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, warned this week against any attempt to bypass the world organization, should an agreement on disarmament be reached.

Mr. Hammarskjold spoke on the subject twice — first at the University of Chicago last Sunday and then, later in the week, at a press conference here in New York.

In his Chicago address, the Secretary-General emphasized that the United Nations was capable of growth and adaptation to new needs. Mr. Hammarskjold used these words:

The experiment carried on through and within the United Nations has found the Charter framework of sufficient flexibility to permit growth beyond what seems to have been anticipated in San Francisco. Even without formal revisions, the institutional system embodied in our organization has undergone innovations explained by organic
adaptation to needs and experiences.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that Chapter VII of the Charter — providing for the use of armed force by the Security Council — was not a dead letter. With some changes in the world situation, the activities of the Council would automatically expand. The Secretary-General went on:

What I have said here is not hypothetical as may be seen from the current discussion on disarmament. More developments now to lead the main powers to agreement on even limited disarmament. The need for institutional evolution in the direction foreseen in the Charter in Chapter 7 would at once present itself with considerable strength.

On Thursday of this week, the matter of disarmament and the United Nations was brought up at Mr. Hammarskjold's regular press conference here at U.N. Headquarters:

In reply to a reporter's question, the Secretary-General warned against setting up a new body for every task, if an organization already existed to cope with that task:

We have seen recently a certain tendency to add new organs for every new task, even if the task is one which in principle is
Included in the mandate of an already existing organization. The latest developments in this respect are related to disarmament. I do feel that it is quite right to express and express frankly and plainly the warnings which do follow from our experiences.

Mr. Hammarskjold also recalled proposals for an international force in the event that disarmament was achieved. In this connection - -

I have been a bit surprised to see that discussion developing as if there were not already certain clauses in the Charter regarding an international force. I felt that by permitting discussion to, so to say, aim at a solution of this specific problem as if the Charter provisions were not there, we not only weaken the Charter but in fact we confuse the issue.

The current disarmament negotiations are taking place in a ten-nation East-West Committee which is not an organ of the United Nations. Mr. Hammarskjold said that this did not mean that the question of an international force - - essentially a United Nations issue - - should be studied outside the world organization.

The recognition of the practical need and the usefulness of debate on disarmament in an organ which is not an organ of the United Nations, should not automatically, and so to say, by default lead - - conclusion that a question which is concerned with the very structure of the organization itself should be studied and perhaps subjected to proposals by an organ which is not an organ of the United Nations. I think that would be unsound and indeed a bypassing of the United Nations.
Other questions raised at Mr. Hammarskjold's press conference concerned freedom of shipping in the Suez Canal, and the race policies of the Union of South Africa.

A reporter mentioned the recent picketing of ships by trade unions in connection with the United Arab Republic's refusal to permit Israeli vessels and cargoes through the Suez Canal. What did Mr. Hammarskjold think about this approach to the Suez Canal problem? The Secretary-General replied:

This problem is linked up with other problems, I wouldn't say legally, but most definitely politically. For those reasons counter-action which is concerned with symptoms, I don't think that that is the effective way to get a solution.

At his press conference, Mr. Hammarskjold announced that he will leave New York for London this coming Thursday. In London, the Secretary-General will meet Mr. Eric Louw, the South African Foreign Minister, who is now attending a high-level conference of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Hammarskjold's journey is in response to a recent resolution of the U.N. Security Council, and will be followed in July or August by a visit to Capetown.
In connection with the London trip, a reporter asked whether the Secretary-General intended to meet the Prime Ministers of other Commonwealth countries -- India, Ghana, Malaya, for instance. Mr. Hammarskjold replied:

I have made no plans as regards discussions concerning the same matter as the other gentlemen to whom you refer. I'll come after the end of the Commonwealth conference, I do not know to what extent the other gentlemen will be in town. Of course, I cannot say if they would like to see me, but if that were to happen, that is entirely outside the framework of these consultations. I have very many things that they may like to talk about. We have very many interests in common. They are not built into those consultations with which I'll start next week.

Mr. Hammarskjold made these comments at his press conference on Thursday.

This week the Trusteeship Council continued its session at Headquarters. Under discussion were conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration and also in Western Samoa administered by New Zealand. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands includes the Marshall, Marianas and Carolines Archipelagoes which are spread over some three million square miles of ocean, and with an indigenous population of only
A number of speakers expressed general satisfaction with progress being made in the economic, social and political fields, although some offered suggestions for speeding advances. Speaking for the United Arab Republic, Mr. Hajjuddine Rifai said that the task of leading the territory toward the goals of trusteeship were indeed formidable. And he urged greater efforts to promote political development:

The United Nations and the Administering Authority have accepted this task and no obstacles should appear insuperable to their joint will. On this point I believe there is no disagreement. The divergence of views seems to emerge in relation to the effort which is being exerted to effect a satisfactory pace of development towards the ultimate goal.

Mr. M. Rasgotra of India said that progress in establishing almost universal primary education was highly satisfactory. Secondary education, however, needed to be expanded considerably:

The Administering Authority should endeavour to expand secondary education in such a way that secondary enrolment will reach at least ten per cent of primary enrolment in the course of the next two or three years.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko of the Soviet Union was critical of conditions in the Territory. The Soviet delegate said that because of the colonial policy of the United
States, there was little if any economic and social progress. The United States, he said, should be asked to seek the speedy attainment of self-government or independence by the Territory.

Mr. Delmas Nucker, United States High Commissioner of the Islands, said that the administration was making every effort to promote progress in all fields. But he said, the Territory was still some years away from the goal of self-government or independence. He believed, however, that in the development of the executive branch, progress had been noteworthy: We now have Micronesians serving in all levels of district government except for District and Assistant District Administrators and I have stated to the Council our plans in this regard. I submit that this is a good record in light of the fact that, for training purposes, we have had only one generation of young Micronesians with which to work for any extended period of time.

That was Mr. Delmas Nucker, U.S. High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The Council also considered recent developments in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa and was addressed by Mr. Foss Shanahan speaking on behalf of the New Zealand Administration: The past year has undoubtedly been one of the most significant in the history of
SHANAHAN:

Western Samoa. In an atmosphere of steady and unobtrusive progress, so peaceful and undramatic as to disguise the radical nature of the changes, Western Samoa has advanced to the threshold of independence. It is a process which reflects great credit on the leaders of the Samoan people to have shown a sense of responsibility and a growing maturity in political matters. Their eminently practical qualities and sense of moderation and not least their strong feeling of tradition are invaluable assets. The New Zealand Government as the Administering Authority, and the United Nations also, we believe, were confident that the Samoan people could respond to the challenge of self-government.

NARRATOR:

The Trusteeship Council will meet again on Monday.

France charged this week that Tunisia was allowing her territory to be used as a base for increasingly frequent attacks against Algeria by Algerian rebels. In a letter addressed to the U.N. Security Council, France rejected Tunisian accusations that French forces had violated Tunisia's frontier on a number of occasions in recent months. In reply to last week's complaint from Tunisia, the French communication said that frontier incidents were due to Tunisia allowing her territory to serve as a base for acts of aggression, thus disregarding the international obligations which all states should observe. Tunisia had claimed that France was threatening peace by border violations, incursions by French patrols and over-flights by French planes.
The 13th World Health Assembly opened in Geneva this week. Ronald Morse of the World Health Organization discusses some of the matters under consideration at the meeting:

What has been described as "the greatest challenge in the history of humanity's fight for health" - the successful completion of WHO's world-wide malaria eradication campaign - is the main item of business. This campaign was initiated in 1955 and at the end of 1959 WHO was able to report that almost 280 million out of 1,400 million persons have received some measure of protection. However, the malaria eradication special account, created to finance the campaign is so short of funds that unless more governments take action, the 1960 campaign program will have to be curtailed. The urgency of keeping up malaria eradication at its present level is underlined by the statement that 20 species of the malaria-carrying mosquito have already shown resistance to insecticides currently being used.

The Assembly in Geneva will also be considering medical research, particularly in the fields of communicable diseases and the health problems of highly industrialized countries. These include cancer and heart disease.

That was a report on the 13th World Health Assembly.

The United States informed the United Nations this week of an agreement signed in Washington for the sale of 17 million tons of U.S. surplus food reserves to India over the next four years. In a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said that the agreement was in accordance
with resolutions of the General Assembly which had urged countries with food surpluses to help those less favoured to build up food reserves. Mr. Lodge assured the Secretary-General that care had been taken to see that the agreement would not result in any harmful interference with normal marketing.

Also this week the King and Queen of Nepal paid an official visit to U.N. Headquarters. The Secretary-General escorted the King and Queen on a tour of the Headquarters buildings and gave a reception in their honour.

THIS WEEK AT THE UNITED NATIONS is produced by the international staff of United Nations Radio in New York.
RADIO DES NATIONS UNIES

Paris, le 15 avril 1960

LES NATIONS UNIES VOUS PARLENT

Enregistrement No. 906/6596
Durée: 4'25"

En cette deuxième moitié du 20e siècle où le progrès technique avance à pas de géant, où l’homme envoie des fusées sur la lune et autour du soleil, il y a encore sur notre globe des millions d’hommes qui meurent de faim, de maladie, qui croupissent dans l’ignorance, souvent à côté de ressources qu’ils ne savent pas exploiter ou qu’ils n’ont pas les moyens d’exploiter. Dans les pays les plus avancés, les plus riches, on prend de plus en plus conscience de cette situation anormale, scandaleuse, et de la nécessité impérieuse d’aider les pays les moins favorisés à rattraper leur retard.

La plupart des grandes nations, individuellement, consacrent une part de leur énergie et de leurs richesses à venir en aide à ceux qu’on appelle "les sous-développés". La France, la Belgique, la Grande-Bretagne, contribuent puissamment à l’essor du continent africain; les États-Unis dirigent particulièrement leurs efforts vers l’Asie et l’Amérique Latine, l’URSS vers l’Asie. Cela sur le plan de chaque pays pris individuellement.


Un nouveau pas a été franchi voilà un peu plus d’un an avec l’institution du Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies. Ce fonds spécial, dispose de capitaux, encore relativement modestes qui permettent de participer de façon directe à des entreprises dont le but est de développer des ressources que, faute de moyens et faute de connaissances, certains pays qui en ont pourtant un urgent besoin ont jusqu’à présent négligées.

Les finances en sont alimentées uniquement par les contributions volontaires des pays membres. Lorsqu’un pays sous-développé fait appel au Fonds il doit s’engager à participer lui aussi aux dépenses. De fait, en 1959 le Fonds a décidé de se lancer dans un certain nombre d’entreprises qui lui coûteront environ 32 millions de dollars; mais les pays bénéficiaires dépenseront de leur côté un total de quelque 44 millions de dollars.


Troisième principe: faute de pouvoir satisfaire toutes les demandes il faut choisir. Là l’idée générale, l’idée de base, consiste à favoriser des entreprises telles qu’elles ouvrent la voie, ultérieurement, à de grands travaux, à des investissements, qui seront faits aux frais des pays bénéficiaires. Exemple: travaux d’irrigation, recherches agricoles, pêcheries, météorologie, etc.

Voici quelques exemples concrets de ce qu’a déjà entrepris le Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies.

En Bolivie participation au plan dit de "colonisation intérieure" qui permettra le peuplement des plaines désertes de l’Etat dont on soupçonne qu’elles recèlent un vaste potentiel agricole. Au Pérou exploitation des ressources maritimes, en particulier la mer de guano.

En Asie aménagement du bassin du lac Hélong, barrages, réseaux d’irrigation qui transformeront les conditions de vie. Quatre pays intéressés: Laos, Cambodge, Thaïlande, Vietnam, dépenseront 150.000 dollars, le Fonds Spécial un million trois cent mille.
3.


Voilà quelques aspects peu connus de la coopération internationale.

Ici les Nations Unies.
RADIO DES NATIONS UNIES

New York, le 5 avril 1960

PERSPECTIVES INTERNATIONALES NO. 139

Répertoire No. 68415

Durée: 12'15"

NATIONS UNIES
Service de l'Information
Radio et Télévision
Les conférenciers pour ce numéro sont:

**THEME MUSICAL**

**SPEAKER**

La Radio des Nations Unies présente "PERSPECTIVES INTERNATIONALES".

Le paludisme, l'un des fléaux les plus meurtriers du monde, s'il tue encore trop d'êtres humains, est néanmoins en régression marquée, est en voie de disparition en certaines régions, ailleurs n'est plus qu'un mauvais souvenir, grâce à l'immense campagne de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé qui a consacré cette année sa journée traditionnelle à cette entreprise dont vous parliez un des spécialistes de la lutte contre le paludisme, le Dr. Bertagna.

**DR. BERTAGNA**

En 1955, la huitième Assemblée Mondiale de la Santé réunie à Mexico adoptait une résolution qu'on peut qualifier d'historique, en proclamant que le but suprême de la lutte contre le paludisme, c'était l'éradication, c'est-à-dire la suppression totale de cette maladie. À ce moment là, on avait calculé qu'environ deux cents millions d'individus souffraient le paludisme dans le monde, et que deux millions en mourraient chaque année. Aujourd'hui, il reste encore plus d'un milliard de personnes exposées au paludisme, et la menace persiste de le voir se réintroduire accidentellement dans les pays d'où il a déjà été banni.

Les conséquences du paludisme ne se mesurent pas seulement en termes de souffrance et de misère, mais aussi à ses répercussions sur le sort économique et social de la communauté. C'est toujours la plus grande cause de maladie dans le monde. Il entrave la croissance normale de l'être humain, il empêche la communauté
de profiter des ressources naturelles, il ralentit la production agricole, il est un obstacle au développement de l'industrie et du commerce, bref, s'il est impossible de faire le funeste bilan de ses conséquences économiques et sociales, il reste sans aucun doute la maladie la plus coûteuse du monde. En somme, il y a deux possibilités: la première consiste à continuer la lutte année après année jusqu'à ce que les Gouvernements se lassent de voter les crédits nécessaires, ou jusqu'à ce que les moustiques deviennent résistants aux insecticides avec les conséquences catastrophiques que cela comporte lorsque le paludisme n'a pas été complètement éliminé; la seconde possibilité consiste à concentrer les efforts sur quelques années, à mettre, comme on dit, tout le paquet afin d'éliminer le paludisme. C'est évidemment la seconde solution qui doit être préférée bien que les frais immédiate soient plus élevés. Il n'y a aucune raison technique ou économique pour que le paludisme ne soit pas éliminé dans les deux Amériques, en Europe, en Australie et dans la plus grande partie de l'Asie au cours des dix ans à venir. L'Afrique tropicale est un cas différent, de même que quelques îles du Pacifique et certaines régions de jungle dans l'Asie du sud-est où l'éradication du paludisme n'est pas pour l'avenir immédiat. Les principaux obstacles à l'éradication sont d'un caractère plus social que technique, biologique ou économique. Par exemple l'absence d'une opinion publique informée, agissant en faveur de l'éradication. C'est l'ignorance des principes de base dans l'exercice de la santé publique. C'est le manque de personnel qualifié. C'est l'insuffisance des mesures de coordination internationale. Mais l'éradication est le seul but qui doive être visé puisque l'apparition de la résistance des moustiques
aux insecticides rend chaque jour plus fragiles les espoirs que les produits découverts pendant et après la guerre avaient fait naître.

Au début, on a cru que les aspersions d'insecticides suffiraient à faire disparaître le paludisme à tout jamais. C'est vrai pour certaines régions où les conditions idéales étaient réunies.

Il est aussi vrai que dans d'autres régions, on a obtenu tout d'abord des résultats magnifiques, inespérés, spectaculaires, sans pour autant réussir à interrompre complètement la transmission de la maladie. Dans beaucoup d'endroits, le paludisme ne présente plus un véritable problème. Cependant on ne peut pas dire qu'il a été éliminé. On s'aperçoit de plus en plus que pour le faire vraiment disparaître, il faut souvent combiner la lutte contre les moustiques et la lutte contre les parasites dans le sang humain, grâce à des distributions de remèdes antipaludiques aux populations affectées. Toutes les méthodes qui résultent de la combinaison de ces deux techniques ou du remplacement de l'une par l'autre, chaque fois selon les critères valables pour chaque région déterminée, prouvent cependant que l'éradication du paludisme est une chose possible et faisable.

Sans les exagérer, et tout en tenant largement compte des succès déjà remportés dans cette lutte de longue haleine, il ne faut pas oublier la complexité des problèmes soulevés par une campagne d'éradication mondiale du paludisme. Pour donner quelques exemples, toute la théorie de la lutte contre les moustiques porteurs de parasites repose sur la tendance qu'ont ces moustiques à se poser, après leur repas de sang humain, sur la paroi des habitations où ils absorbent une dose mortelle d'insecticide qui les tuent avant que le parasite ingéré avec le sang du malade...
n'aimaît le temps de se développer et de devenir contagieux. On n'imagine pas tous les problèmes que cosent cette technique. D'abord, il faut asperger toutes les maisons, ce qui n'est pas facile dans les régions où les communications sont rares et difficiles, les habitations dispersées, les habitants parfois hostiles ou simplement indifférents, ce qui veut dire maison fermée. Et puis, il y a des maisons qui n'ont pas de murs, ou dont les murs absorbent l'insecticide et le rendent inéfficace. Il y a des moustiques qui vont se reposer à l'extérieur ou que la présence d'un insecticide irrité et fait fuir, sans parler de la fameuse résistance, et ce n'est là qu'un aspect de ces problèmes. Cependant, en dépit de toutes les difficultés rencontrées dans cette tâche gigantesque, un effort sans précédent dans les annales de la santé du monde a été lancé depuis 1955 en vue de supprimer le paludisme sur toute la surface du globe. Des campagnes d'éradication sont en cours dans toutes les parties du monde. À la fin de l'année dernière, 1959, cinquante cinq pays étaient dans la phase préparatoire ou s'apprêtaient à commencer les opérations; vingt-quatre pays qui étaient assez avancés dans la phase d'attaque, qui est la phase principale, celle pendant laquelle les efforts doivent être multipliés et soutenus; enfin, treize pays avaient déjà atteint la phase dite "de surveillance" ou "de consolidation" pendant laquelle on surveille l'apparition ou la réintroduction de cas nouveaux. On procède à leur traitement, et l'on prend les mesures appropriées pour les prévenir. Cette dernière phase précède l'éradication proprement dite. Mais il reste cinquante six pays ou territoire dans lesquels l'éradication n'est pas encore envisagée. C'est-à-dire que l'éradication du paludisme, et ouels en sont les
critères?

Et bien, on peut considérer que le paludisme a été éradiqué lorsqu'aucun cas de transmission ni aucun foyer de paludisme n'a été découvert pendant une période de trois ans. Il faut en outre que pendant les deux dernières années au moins de cette période, aucune distribution de médicaments n'ait été faite dans la région donnée. Ainsi le signe essentiel indiquant que la chaîne de transmission a été rompue, c'est dans l'absence de tout nouveau cas dans la population stable. On comprend dès lors qu'il est inutile qu'un pays mène à bien un programme d'éradication si, de l'autre côté de ses frontières, s'étendent des pays dans lesquels le paludisme continue d'exister. Pour éviter cette situation, il est essentiel que les pays qui entreprennent des programmes d'éradication coordonnent leurs efforts. Les pèlerinages et les rassemblements de masse, tel que le pèlerinage de la Mecque par exemple, demandent des mesures particulièrement attentives, de même que les déplacements des nomades à travers les frontières. Dans tous ces cas, la coopération internationale est une nécessité absolue. L'OMS joue un rôle considérable dans cette œuvre de coordination des mesures entreprises par des administrations nationales de la santé publique pour le bien de tous.

Et maintenant, comment le public peut-il aider à éradiquer le paludisme? Il va de soi que l'éradication du paludisme est d'abord une tâche du Gouvernement, qu'elle devrait être considérée par eux comme une mesure d'urgence et bénéficier de conditions d'exception du début à la fin du programme. Le coût de l'éradication ne dépasse pas en général les possibilités financières de la plupart des pays, et l'assistance internationale peut
DR. BERTAGNA  
(suite)  

prendre à sa charge une partie des dépenses. Mais l'adhésion du public qui est absolument nécessaire à toute entreprise d'éradication du paludisme ne peut être obtenue que par une propagation intensive et l'éducation sanitaire des populations intéressées. C'est pourquoi un effort particulier doit être fait pour s'assurer de la collaboration de la population toute entière. Le plus grand nombre possible de personnes doivent être informées des objectifs et de la nature des campagnes d'éradication, des bénéfices économiques et sociaux qu'elles retireront de leur succès, ainsi que les conséquences néfastes de leur échec. Non seulement la communauté toute entière doit apporter sa collaboration, mais les institutions et les groupements de toute sorte, officiels et privés, professionnels et profanes, et en aussi grand nombre possible, devraient être informés et rendus conscients de leurs responsabilités dans le déroulement des opérations. On ne saurait sous-estimer la part que peuvent prendre dans cette tâche aussi bien la presse et la radio que le corps enseignant, le personnel médical et auxiliaire, les chefs politiques et tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la communauté. Vous aussi, vous avez un rôle à jouer pour aider votre Gouvernement à atteindre les buts proposés il y a cinq ans dans l'Assemblée Mondiale de la Santé: libérer le monde, libérer votre pays d'un fléau auquel il doit encore la mort de millions d'hommes, l'abandon de terres fertiles, l'arrêt de toute exploitation économique ou industrielle, la misère et le dénuement de vastes régions, libérer le monde de l'un de ses pires fléaux - le paludisme.

Ainsi s'est exprimé le Dr. Bertagna à propos de cette Journée Mondiale de la Santé 1960. 

THE WORLD OF 1960

Programme No. 14

Held in Trust

Trusteeship System

WITH THE RECORDED VOICES OF:

Mr. Heinrich Wieschhoff - Director of
Trusteeship Department

Mr. M.A. Vellodi - Indian Delegation

Mr. Delmas Nucker, U.S. High Commissioner for
the Pacific Islands Trust Territory

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold - Secretary-General

SOURCE MATERIAL:

Trusteeship Reports and Background Papers

WRITTEN BY: IVAN SMITH
DIRECTED BY: MARGUERITE CLARK
RESEARCH BY: MOREEN MAXWELL
NARRATED BY: GENE KERN
SUPERVISED BY: GEORGE MDVSHON

60-12279
ANNOUNCER: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the world of 1960....

NARRATOR: ...and, among the many important things being said and done at this dawn of a decade, we invite your attention to the following statement:

WIESCHHOFF: By 1970, the United Nations Trusteeship System will have completed substantially its responsibility, will be largely a memory – a memory of a unique but vital historical phase in the liquidation of colonial relationships.

SOUND: MUSIC. CURTAIN. FADE UNDER.

ANNOUNCER: This is United Nations Radio. The programme you are now listening to in English is part of a series that is heard in about thirty languages in all regions of the world. Produced in partnership by people from every region, it is presented as an international contribution to a better understanding of ... the world of 1960.

SOUND: MUSIC. UP AND BEHIND.

TAPE: (FADE IN ON MUSIC AND SINGING) Here in front of me would be one of the most spectacular sights ever seen by any United Nations Mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea. Officials here have estimated that there are upwards of about 10,000 natives taking part in this giant sing-sing, as they call it. Every one of them without exception has one of these wonderful bird-of-paradise feathers on his head. These are the famous Sepik natives.

NARRATOR: We are listening to a description of just one part of one aspect of the work of the International Trusteeship System.

TAPE: Of course, they've come from all districts, from hundreds and hundreds of miles, and many have walked for days(...) to get here for this(...) giant sing-sing. (FADE OUT) The United Nations spokesman(...) in a few minutes will try to find some way to address these people.

NARRATOR: Visitors...from across the seas. Tangible, human links between these people - and their own destiny. For, you see, there is something special about New Guinea and its relationship with the United Nations. Its people and their administrators are following a set path - a road mapped out in 1945, in San Francisco, a road called "Trusteeship", along which thirty million people are moving or have moved. For a fuller understanding of the Trusteeship System we should turn back to the years following the First World War. Between 1929 and 1939, the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations concerned itself with some twenty million people living in fourteen former German and Turkish territories in Africa, the Middle East and the Pacific. The League described them as colonies and territories which...
As a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world.

The League exercised a form of international control over the peoples of these countries, but the control was subject to certain limitations:

The Mandates Commission examined the annual reports submitted by the administering governments. It could accept petitions, too — provided they were submitted through the administering government. It did not send out missions to visit the territories, and any recommendations it made were not binding upon the administering governments. In short, the idea of a trust — open and accountable — had not, then, been completely realised.

After the Second World War, the United Nations inherited the responsibilities of the League of Nations. The mandated countries were formed into ten Trust Territories, and an eleventh, Somaliland, was added to the list. Thirty million people were now involved. And, along with this numerical increase came a broadening and deepening of the concept of international responsibility. At San Francisco, in 1945, this decision was made:
The United Nations shall establish under its authority an International Trusteeship System.

There were good reasons for this decision. The United Nations Charter continues: "The basic objectives of the Trusteeship System shall be ...

...to further international peace and security ... to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all... to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world...

...and, more specifically ...

...to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence.

Just who are the people who benefit from this larger concept? When the Trusteeship System was put into operation, there were ten Trust Territories. In each case a sovereign power was appointed by the United Nations to administer the territories. The list read:
The British Cameroons, British Togoland, Tanganyika—administered by the United Kingdom.

The French Cameroons, French Togoland—administered by France.

Ruanda-Urundi—by Belgium.

Western Samoa—by New Zealand.

Nauru and New Guinea—administered by Australia.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—administered by the United States. Later a further Trust Territory was added: Somaliland, administered by Italy. Eleven territories in all. Thirty million people.

SOUND: MUSIC. PUNCTUATES.
trusts voice: aspects of the Council's administration: the consideration of reports prepared and submitted by the administering power, the consideration of petitions, and the dispatching of missions to the territories to gather eyewitness accounts. In these three ways, the Council builds up an accurate picture of the development of the territories that it holds in trust.

narrator: We turn first to the reports. Each year these are submitted to the council and draw questions from them.

vellodi: (FADE IN) "In On The E.C.O.D" 10 July 1959 TAPE

narrator: It says on page 16 of The Annual Report indicates on page sixteen that there are certain restrictions on withdrawing money, that a person can only withdraw a certain amount at a time. Has there been any protest, either from the people (FADE OUT) or the local government Council regarding these restrictions?

narrator: Secondly, there is the matter of petitions. Each inhabitant, or group of inhabitants, of a trust territory has the right to petition the Council for redress of wrong:

council voice: (FADE IN) We have before us at the present session a total of 400 petitions relating almost entirely to Africa. In addition (FADE OUT) 45 other communications relate to general problems.

narrator: Thirdly the Council sends out visiting missions to the Trust Territories, to determine by personal verification the extent of their economic, political and social progress:
The visiting Mission, in order to complete its tour, travelled by plane, by ship, by outrigger canoe, by motor speed-boat, by jeep, by truck, and by car. The members visited lonely island outposts far from the district centres.

The path of Trusteeship has meant among other things that a set of rules for government must be evolved. This has called for years of patient training. Throughout the years, the Trusteeship Council has stressed the importance of education. The reports it has received from administering authorities have noted steady growth and progress.

This year there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils. The number attending primary schools rose from 46,000 to nearly 71,000, while at technical and secondary levels the increase was from 1,925 to 2,116.

Establishment of another tradition - respect for the need for better education. But while all forms of public service are important, perhaps the most vital requirement of a new nation is economic stability. The immediate responsibility of the Trusteeship Council ends when its wards have emerged into independence, but the United Nations stands ready to give a helping hand to the newly-formed countries:
The General Assembly has urged that sympathetic consideration be given to all requests for technical aid received from territories emerging from the trust stage.

The Economic and Social Council is exploring the possibilities of a general programme of international cooperation on behalf of trust territories which have reached independence.

And the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, said at a press conference in March of this year about newly independent nations:

There is the problem of personnel; there is the problem of money; there is the problem of education and there is the problem of, let us say, moral support in the reshaping or the shaping of a nation. I mean by this such attitudes from the outside and from those who work with the governments which reflect an understanding of the problems facing those countries, a sympathetic understanding, neither a feeling of false superiority, nor a feeling of sterile pessimism, nor a feeling of facile optimism. What is needed is realism and understanding, joined into something which really helps those leaders and those peoples.

In the world of 1960, it is not too difficult to foresee that this particular aspect of UN responsibility called Trusteeship is a transitory phenomenon. The goal, after all, is independence, or at least self-government for the Trust
population. In 1956, British Togoland voted to join with the neighbouring Gold Coast to form the new state of Ghana. That Trust Agreement came to a close. And, in the course of 1960, three other Trust Territories arrive at the conclusion of their agreements. On January 1st, there was achieved...

TRUST,VOICE: independence for the French Cameroons

SOUND: MUSIC. BRIEF STING.

NARRATOR: April 2.

TRUST,VOICE: independence for French Togoland.

SOUND: MUSIC. BRIEF STING.

NARRATOR: And July 1st

TRUST,VOICE: independence for Somalia.

SOUND: MUSIC. Fuller sting. Moves behind.

NARRATOR: in each case the closing of a book; the fulfilment of an objective....

G.A.VOICE: to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government.
Each of these dates - and others to follow in the decade - mark a further stage in the working out of an unwritten objective of the Trusteeship System: that there will ultimately be no reason for us to exist. In the words of Mr. Heinrich Wieschhoff, the UN Director of Trusteeship:

By 1970, the United Nations Trusteeship system, will have substantially completed the major portion of its responsibility, will be largely a memory - a memory of a unique but vital historical phase in the liquidation of colonial relationships.

You have just heard one of a series of programmes produced by United Nations Radio and presented as an international contribution to a better understanding of - "The World of 1960".
Programme No. 17

The Pervasive Fact

Resources and the UN Special Fund

WITH THE RECORDED VOICES OF:

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman - Managing Director,
U.N. Special Fund
Mr. Arthur Lewis - Deputy Managing Director,
U.N. Special Fund
Mr. Meyer Cohen - Director of Operations,
U.N. Special Fund
Mr. Clint Rehling - Assistant to the Managing
Director, U.N. Special Fund

SOURCE MATERIAL:
Operation Breakthrough. One Hundred Countries.
Speeches and Press Conferences of Mr. Hoffman's.
UN Review, Feb. 1960 - "UN Special Fund"
Special Fund Releases.

AS BROADCAST
60-12276

WRITTEN BY: DAVID SURECK
DIRECTED BY: MARGUERITE CLARK
RESEARCH BY: NOREEN MAXWELL
NARRATED BY: OSCAR ROSE
SUPERVISED BY: GEORGE MOVSHON
Ladies and Gentlemen, this is ... THE WORLD OF 1960.

And among the many important things being said and done at this dawn of a decade, we invite your attention to the following statement:

If a future historian, say in the year 3,000, were asked to select the most significant event of our time -- I am certain he would point to the revolt by hundreds of millions of people against the continued acceptance of poverty, sickness and illiteracy. It is the most pervasive fact of our time.

This is United Nations Radio. The program that you are now listening to in ......... forms part of a series heard in some thirty languages in all regions of the world. Produced in partnership by people from every region, it is presented as an international contribution to a better understanding of ....THE WORLD OF 1960.

The sound of a man in revolt. A man, in Africa, walking to school. It is a bloodless revolt against: ignorance.
OPEN AIR. CLINIC SOUNDS. VOICES BG

NARRATOR: Sound of man in revolt. A man, in Asia, being inoculated against malaria. The only shots fired in this revolt are by the health officer with a needle. The revolt against: disease.

NARRATOR: Sound of a man in revolt. A man, in Latin America, exchanging his wooden plow for up-to-date farm equipment. It is a universal revolt against: poverty and hunger.

NARRATOR: Consistent, persistent sounds, which echo and reecho in this year of 1960 throughout the world. Sounds heard, and carefully measured, by Paul Gray Hoffman, Managing Director of the United Nations newest Agency, the Special Fund.

HOFFMAN: We are living in exciting times. As someone put it, History is being written with a rushing pen. One epochal event after another has crowded on on us in this 20th century. And yet, I am certain that if a historian writing, say, in the year 3,000, were asked to select the most significant event, he would have no difficulty in doing so. It would not be World War I or World
War II, or the discovery of atomic energy, or even the conquest of outer space. So, I think he would point to a revolt — not a political revolt against foreign domination but a revolt of hundreds of millions of people against the continued acceptance of poverty, sickness and illiteracy as their normal lives — something to be borne patiently because no other life could be imagined. The awakening of these under-privileged people, whose forbears had slumbered peacefully through the centuries, is the truly significant and pervasive fact of our times.

The key words in what Mr. Hoffman says are poverty, sickness, illiteracy and — above all — revolt.

Whereas material advance was once thought to be a selective blessing for a relative handful of the world’s peoples, it is now regarded universally as a normal, natural human right.

The right to a decent life in healthy surroundings, the right to schools and hospitals and good homes ... this is something that all people now claim. And it is a right capable of realization.

These countries are not inherently poor, for the most part. The primary reason for their low income is under-utilization of their natural resources. A country’s natural resources are its forests, fields, rivers and mines. Still a greater wealth many times over is in the immense capacities of its people. Something must trigger these resources into action.

That triggering process has been under way for some time. It has come into action following a world-wide realization that economic and social advance is the
right of everyone. And it has gained its major
impetus through the realization - on the part of
the small group of "have" countries - that it was
in their own interest to help material progress
everywhere in the world.

Governments of every political and social system now
recognize the need for helping poorer nations.
Assistance flows from the capitals of the developed
countries - the USA, the USSR, the United Kingdom,
France - to the less advanced. Credits, capital
equipment, expert assistance, all now move in a
series of lanes of traffic around the world. And
some of it moves through United Nations channels as
well; and through the mechanisms of members of the
U.N. family of organizations which are involved with
health and education, with agricultural progress and
with problems of productivity in general.

Of this United Nations assistance there is one
relatively new type, now available to nations or to
groups of nations. It is aimed at a strategic aspect
of development, at one of the roots of material
progress.

Resources. Natural resources. And human resources.

Every day at the United Nations brings new
evidence of how little is really known about
the physical resources of the less developed countries and of the shameful neglect of their human resources.

NARRATOR:

In October, 1958, the United Nations General Assembly established the Special Fund. The decision was unanimous. On January first, 1959, the Special Fund came into operation. It had eighteen and a half million dollars in its kitty, Paul Hoffman at its helm, and a purpose in life:

VOICE:

(Roomy, slight echo) The Special Fund is envisaged as a constructive advance in United Nations assistance to the less developed countries, which should be of immediate significance in accelerating their economic development by, inter alia, facilitating new capital investments of all types by creating conditions which would make such investments either feasible or more effective.

NARRATOR:

A Governing Council of eighteen members representative of all regions of the world agreed with their Managing Director that:

HOFFMAN:

Initially major emphasis should be put on projects which would demonstrate the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed natural resources in the less developed countries, on training and research institutes, and on surveys which would lead to early investments.
Surveys and training. Some countries are poor because they don't know what they possess. Don't know the riches under their feet or in their streams. To help a country find out what it has to work with -- the Special Fund encourages national and regional surveys.

In 1959 the Special Fund approved 44 projects in 26 countries and territories in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere. Requests for assistance -- 164 in all -- far exceed resources. Now it is 1960....
My name is Clint Rehling. Early in 1960, little more than a year after the Special Fund was created, I accompanied Paul Hoffman on a world wide survey trip. We visited 10 countries. Spoke with UN and government officials. And on May 25th of this year, Mr. Hoffman presented his recommendations to the Governing Council of the Special Fund. Thirty projects totalling 23 million dollars. Requests still under consideration. I'll discuss briefly two of the projects which will be getting under way this year.

A one year aerial geophysical survey in Uganda in Africa to confirm promising finds of important minerals like iron, copper, lead, gold, corundum and thorium. The Special Fund allocation 313 thousand dollars. Uganda authorities to provide 140 thousand, for no project is considered unless the government, proving it means business, puts up a substantial contribution of its own.

In Calcutta, India, the water supply and purifying plant, originally designed to serve a population of one million, is now inadequate to service a population of approximately six million. Calcutta is a focus of cholera, a potential hazard to other populations coming in contact with its international port. 324 thousand dollars granted for a two-year survey to find means of improving Calcutta's water supply and sewerage design. India to provide 156 thousand.

In addition, agricultural surveys are to begin in 1960 in Morocco, Mexico, Turkey, British Guiana, Tunisia. Technical training schools and research institutes in Laos, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Malta, and the United Arab Republic.

The Special Fund works closely with other United Nations agencies on its projects. And one of the most intricate is taking place this year in the Middle East where nineteen countries are preparing for "operation murder".
- 8 -

Operation Murder.

The victim, an age old enemy, is the desert locust.

NARRATOR:

LOCUST SWARM

SOUND:

NARRATOR:

Their swarms blacken the sky. Their area of operations on both sides of the Equator from the Atlantic coast of Africa, right over to India. No crop is left in their wake, not a plant, not a blade of grass. The Director of Operations for the Special Fund, Mr. Meyer Cohen, explains the UN role in ... Operation Murder.

COHEN: 7678

Two agencies — in this case the UN Special Fund and FAO — are empowered to deal with a problem of this kind. We are hopeful that the combined efforts of 19 countries, who are participating, will make it possible for a really decisive battle to be made with this problem.

NARRATOR:

The locust has been the scourge of populations in this region since Biblical times. But through this new international project, to be carried out during the next six years, Operation Murder aims at destroying the pest at the source — on the ground, during the breeding period before it can swarm and again plague the lives of millions. The Special Fund’s role:

COHEN: 7678

The project includes the three types of activities that we are set up to deal with. Those are surveys, training and operational research. And to deal with the locust
NARRATOR: Let's see it in perspective. The UN Special Fund contributes two and a half million dollars. The nineteen countries participating in the six-year project: 1.3 millions. The annual destruction by locust, Mr. Cohen reports:

COHEN: ...According to what the experts tell me, the damage in these countries caused by locusts is fifty million dollars annually.

NARRATOR: By any reckoning, a net gain.

In the decade of the 60's the Special Fund must play a critically important part in the world-wide effort to banish poverty, illiteracy and chronic ill health, things which have plagued humankind since the beginning of time. This year, 1960, may be the breakthrough year for some of the billion, three hundred people living in underdeveloped countries.

Paul Hoffman tells why:

HOFFMAN: The progress of a country, the progress in development, is relatively slow until it gets to the take off point. What we mean by a take off point is a point in which industrialization begins to take hold and you are starting to put in a substantial amount of horse power behind man's muscle power. It's a slow process. But there comes a time when you have laid the base and you are ready to go. And then it is just like an airplane. You start climbing more rapidly.
ANNOUNCER: You have just heard one of a series of programs produced by United Nations Radio and presented as an international contribution to a better understanding of — THE WORLD OF 1960.
THE WORLD OF 1960

Programme No. 19

What Africa Wants

WITH THE RECORDED VOICES OF:

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold - Secretary-General
Mr. Sekou Touré - President of Guinea
Mr. Alexis Alemayehou - Representative of Ethiopia
Mr. Ako-Adjei - Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana
Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh - Finance Minister of Nigeria
Mr. David Owen - Chairman, UN Technical Assistance Board
Mr. Paul Hoffman - Managing Director, UN Special Fund

AS BROADCAST

WRITTEN BY: GEORGE NOVSHON
DIRECTED BY: TRUDY GLASS
NARRATED BY: GENE KERN

60-13709
ANNOUNCER: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the world of 1960.

NARRATOR: ...and among the many important things being said and done at this dawn of a new decade, we invite your attention to the following statement:

HAMARKSKJOLD: "PERSPECTIVE" JAN. 8, 1960

Africa is the great new continent coming to the United Nations. It has started already. It will be much more so one year from now, not to speak about two years from now. It will be a most important group with a very peculiar set of problems.

SOUND: MUSIC. CURTAIN. HOLD UNDER

ANNOUNCER: This is United Nations Radio. The programme that you are now listening to in English is part of a series that is heard in about 30 languages in all regions of the world. Produced in partnership by people from every region, it is presented as an international contribution to a better understanding of... "The World of 1960".

SOUND: MUSIC. UP AND UNDER.

MUSIC: FADES INTO SAN FRANCISCO HUBBUB (FROM S.F. DISCS)

NARRATOR: It is the world of 1945. We have gone back fifteen years and are present in the Opera House at San Francisco...

WILLIAM FRAN, DISCS: Chairman: Will delegates please take their places? ...The meeting will come to order...(OR EQUIVALENT)
These men have come to plan the life of the post-war world. They speak for half-a-hundred countries, members of the victorious alliance of the Second World War. 

51 nations, present in this room. The Americas, north and south, numbering 22 nations; all are here. Eight delegations speak for Asia and the Middle East; vast areas of Asia, true, are unrepresented today - but these eight governments speak for a thousand million people. 

Certain European countries have not been invited - but the fifteen countries of Europe here present represent an overwhelming majority of the Continent's population. 

Australia is here. And New Zealand. 

In fact, only one continent is absent. For all of Africa, for its two hundred million people, its twelve million square miles, there are just four seats at the San Francisco table.....

ROLL CALL: Egypt?

EGYPT: Yes.

ROLL CALL: Ethiopia?

ETHIOPIA: Yes.
ROLL CALL: Liberia?
LIBERIA: Yes.

ROLL CALL: The Union of South Africa?
SOUTH AFRICA: Yes.

NARRATOR: Less than one-quarter of Africa's population is represented in this Conference to make the United Nations. As she has been so often before in history, Africa is the missing continent.

MUSIC: A SHORT TRANSITION... THEN FADES TO GA HUBBUB

NARRATOR: It is the world of 1959. We are present at the United Nations in the meeting-room of the General Assembly.

PRESIDENT: (SPANISH) I call to order the 850th meeting of the General Assembly....

SOUND: STILL HUBBUB BELOW;

NARRATOR: There are 82 nations represented in this hall.
And to the original nations of Africa, the years of the 1950s have seen six more added...

**NARRATOR:**

CORDIER: Ghana?

GHANA: Yes.

CORDIER: Guinea?

GUINEA: Yes.

CORDIER: Libya?

LIBYA: Yes.

CORDIER: Morocco?

MOROCCO: Yes.

CORDIER: Sudan?

SUDAN: Yes.

CORDIER: Tunisia?

TUNISIA: Yes.
And more are on the way. Before the end of 1960 there will be seven new delegations from Africa here present: Cameroon, Togo, Congo, Somalia, Nigeria, Mali, Madagascar. The total African population represented directly in the world forum will have grown to 160 millions, the number of General Assembly seats, to seventeen.

SOUND: HUBBUB OUT.

NARRATOR: Africa is here. And her voice is being heard.

SEKOU TOURE: (GA SPEECH, 5 Nov. 1959, APV 837, p. 4)

NARRATOR: President Sekou Toure, of Guinea...

TRANSLATION: Only ten years ago, Africa was almost entirely occupied by foreigners, its life regulated for their exclusive profit. Africa was absent from the international scene. Today the most significant fact is the massive and general uprising of all our people, even those who until now had been considered the most backward. Always it is the same burning cry that echoes across our entire continent: Independence.
That cry will not cease with the admission of the seventeenth African state. There are more newcomers expected in the years ahead. We are witnessing the movement of the crest of a mighty wave: the emergence of Africa into the world.

Africa is the new continent coming to the United Nations.

Those words of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold are, as we have seen, to be taken literally.

It will be a most important group with a very peculiar set of problems.

What are these problems? What are the matters - world matters - of high concern to Africans - particularly to the leaders of newly independent countries? What do they seek from the world beyond, particularly from the United Nations?

Perhaps we can best appreciate the answers to these questions when they are expressed in the voices of African leaders themselves.

The aspirations of the people of Africa ...

...says Ethiopia's Alexis Alemayehou...
ALEMAYEHOU: ...are the same as those of all other peace-loving people: to live under institutions of their own choice and making. Is it not a very simple and most just aspiration? We believe that it is.

NARRATOR: Here is one area in which the African nations speak with a single voice; the independence—and the unity—of Africa is a cause which evokes vigorous support.

In the Assembly, in the Trusteeship Council, there is constant pressure in support of this central cause.

In UN discussion of the so-called 'colonial questions', on the future of non-self-governing territories, the African countries constantly emphasize the need to accelerate and complete the African political revolution.

In one other great issue do the African countries find common cause: their economic and social conditions.

For nearly all the African lands are among those classified as 'underdeveloped'.

In the words of Sekou Touré...
Populations which include more than 80% of illiterate peasants, with an annual individual income of less than $100 and therefore the most precarious living conditions - these are the harsh realities of Africa.

And yet the human misery of the underdeveloped world is not due to any lack of wealth; it is the consequence of the almost total lack of means to exploit the enormous natural resources whose value cannot even be estimated...

These are the realities and these the prospects which confront African leaders taking over in newly-independent countries. Material advance is almost invariably the first priority, economic planning and development item number one on the order paper. And the over-riding requirement is assistance. From the outside.

In the field of the economic advancement of Africa, our requirements both in terms of capital resources and technical know-how are enormous.

Yes, Africa needs help. Skill and money. To mine the rich metals beneath her plains, to make her rivers turn wheels, to put her fields beneath the plough and to make her deserts bloom. To build her schools, endow her hospitals, train her doctors. She looks for this help in the chancelleries and money-markets of the world; in the capitals of the 'have' and 'give' nations, in the banking houses of New York and London and Bonn. But she does not take help on any terms.
Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, Finance Minister of Nigeria...

FESTUS: We shall welcome such assistance when it is essential for our progress and when it is assistance of the type we ourselves want — no strings attached.

NARRATOR: "No strings attached"... and there is an even more rigid requirement which these African receiving countries lay down — here expressed by Sekou Toure:

TOURE: While Africa needs help to liberate itself completely and to rebuild itself, it will not tolerate any form of paternalism...

NARRATOR: ...and so African states turn their eyes to the sources of international assistance: to the United Nations for clearly United Nations assistance has not the taint of charity, has not the curse of paternalism, and the only string attached to it is the requirement that it should be effective. In the words of David Owen, Chairman of the UN Technical Assistance Board...

OWEN (NOVSHOH INTERVIEW TAPE) They regard United Nations assistance as aid available to members of a club; a club to which they belong.
What sort of assistance is available from the United Nations?

A certain amount of economic and technical skill, to be obtained from the Technical Assistance programmes which the UN family of organisations operate jointly; a certain amount of development capital obtainable from the World Bank.

Though the Technical Aid programmes will spend a full twenty percent of their total budget in Africa during 1960, they can meet only a fraction of Africa's needs. Though the World Bank will have invested 750 million dollars in Africa by year's end, the continent's thirst for capital will be unappeased.

There is also available a new kind of assistance from the United Nations. The UN Special Fund exists to help the less developed lands to find out what they have; to survey resources - human and physical resources - and to be the marriage broker between resources and capital. The Managing Director of the UN Special Fund is a leading American industrialist, Paul Hoffman. And Mr. Hoffman has views on what kind of international assistance will work, and what kind won't.

Paternalism never worked in industry. The political figures haven't yet learned that paternalism in national relations, relationships among nations, won't work out any better (in my opinion) than paternalism worked out in industry. I think that, if you want a phrase, that we've got to put the emphasis on partnership and abandon paternalism.

When the Secretary-General of the United Nations returned from a six-week journey through Africa early in 1960,
He confirmed that the amount, the volume, of assistance was sometimes less important than the spirit and the manner in which it was given. Mr. Hammarskjold:

Hammarskjold:
(PRESS CONF.
4 Feb. 1960,
p.6)

People and education and money do not mean a thing unless they are given and provided in the right spirit. By the right spirit, by the moral support, I mean such attitudes which reflect an understanding of the problems facing those countries. A sympathetic understanding. Neither a feeling of false superiority, nor a feeling of sterile pessimism, nor a feeling of facile optimism.

There is one standing demand, one standing hope. It is less for money or for experts — because those countries know very well that we haven’t got much money and we are not likely to get much money in this organisation. It is much more for what I have called the moral support, which is expressed even in the most modest action... through the right people.

Narrator: It is the world of 1960. Africa is no longer the missing continent. She is here in the world community, and she speaks out forcefully on many matters, more especially the issues located within her own distinctive coastline. She asks the world for material help. But she asks as an equal and will accept as an equal... in the world she now helps to make.

Music:

Narrator: You have heard one of a series of programmes produced by United Nations Radio and presented as an international contribution to a better understanding of...

The World of 1960.
AFRICA: THE YEAR OF CHANGE

A Programme about the United Nations and the African Revolution

With the words and voices of:
Harold MacMillan, Arthur Lall,
Dag Hammarskjold, Ahmed Bokhari,
Frank Cottrell, Sylvanus Olympio,
Mohammed Hassan el Zayat,
Obafemi Awolowo, Sekou Touré
and the Emperor of Ethiopia.

WRITTEN AND
NARRATED BY: George Movshon
DIRECTED BY: Trudy Glass

60-12375
NARRATOR: The program which follows needs a map.
A map of Africa,
Almost any map will do; so long as it shows that curving,
clear-cut line which surrounds 240 million people and the
countries they live in.
A map shows lines and shapes, and for this it is useful.
But there is a line and shape to certain events now
taking place in Africa and we are concerned now with
these events as well.

They are coming to a climax this year.
In many ways -- as you shall see -- 1960 is Africa's
year.

MUSIC: AN AFRICAN THEME...ESTABLISH AND GO BEHIND:

ANNOUNCER: Africa: the Year of Change.

A program produced by United Nations Radio, to be heard
in many languages, in many parts of the world. Produced
towards the end of greater understanding of the needs
and the drives which characterize the age we live in.

Based on words said and things done in Africa, in other
parts of the world and at United Nations Headquarters in
New York.

Africa: the Year of Change.

MUSIC: THEME MODULATES AND GOES OUT BEHIND.
MY brothers:
Today is a great day for Kenya.
Now it is we who can open or close the door.
Kenya has become an African country.
Whose country is it?

"Ours!" shout the thousands. As other thousands have shouted, in other capitals. As thousands more are still to shout. In East Africa they join in the watchword:

In West Africa the cry is....
NARRATOR: In Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

NYASA: Kwacha!

NARRATOR: In the Congo and in the lands of the Community.

CONGOLESE: In-de-pen-dance!

NARRATOR: There is hardly a corner in all Africa today where such words are not heard. They constitute the unifying force in a continent once classically dis-united, once dark -- or seemingly dark to the outside observer. A continent now pre-occupied with: Emergence, Re-birth, Re-possession, Graduation.

MUSIC: UNDERLINES AND BACKS.

NARRATOR: Now this force certainly is, but it has already achieved much. Statistics? Very well.

In the decade of the fifties, the population of independent African countries nearly doubled. In 1950, Africa's voice in the United Nations consisted of four countries with a total population of about fifty millions.

UAR: Egypt -- now the UAR -- Charter Member. 18 million.

ETHIOPIA: Ethiopia -- Charter Member -- 18 million.
LIBERIA:
Liberia -- Charter Member -- 1 and 1/4 million.
The Union of South Africa -- Charter Member -- 13 million.

NARRATOR:
...compared to the figure which stands at the start of
the sixties:
The new-comers on the world scene:

LIBYA:
Libya ... December 14, 1955 ... one million
people.

NARRATOR:
...a former Italian colony...a battleground of the
Second World War ... achieved independence with the
help of the United Nations.

SUDAN:
Sudan ... November 12, 1956 ... ten million
people.

NARRATOR:
...a land of the Nile ... cotton, camels and cattle.
A former condominium of Egypt and the United Kingdom.

MOROCCO:
Morocco ... November 12, 1956, ... ten million
people

NARRATOR:
... territory once ruled by France and Spain, formed
into a new independent kingdom in the fifties; a once-
renowned centre of Arab culture and power.
TUNISIA:
Tunisia ... November 12, 1956 ... four million people.

NARRATOR:
... a North African republic ... formerly a French protectorate ... the site of ancient Carthage ...
... wheat-farmers and shepherds.

GHANA:
Ghana ... March the 8th 1957 ... four and three quarter millions.

NARRATOR:
... a nation made from the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory of British Togoland ...
cocoa and palm oil ... great hopes for aluminium production.

GUINEA:
Guinea ... December the 12th 1958 ... two and a half million.

NARRATOR:
... formerly French territory ... voted for independence in the referendum of September 1958 ... bananas and coffee.

Yes, these are the countries which joined the world community in the nineteen fifties or before, which speak for Africa in the United Nations today.

Ten countries in all ... one hundred million people.

MUSIC:
TIES OFF.
This room is the goal. The General Assembly of the United Nations. My job usually is to provide the commentary on meetings of the General Assembly and other important UN bodies, but there's no meeting on now. The room is empty, except for a few guided tours threading through the public galleries. Which makes it a good time to reflect and recall. To note that most of the countries which sit here, most of the 82 UN members, have come here -- or have come to nationhood -- following a revolution against some other country's rule.

There were fifty-one nations in this organization when it was founded; there are eighty-two now. The overwhelming majority of the thirty-one newcomers are new nations -- from Asia, the Middle East, Africa. Often, their journeys to independence have been hard and long, their admission to this room the final seal on a costly victory. And their welcome here has always been a memorable event. Something of an occasion for everyone here; particularly, perhaps, for those of the older members who have themselves gone through such an annealing process.

LALL: This rebirth of Africa should go on ....

BOOTH COMMENTATOR: The man who spoke those words was not himself an African; but he was the representative of a great nation once dependent: Arthur Lall of India:
This rebirth of Africa should go on at a quickening pace, so that Africa should take its proper place in the councils of the world. Too long has this been delayed. Too long has the world got used to looking at itself from certain selected vantage points on the face of the earth, and too long has this given a distorted picture of what happens and what it is that has to be done today in the world community.

We have had in this room no shortage of evidence that the process which Arthur Lall speaks of is under way. The people who come here, and the things that concern them reflect vividly the things happening on the ground, in Africa.

... and while the world community adjusts its composition and character to reflect the changes on the ground ... that ground itself keeps on changing.

No day goes by in this year of 1960 without some aspect of Africa's revolution finding its reflection in the news. News from Africa itself; news from capitals outside Africa where African events are still sometimes decided.

In London, for example. Capital of the nation whose African dependencies, after the war, embraced one-quarter of the continent, one-third of Africa's people...

London, Friday. The Governor of Tanganyika has been empowered to announce that the territory will be granted internal self-government following the elections to be held in September, 1960. (FADES)
In France, which in 1946 held sovereignty over 4 millions of African square miles, and which ruled 50 millions of her people....

Paris, February 11. Negotiations began today between the Governments of France and of the Malagache Republic which are expected to culminate in announcement of independence date for Madagascar.

But these European capitals are not the only places where events in Africa are influenced or decided. A moment ago we spoke of the United Nations and its relation to the African revolution in one sense: as a goal for independence movements; UN membership being the ultimate diploma of sovereignty for those engaged in nation-making.

But the United Nations is more than this: it provides a frame of reference, an informal court of equity, for the forces involved in Africa today. In several critical African disputes, the world organization has acted in accordance with a principle once set out by the late Ahmed Bokhari of Pakistan; that revolutions should actually take place within its house, in its conference rooms......

... wherever there is revolution, let us take it to the United Nations as quickly as possible so that it may be controlled, balanced and bloodless.
BOHRARI:

... in full view of the world, through the exchange of ideas and words, with the full knowledge of the whole world and with the full participation of all the member nations.

Therefore, our doctrine is, wherever there is revolution, let us take it to the United Nations as quickly as possible so that it may be controlled, balanced and bloodless.

NARRATOR:

But there is an even more direct role than that one, a more immediate connection between the world organisation and the present phase in Africa. It lies in that part of the organization's machinery known as the International Trusteeship System. The Secretary of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations is Frank Cottrell:

COTTRELL:

A number of countries which govern overseas territories have signed agreements with the United Nations. By these agreements, they have undertaken to govern the populations of their Trust Territories -- as they are called -- with the interests of the inhabitants only in view. Further, these territories are to be brought -- by progressive stages of development -- to a point where they are ready for self-government or independence. Further still, that process of development is to take place out in the open, and with the guidance of the United Nations.

NARRATOR:

Of the African nations due for independence in 1960, three are direct graduates of the UN Trusteeship System; they will have come to their maturity -- their nationhood -- following a development watched over the years by the United Nations.
On the first day of 1960, independence came to Cameroun. A large territory situated where the West African coastline makes its great right-angle bend, Cameroun was once a German colony, then a League of Nations Mandate governed by France. Since 1946, France has governed this land and its four million people by the lights of its Trusteeship agreement with the United Nations.

To the celebration of Camerounian independence on the first of January 1960 came distinguished visitors from overseas; among them was the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who said:

"The road to independence is not always easy. It has not been easy for Cameroun, we know. In less than an hour the curtain will fall on a Chapter in the history of Cameroun with which the United Nations has had a close association during the past 14 years. With its goal achieved, the responsibility of the United Nations has come to an end and Cameroun will take its place as a member of the international community of the twentieth century."

Their goals achieved, their independence a reality, the people of Cameroun turn to new pre-occupations; they exchange the objective of independence for the no less difficult task of managing -- in independence -- their own destinies.
Eight hundred miles to the west, another embryo nation-state, another graduate of the UN's Trusteeship System, has reached its maturity.

The borders of my country were not made in Africa. They were drawn in Berlin, in 1885; by Bismarck and representatives of the other colonial powers of the day. They were drawn with a ruler, on paper.

The Republic of Togo has a similar international history to that of Cameroun. Germany Colony, League of Nations Mandate, French Trust Territory... and finally -- through the UN Trusteeship System -- independent nation.

The Togo Republic's Prime Minister -- and his pro-independence party -- had been chosen in an election which UN observers witnessed and approved.

It was not long after that election day, that Prime Minister Sylvanus Olympio told UN Radio how the news of the granting of independence had been received by the one million people of the Republic:

The people were almost in tears with joy that we have at last succeeded in getting the Administering Power and the United Nations to agree to our independence; and not only to agree to it, but to welcome it.

UP AND TO SEMI-CLOSE.
NARRATOR: It is no small journey from Lome in the Togo Republic to Mogadishu in East Africa. Nearly four thousand miles over desert, mountain and forest. But though we have traded the Atlantic Ocean for the Indian, it is still Africa. And it is still 1960.

EL ZAYAT: I would call this an experiment in guidance from dependence to independence.

(Novshon 1958, Somalia tape C)

NARRATOR: The man speaking is Mohammed Hassan el Zayat, Chairman of a United Nations Council which has had a major share in bringing Somalia to the eve of independence.

EL ZAYAT: This is the first time that the nations of the world have decided that a former colonial power would administer its colony and nurse it, to speak, towards independence and maturity. The Italian Republic has engaged itself to the United Nations to make this country completely independent.

NARRATOR: A nation not rich and not populous. A million people, a vast area. Bananas, and a hope of oil.

EL ZAYAT: ....and this peaceful operation, this peaceful passage from dependence to independence has been accomplished, I think, with the satisfaction of all concerned. All other nations wanting independence have had to have some sort of struggle to achieve it; here, all this struggle has been channelled into constructive, creative work. The Somalis have been sheltered by the family of the UN and have been guided through this peaceful passage.
July the first 1960 is the date Somalia's name will be written in the roll of independent states of the world.

In the destinies of Somalia, Cameroun and Togo, the United Nations interest will always possess an extra dimension. For these are nations the world helped make.

In the very heart of the continent of Africa runs a great river, its name alone potent enough to conjure legends. The course of this river draws a vast semi-circle around one million square miles of Africa. And this land too will be, by mid-1960, an independent nation.

This is Africa of the story books. That part of the continent deemed the most impregnable, the most intractable. Here the explorers came last; here the going was always the most difficult; here the jungle resisted most fiercely. Henry Morton Stanley had literally to cut his way through undergrowth, before he conquered and handed over to King Leopold that entity known as the Belgian Congo.....
DE SCHRIJVER:
(BELGIAN MINISTER FOR TH' CONGO:
BRUSSELS SPEECH, 22 Jan 60)

NARRATOR:(SUPERIMPD) OVER CUT)

A vast storehouse of
minerals, diamonds, tin,
copper; a grower of coffee
and cotton and rubber, the
Belgian Congo has more
than thirteen million
people.

NARRATOR:
The word revolution has been often defined. If we use it -- in this African context -- to mean a startlingly
swift overthrow of an established system, then what has
happened in the Congo meets the specification on every
score. To observers of the African scene no event of
1960's crowded calendar is more startling than the
Congo's graduation.

MUSIC:
A NIGERIAN MELODY ... INSTRUMENTAL ... SLO MO
Like the Niger River which names it, like the vastness
of the land itself, independence comes to Nigeria with
massive measured tread. Peaceful and ordered, the
natural passions channelled constructively to the
steps of a planned timetable.

Nigeria is Africa's greatest nation. Its people number
36 millions. On the map it is a federation of three
large territories; on the ground it is a mosaic of
250 tribal groups, speaking sixty languages. A graduate,
in 1960, October the first.

"We have thrown no stones, fired no shot and
we have not shed a drop of blood..."

These are the quoted words of Obafemi Awolowo, one of
Nigeria's most prominent political leaders.

"We are attaining independence by peaceful,
orderly and democratic methods."

The date was set three years ago. In December, 1959,
a Nigerian Federal Parliament and Government were
chosen through a national election. The way is clear.

WIPES ... AND TAKES IT AWAY.
NARRATOR: Cameroun ... Togo ... Somalia ... Congo ... Nigeria.

But the pace of the African revolution is such that even if this programme is prepared there is news of agreement about the independence of two more African zones. The Mali Federation of the Western Sahara and the great island of Madagascar, now known by the name of Malagassy Republic. For these two lands and their 11 millions of people independence is certain; perhaps even independence in this year of 1960.

And so by the end of 1960, the United Nations' roll of African countries will stand at fifteen -- perhaps seventeen. The number of people those governments represent will have grown to nearly one hundred and sixty millions.

And what will it say, this newly-reinforced voice of a continent? How will it face the world into which it has graduated and emerged?

It is no wild prophecy to assume that among its first concerns will be ... the revolution to which we have devoted this programme:
The scene is the General Assembly of the United Nations, late in 1959. The voice is that of the President of the Republic of Guinea, Sekou Toure.

Translation:

TOURE: Always it is the same burning cry that echoes across our continent: independence! Independence and unity are today the two irresistible forces which are shaking Africa, enlisting all its vital strength.

Too long excluded from free human enterprise, too long held on the sidelines of history, Africa refuses from now on to remain on the back lines of history.

NARRATOR: This new African voice, speaking for the new-found African will.... what will it say of some of the other world issues? How will it stand, for example, on the dominant conflict among the major powers?

In the General Assembly, Sekou Toure answered:

TOURE: It is not Africa which should be asked whether it belongs to one camp or another; it is rather to the two camps, to the East and to the West, that we must put the fundamental and paramount question: Yes or no, are you for the liberation of Africa.

We are too sure of ourselves, too confident in the future, we have too much faith to bring any rancour or envy, any petty interests or obscure intentions to the fore.
NARRATOR:
So speaks at least one new African voice, that of Sekou Toure of Guinea. And on some matters — perhaps most — the new leaders of new states speak in unanimity.

It is not our job now to catalogue their views for you, their unanimities and the questions on which they are divided.

It is enough for one programme to point out that this voice — this new voice in the world — exists.

It exists, and on the central issue it speaks up loudly and clearly. And unanimously.

Leaders of states as new as this morning's newspaper; leaders of nations independent since recorded time.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

HAILE SELASSIE:
(17JAN, 2 Jan 59)
Only a few years ago, meetings to consider African problems were held outside of Africa and the fate of its peoples were decided by non-Africans. Today, the peoples of Africa can at long last deliberate their own problems and future.

MUSIC:
CLOSING THEME BEGINS LIGHTLY BG.

NARRATOR:
A wind of change, said Harold MacMillan, a wind of change blowing through Africa.

Sometimes, a gentle breeze. Sometimes a force strong enough to uproot a forest. But there. Always there.

A fact. A fact with a thousand faces.
In the early centuries of the Western calendar, the embryo territories which have today become France and England detached themselves from the Roman power.

In 1776, the United States of America willed a withdrawal from the British Empire and backed that will with force.

In the nineteenth century, the nations of Latin America graduated -- from their former colonial status within the realms of Spain and Portugal.

In our time, Asia has removed her destiny from the hands of others; has taken into her own grasp the making of Asian decisions.

And this year of 1960, this is Africa's year.

The programme just concluded has been *Africa: the Year of Change*, a United Nations documentary about the African political revolution. Subsequent programmes in this series will deal with economic and social developments in Africa and the United Nations involvement with them; and with present-day trends and events in Latin America and Asia.

The programme was written by George Movshon and produced by the International Staff of United Nations Radio.
Draft Report to the General Assembly
under resolution 1405 (XIV)

Proposed Amendment

... 

The attached draft text under a new sub-heading "Development of Information Services in Africa" would be suggested for inclusion in the draft report and would comprise a new para. 40 et seq. The present para. 40 et seq would accordingly be renumbered.
DEVELOPMENT OF UN INFORMATION SERVICES IN AFRICA

Planning of UN Information Services in Africa in response to the growing relationship between the people of the swiftly changing African continent and the world community needs to be treated as a special question. It has been demonstrated that, as individual territories reach the point where their peoples consider membership in the United Nations as a possibility, there is a marked increase in the demand for information material and services from the United Nations, particularly from educators and broadcasters.

In meeting this increased demand, account has to be taken of the many technical problems connected with the dissemination of public information programmes in the African continent. Distances are vast, communications in many areas difficult, standards of literacy vary and languages and dialects proliferate. In some parts of the region there are no information outlets at all while in others they are still in very early stages of development.

Presently, radio offers relatively the most effective way of reaching the largest public in Africa. Consequently, United Nations radio contacts with the radio organisations of the region assume an even greater importance. The present supply of UN Radio programmes covering both the day-to-day activities and the long-range purposes of the Organisation, will need to take increasing account of the special interests of the region.

Dissemination of information through other mass channels, such as press and publications, must depend to a large extent upon developing contacts with local outlets. Such personal contacts, which are essential in order to adjust information material to local needs and conditions, should also govern the output of films and film strips for the region.

At present, such local contacts are provided by the five Information Centres or Offices at Accra, Cairo, Tunis, Monrovia and Addis Ababa. Three of these Offices have been established in coordination with TAB which maintains 10 offices of its own in Africa. All the remaining TAB offices cooperate closely with OPI and the appropriate centres on information activities especially in connection with UN Day.
In line with the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (E/3368, 10 May 1960), which called for "utilisation to the maximum extent practicable of joint information staff and other facilities provided in the area on an inter-Agency basis", it would seem probable that UN facilities can be linked also with some of the 22 field offices maintained in Africa by the Specialised Agencies, UNITA, UNHER and U.JEFL.

The emphasis given by the ACC in the above-quoted report is already the subject of coordinated action. The Visual Information Board comprised of the UN and the Specialised Agencies, have under joint planning studies special radio and visual projects during 1961 and 1962. The exact form of these projects will be worked out in close consultation between the UN and the Specialised Agencies as well as radio and visual representatives in the field, so as to insure in the programmes a sensitive response to the needs and problems of the region.

The above considerations have been the subject of discussions between the Secretary-General and the Consultative Panel on Public Information established under General Assembly Resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959. In particular, stress was given to the special responsibility of member governments in promoting the dissemination of UN information and, in this context, to the desirability of the Secretary-General raising this question in talks with the representatives of states at the time of their attaining independence. It was also deemed desirable that a further formal proposal be submitted to the Administrative Committee on Coordination regarding an increased correlation of information services in Africa by the UN and the Specialised Agencies.  

Within the context of the general agreement that UN information services should be regarded as a special question and should be conducted on a coordinated basis, the following additional conclusions were reached concerning the advanced planning of such services on a country by country basis.

a) Services to Africa needed to be developed both in terms of the areas covered and the materials supplied. Development of programmes best suited to the region would require the closest consultation with governments and local authorities in the light of the local information needs and facilities.
b) It was probable that while UN programmes might be required to concentrate particularly on the spoken word and on visual information, it was likely also that special efforts will be needed to increase the flow of UN documentation to cater to the special groups who would in turn be able to reach broader masses. In this connection a possibility which might be particularly worthy of study was the production of more UN information material in the Arabic language in view of the large number of Arabic-speaking peoples in Africa.

c) Of particular value would be the planning in cooperation with local authorities of the maximum use of visual information facilities with special reference to the use of mobile visual information units and the organisation and conducting of lecture tours to schools, universities, etc.

In the development of United Nations information programmes in line with the above recommendations, the best opportunities for consultations with the representatives of the local authorities involved are expected to arise during the latter part of 1960 and the early part of 1961. Accordingly the Budget Estimates for 1962 can be expected to reflect the first measures resulting from these joint consultations.
The following to be added as a new last sentence to the para.-

"However, in view of the need for the application of special planning considerations to the information programmes for Africa referred to in para., it is considered that affirmative opportunities arising from the discussions, as relating to territories in Africa, should be developed in the context of such special plans in order to ensure maximum effectiveness and economy in the use of resources."
The following textual change in the final sentence:

"They would be seconded by governments or other employers and brought to Headquarters or other suitable offices for a three months' training fellowship with the intention that this could lead to an initial six months' employment at the Information Centre in the candidate's........"

(The underlined words have been added.)
The following textual change in the final sentence on page 15:

"Accordingly, unrelayed broadcasts would be continued and would, unless special considerations were to apply, follow the normal pattern for UN broadcasts which are relayed by national organizations."

(The underlined words have been added.)
Introduction

1. Resolution A/1405 (XIV) "requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session on the implementation of the above recommendations and on the measures taken and planned for the further implementation of resolution A/1335 (XIII)". Texts of both resolutions are appended to this report.

2. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1405 (XIV) "outlines of the policy and programmes planned to be executed by the Office during the coming year with comments thereon" have been included in the Secretary-General's 1961 budget estimates as an information annex on public information.

3. In his report to the fourteenth session the Secretary-General proposed a policy of budgetary stabilization for a reasonable period based on stabilization of the number of professional posts rather than a fixed monetary ceiling. The General Assembly requested him in resolution 1405 (XIV) "to plan the public information programmes in 1960 on the assumption that the total net expenditure for the year shall be about $5,000,000", while "having regard to the aforementioned policy of budgetary stabilization and to all other means designed to ensure maximum effectiveness at the lowest possible cost".

4. As has already been mentioned by the Secretary-General in his Foreword to the 1961 Budget Estimates, the 1960 estimates based on the proposed budget stabilization plan as presented to the General Assembly had been $5,138,600. In order to limit expenditures to "about $5,000,000" it
became necessary to revise plans and programmes for the current year and also for 1961, since it is impracticable to plan effectively for a lesser span than two years because of contractual obligations to staff and the prolonged negotiations necessary for the development of programmes with governmental and non-governmental agencies. When taking into account increases in uncontrollable costs, together with the cost of opening three new Information Centres in 1960 and three additional Centres in 1961, reductions in expenditures for established posts and existing production programmes of about $220,000 in 1960 and a further $150,000 for 1961 have been necessary in order to keep the total budget to about $5,000,000 for 1960 and for 1961.

5. In accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1405 (XIV) and in consultation with the governments of Member States, the Secretary-General has appointed as a consultative panel on United Nations information policies and programmes the permanent representatives of

Staff consolidation and movements

6. The General Assembly has expressed its preference for decentralization of Headquarters staff to the field in connection with the establishment of new Information Centres, to the extent found possible. Since the inception of planning following the debate at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the overall OPI manning table, including
Information Centres and the Geneva Office, will have been reduced by 9 posts in 1961 as compared with 1958 (from 175 posts to 166); professional staff actually engaged at Headquarters will have been reduced by 23 (from 124 in 1958 to 101 in 1961). Over the same planning period the number of Information Centres has been increased from 26 to 35 and the number of professional staff outposted from Headquarters to Information Centres, including the Geneva Office, will have increased by 14 (from 51 in 1958 to 65 in 1961).

7. In addition to the deployment of staff as above, there has been, as recommended by the Expert Committee, a planned rotation of staff at Headquarters and the Information Centres. During 1959, 4 officers were reassigned from the field to OPI at Headquarters, 12 were transferred from Headquarters to Centre posts, and 4 were transferred between Centres; 5 officers were transferred from OPI to other Departments and 5 officers from other Departments to OPI. The corresponding figures planned for 1960 are: reassigned from the field to OPI at Headquarters, 4; transferred from Headquarters to Centre posts, 10; transferred between Centres, 6; transferred from OPI to other Departments, 3; transferred from other Departments to OPI, 5.

Headquarters Planning

8. Central policy, planning and management of the work of OPI rest with the Under-Secretary, assisted by the Principal Officer and Executive Officer in his office, together with the Directors of the three Divisions and, as needed, their Assistant Directors. Nine nationalities from five continents are represented by the above and the OPI professional staff as a whole includes 41 nationalities. Resolution 1405 (XIV) requested the Secretary-General "to give continuing and special consideration to the importance of adequate regional representation at the policy-making level
of the OPI. As a matter of course the policy should continue to move in
the direction of the widest possible representation of traditions and areas
within the OPI, but such a policy cannot be pushed to the exclusion of other
essential values for the reasons given in the Secretary-General's statement
to the Fifth Committee on 22 October 1959.

Press and Publications Programme

9. As the membership and activities of the United Nations continue to
expand more correspondents from an increasing number of countries are coming
to Headquarters to cover developments. During the last session of the General
Assembly, over 300 press, radio, TV, film and photo organizations in over 50
countries were represented among the 750 correspondents of all media. Notwith-
standing this rising trend, it is proposed that Press Services, which serve
the mass media correspondents at Headquarters, provide the press facilities
and services to delegations, and are responsible for basic day-to-day coverage
of all United Nations developments for the use of the other media divisions of OPI
and the Information Centres, will be maintained in 1961 at its present staff level.

10. Further decentralization of the production of information materials in
the publications media has been effected in 1960 and will be effected in 1961.
The Standing Publications Committee of the OPI, established under the reorgan-
ization proposals made in the Secretary-General's Report to the General Assembly
at the Fourteenth session, maintains continuous review of the programme production
of OPI publications and of language versions thereof including locally produced
material originating in the field. In 1959, in furtherance of objectives as
reported by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, some 60 titles in
57 languages were produced, as compared with some 70 titles in 37 languages
in 1958. The 1960 programme provides for fewer titles than in 1959, but they
will be produced in a larger number of languages. A similar trend is projected
in 1961 programming.
11. Publications funds proposed in 1961 provide for an increase from $200,000 to $211,400, almost one-half of this amount being intended for expenditure on local production in and for the field, as compared with approximately a one-third ratio in 1959. Of $118,630 provided in the 1960 budget for the production of booklets, pamphlets, leaflets and visual aids, $80,000 has been allocated for the use of information centres, compared to $73,665 spent for this purpose in 1959. Of $129,200 budgeted for these purposes in 1961, $90,000 has been allocated to the information centres. These increased allocations are enabling the centres to meet more fully local language needs and interests in the areas they serve.

12. The Spanish language publications service of the Press and Publications Division has been transferred from Headquarters to operate from the Information Centre in Mexico City (see para. 23 below).

13. Following the review of sales policies and problems referred to in last year’s report (A/4122), the Sales and Circulation Section has been transferred from OPI to the Office of Conference Services and operates under the general policy direction of the Publications Board. Through its membership on the Board, OPI will continue its efforts in support of measures needed to improve the sales distribution system for UN publications in all parts of the world.

14. A further study of the Expert Committee’s recommendation that the three United Nations Reviews be published quarterly instead of monthly has been undertaken this year in connection with the search for financial savings such as those that have been effected. The following conclusions have been reached: (a) that the magazines, which have been published regularly since 1946, can best serve a valid and important information purpose as monthlies, especially
if better distribution outside of North America can be achieved; (b) that the savings resulting from a change to quarterly publication would be minor; (c) that a quarterly published by the United Nations could not be a quarterly of opinion, while a quarterly of reference would not meet any public information need not already served by other reference publications such as the Yearbook; (d) that a quarterly's lack of topicality and timeliness would result in loss of paid circulation.

15. It is therefore proposed to produce in 1961 a smaller, lighter-weight and less expensive edition of the English language UN Review which can be air-freighted to key distribution points outside of North America and thus meet the needs better than at present for timely delivery of a factual and comprehensive monthly review of United Nations developments which can be sold at a moderate price. Similar possibilities are being explored for La Revista and La Revue.

**Information Centre Programmes**

16. 1961 plans are based on the servicing from Headquarters of 35 Information Centres as against 26 Centres in 1958. In 1959 Information Offices were opened in Rangoon and Kabul. In 1960 Centres were established at Tunis, planned to serve Tunisia, Libya and Morocco; at Lima, to serve Peru and Bolivia; and at San Salvador, to serve El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In Africa, in addition to the new Centre at Tunis, an Information Officer from Headquarters has been attached to the staff of the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa, and the Information Office in Monrovia has been re-established under the administrative direction of the TAB Correspondent. The ECA Information Office will undertake general UN information work in Ethiopia. In addition, wherever feasible, appropriate materials will be provided from Addis Ababa to member states of ECA in arrangement with those states.
17. Budgetary provision has been made for three new Centres in 1961 and the location of these Centres is now under study. Requests for Centres have been received from Austria, Ceylon, Republic of China, Cuba, Poland, Venezuela.

18. Apart from the above-mentioned requests, it should be noted that the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General in resolution 1410 (XIV) "to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities concerned with a view to establishing, during 1960, in at least some of the larger Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, UN Information Centres in which the responsible positions would be occupied preferably by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned". Pending the outcome of these discussions, on which a separate report will be submitted, no staffing or financial implications have been considered.

19. As requested by the General Assembly, the establishment and planning of new Centres has been assisted by governments of the host countries concerned, who have provided necessary supplementary facilities and services. Governments have also cooperated, where requested, in the rearrangement of services from existing Centres. For example, the governments of Australia and New Zealand have agreed that the local information staff at the Sydney Information Centre should be consolidated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees there. Also the Netherlands Government agreed to the continuation of the work of The Hague Office through the London Centre.

20. The policy of increasing administrative integration of Information Centres with existing United Nations field offices, such as TAB offices, is being actively pursued wherever practicable. In New Delhi the Director of the Information Centre has also been appointed Resident Representative of TAB. At Athens the Director of the Information Centre is also liaison Officer for TAB. The three Centres opened in 1960 have all been integrated administratively
with the Offices of the TAB Resident Representatives in those three cities.
Similar arrangements have been made for the information services at Djakarta and Kabul.

21. In 1960, the Director of External Relations will have visited Centres in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America for the purposes of consultation on field programmes and opportunities. In 1961, the Centre Directors will meet at Headquarters for a "workshop session" with officers of all departments of the Secretariat. As in 1959, this session is being planned in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee on Public Information (CCPI) so that Centre Directors and Information Directors of the Specialized Agencies may also meet together to discuss plans for programming and operations to ensure maximum cooperation and coordination between field offices and the Headquarters of the United Nations and of Specialized Agencies.

22. The External Relations Division has expanded its services to Information Centres with briefing, background and documentation services based increasingly on the individual and regional needs of the centres. Also under the organizational arrangements made, one professional officer in Centre Services and Briefing Unit is responsible for special requirements of centres in Latin America, another for centres in Europe and the Middle East, and a third for centres in Asia and
Africa. As resources and general facilities permit operations of this Division will increasingly follow this line of development.

23. Local and regional production in a number of areas is further being developed by the transfer of staff from several divisions of OPI at Headquarters to Information Centres. Three of the four professional officers of the Spanish Language Publications Service have been transferred from New York to the Information Centre at Mexico City which is now the editorial production centre of La Revista de las Naciones Unidas and other OPI publications in the Spanish language. With this transfer two of the three monthly magazines, La Revista and La Revue, will now be written and published in Information Centres serving the respective language areas. In addition the number of Radio and Visual Information Officers now assigned from Headquarters to the field has increased and now totals eleven. They are assigned to Bangkok, Geneva, Mexico City, New Delhi, Beirut, Santiago and Paris.
24. Many non-governmental organizations continue to give valuable and effective support to the work of disseminating information about the United Nations family, and the OPI at Headquarters or through its Information Centres continues actively to cooperate with and to assist the organizations. It is generally recognised that OPI has neither the mandate nor the resources to provide all of the materials or services that NGOs in various parts of the world might wish to use to express their support of the United Nations. Information Centres seek to encourage local production by NGOs or national units, using UN materials for source or reference purposes. It had been suggested by the Expert Committee that the production of UN Day materials at Headquarters be discontinued. However, experience has shown that most national UN Day committees continue to depend in their functioning on the Secretariat materials and services as in the past. It is also clear that the effective functioning of most national celebrations in support of the United Nations, e.g. UN Day, Human Rights Day, etc., depend upon these national committees, on which in many cases NGOs are prominently represented. Where non-governmental organizations within a country or a region take the initiative to plan conferences or seminars concerned with United Nations work, the OPI, both at Headquarters and at Information Centres, is assisting to the fullest possible extent by providing speakers or appropriate background material.

Fellowship Programmes

25. Changes have been made in the interne fellowship programmes, of which most recently there have been the following three types annually:
(a) Senior Fellowship Programme; (b) College Student Internes Programme; and (c) Civil Service Internes Programme. The experience of OPI bears out the comments made in the Expert Committee Report (A/3928) when in paragraph 267 the Committee emphasised that the first criterion in making a choice of fellowship programmes should be "whether the professional and public activities of the internes would be of value to the United Nations;
in promoting dissemination of the ideas which underlie it and in securing a wider understanding of its purposes and activities". Of the various types of fellowship programmes developed by OPI at different times, the Senior Fellowship Programme has most effectively met the requirement of that first criterion because it has brought to Headquarters each year 25-30 leading educators, NGO representatives or journalists from as many different countries, and almost invariably the individuals concerned would not have had an opportunity to visit Headquarters for closer study of United Nations work if the Senior Fellowship Programme had not made that possible. It is proposed to retain the Senior Fellowship Programme.

26. The College Student Interns Programme is also being retained, but colleges and universities in the United States will hereafter assume all of the expenses of the participants because, in practice, the entrants, although representing some 20-30 different countries each year, were studying at the colleges and universities in the U.S. In 1960, students from 20 countries spent six weeks of study at UN Headquarters, and the assumption of financial responsibility by universities will save the programme approximately $8,000.

27. Beginning in 1960, the Civil Service Interns Programme was suspended. The Expert Committee Report (A/3928) in paragraph 169 recommended that the Civil Service Interns Programme should receive a low priority, "considering the fact that the majority of civil servants chosen for internes programmes have been members of the Foreign Service of their respective countries and have, consequently, a wider opportunity to
function in the international context and to come into contact with some aspect of the work of the United Nations. Experience has borne this out. Most of the candidates nominated by Member States were already stationed in New York or Washington and therefore had many opportunities to study the work of the UN.

28. It is proposed within the appropriation provided for the fellowship programmes to introduce a new special training programme in 1960 and 1961, which will help in the development of Information Centres. The project will at the same time serve the essential purposes of fellowship programmes as described by the Expert Committee. In the debate of the Fifth Committee at the 14th session of the General Assembly, several delegations drew attention to the importance of the criteria suggested by the Expert Committee, and indicated that a longer term programme would be of greater benefit to interns and to the work of disseminating UN information on their return home. Some delegations hoped that a programme could be drawn up for the training of nationals in areas where Information Centres were established. The programme now proposed will help to meet a number of the points. Candidates will be selected for later appointment as information assistants in Centres in their regions. They would be seconded by governments or other employers and brought to Headquarters for a three months' training fellowship with the intention that this could lead to an initial six months' employment at the Information Centre in the candidate's
home region, with a possible extension of a further eighteen months maximum. They would serve under rules and regulations covering local staff with salaries based on prevailing rates in the area. At the end of their UN service, they would be expected to return to occupations in their local communities where their experience would continue to be of value to their own countries and to the Organization. Replacement by another local candidate would follow, so that over a period of years a number of local citizens would be given an opportunity to receive such in-service training.

It is planned to train and to place on duty five or six information assistants under this programme by early 1961.

Radio and Visual Programmes

29. The Radio and Visual Services Division has been materially reorganized. Under the Director, it is now subdivided into two main services - Radio (under an Assistant Director) and Visual (under an Assistant Director), with an "Operations" Service which is concerned with the management of both sides of the Division. The Chief of this Service also works from the Director's Office. Through this policy-making group coordinated programme planning and more flexible use of the staff of the Division in serving the various media has been achieved.
30. Essential Headquarters UN radio services and operations are being maintained at their present level. During the year 1960 studio and technical facilities were used by many delegations and by over 80 radio correspondents for interviews, talks and dispatches. News programmes were dispatched for relay or rebroadcast in 52 Member States daily during Assembly periods and as a rule weekly for the rest of the year. Two series of weekly fifteen-minute feature programmes and a further series of six half-hour documentaries were also prepared and distributed for rebroadcast upon request of the radio organizations of Member States and other territories. The production of some of these programmes takes place at Headquarters, while, in the field, these and other UN radio programmes are being locally produced in some fourteen cities of Europe, Latin America and Asia in collaboration with national radio organizations concerned.

31. One of the recommendations of the Expert Committee was for the suspension of UN shortwave news broadcasts which are not relayed under standing arrangements with the United Nations by broadcasting systems or stations of the countries to which they are directed. At present such unrelayed shortwave broadcasts are being conducted on a daily basis in Russian, Chinese and Arabic and on a weekly basis in Hungarian. Total discontinuance of the unrelayed services would result in a saving of between $90,000 and $100,000.

32. On the question of the principle involved in the maintenance of these services, the Secretary-General's views, which appear to have been continuously supported by a majority of opinion in the Fifth Committee, remain as expressed in his comments on the Expert Committee's Report to
the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. Accordingly, unrelayed broadcasts would be continued following the normal pattern for UN broadcasts which are relayed by national organizations.

33. A much reduced staff - 7 professional posts in 1961, as against 13 in 1950 - is engaged at Headquarters in television and film projects on a completely integrated basis working for either medium as necessity requires.

34. Production of documentary feature films for general distribution has given way to the preparation of short subjects for educational and group showing purposes. A new series of six one-reel educational films on the work of the Organisation has been begun in 1960. The series will include: The Charter, the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (parts 1 and 2).

35. The programme of joint film productions by the United Nations and the specialized agencies under the auspices of the Visual Information Board is being actively pursued. In 1960 the programme includes a film on
water resources produced in cooperation with WHO and on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in cooperation with IAEA.

36. Television services continue to be supplied against demands from North America and from several countries in Latin America and Europe. Revenue derived from these services, mainly from North America, defrays the major part of the costs. This rapidly growing medium offers great and expanding possibilities for the propagation of United Nations information in many parts of the world. It is proposed that television services be developed and increased to meet the needs arising in more countries. It is intended, for example, to make use of the television production facilities in Europe which UNESCO hopes to be able to provide in 1961 for the United Nations family of agencies and which will be available also for joint inter-agency programmes. By this means, it is believed that items for European and other television outlets can be increasingly suited to the local outlets for which they are intended.

37. The service of still photographs for world outlets has been developed on an expanded scale. A transfer of operational funds has been made to this section, which is also responsible for filmstrips, wall-sheets, exhibits, etc. Greater emphasis on field production applies in this area also.

38. Two major regional production projects in the radio and visual media have been undertaken in 1960 in South-East Asia in cooperation with Member Governments under the supervision of regional radio and visual
officers and the Information Centres of the area. The national broadcasting systems of five Member States - Pakistan, India, Malaya, Indonesia and Japan - have participated in the radio programme, visiting nine countries of the ECAFE region and gathering large quantities of recorded materials on major aspects of economic and social development in the area. These materials are being used in a series of programmes broadcast by the countries concerned, as well as in the preparation of UN radio programmes on Asian economic development for broadcast in other parts of the world. Similarly, the government film units of Malaya, India and Ceylon are producing for the United Nations three two-reel documentary films on ECAFE and its work on community development in Asia and on agricultural development in Asia. The governments of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand are also cooperating in this project and all the governments of the areas are being requested to assist in the production of local language versions and their subsequent distribution. The film material gathered will also be adapted by OPI for programmes suitable for distribution in non-Asian countries and photographic coverage is being obtained at the same time for filmstrips.

Similar projects in the radio and visual media are being planned in cooperation with Member governments for Latin America in 1961 and it will be proposed to extend this programme on a similar basis to the Middle East and Africa in 1962.
Conclusions

40. Through the various steps taken or planned during 1959, 1960 and 1961, to which reference has been made in this report, every effort has been made to strengthen UN information services to Member States in the field "without impairing the overall central direction of the UN information programme or the present facilities (at Headquarters) for the representatives of media of mass communication" and to continue to "make available objective and factual information concerning the United Nations and its activities to all the peoples of the world through any appropriate media" (resolution 1335 (XIII)), while keeping the total expenditure at about $5,000,000, as requested in resolution 1405 (XIV).

41. The Secretary-General has, in accordance with para. 3 of resolution 1405 (XIV), actively sought, and in many cases received, the cooperation of Member States in the establishment of new Centres and in other efforts "to promote wider public understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations." However, past experience shows that such cooperation, to be effective for the intended purpose, requires from the Secretariat side the continued provision of services, facilities and information materials on at least the present levels.

42. Some steps have also been taken to realize the hope expressed in para. 3 of resolution 1405 (XIV) "that media of information and publicity, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions" will "expand their activities on behalf of a greater understanding of the United Nations." Here again experience shows that it is not realistic to expect that these media, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions will be able to expand their efforts to promote greater understanding of the United Nations unless they can count on the Secretariat to provide basic services and materials at the level necessary for them to do the job.
43. Additional requests from Member States for new information centres and for field production assistance and services are pending and more may be expected with the rapid increase of membership of the United Nations and further development of the world-wide activities of the Organization. At the same time, the uncontrollable costs will continue to rise from year to year.

44. Continuing efforts will be made to maintain a viable and effective information programme responsive to the wishes expressed by the Assembly at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions. However, it seems clear that any additional resources needed for further expansion of information centres and other OPI services to Member States can be found only by eliminating one or more of the existing media production programmes or by additional appropriations.
General Assembly Resolution 1335 (XIII)  
on public information activities of the United Nations  
(on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/4062))

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information1/ and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon2/,

Noting further the statements made by the Secretary-General at the 682nd and 689th meetings of the Fifth Committee concerning the public information activities of the United Nations, in particular his statement that it is his intention to act upon the many excellent recommendations included in paragraph 227 of the report of the Committee of Experts in the light of the basic principles as interpreted in his statement made at the 682nd meeting,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, as modified by General Assembly resolution 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952, setting forth the basic policy of the United Nations public information programme and the principles for the implementation thereof,

Considering that, pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, the Secretary-General should, within budgetary limitations imposed by the General Assembly, make available objective and factual information concerning the United Nations and its activities to all the peoples of the world through any appropriate media,

Believing that, consistent with this policy, the Secretary-General should give priority to the use of all media of information which ensure the maximum of effectiveness at the lowest possible cost,

1/ A/3928.
2/ A/3945.
Considering that the Secretary-General should place greater emphasis than heretofore upon enlisting the co-operation of Governments of Member States, privately-owned mass media of information, private institutions, non-governmental organizations, and educators in the programme of informing the peoples of the world of the United Nations and its activities,

Considering that greater emphasis should be placed upon the operations and effectiveness of information centres in relation to the Office of Public Information at Headquarters, without impairing the over-all central direction of the United Nations information programme or the present facilities for the representatives of media of mass communication,

Decides:

1. To give effect in 1959 in so far as practicable to those recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information and to any other means which, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, will further the objectives set out in the preamble of the present resolution with the maximum of effectiveness at the lowest possible cost;

2. To consult the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the financial implications of the action consequent upon his implementing the recommendations in operative paragraph 1 above;

3. To report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session concerning the progress he has made in implementing the present resolution.

790th plenary meeting,
13 December 1958.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY Resolution 1405 (XIV)
on Public information activities of the United Nations

on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/4307)

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on public information activities of the United Nations of 16 June 1959, 1/

Recalling its resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952, setting forth the basic policy of the United Nations in its public information activities, as well as resolution 1335 (XIII) of 23 December 1958, relating to the implementation of that policy,

Recalling its resolution 1086 (XI) of 21 December 1956, relating to the establishment of information centres,

Noting the policy of budgetary stabilization set forth by the Secretary-General in his report,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to give continuing and special consideration to the importance of adequate regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information and in the information centres;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the agreement of the Governments concerned, to establish such new information centres as appear necessary and practicable, particularly in those regions where mass information media are less developed, preferably by a further decentralization of Headquarters staff and services to the extent he finds possible;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to enlist the co-operation of the Member States concerned in providing all possible facilities for the establishment of such new centres and in assisting actively in efforts to promote wider public understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations;

4. Expresses the hope that media of information and publicity, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions in all Member States will continue their efforts to expand their commendable activities on behalf

1/ A/4122.
of a greater understanding of the United Nations by a fuller dissemination of accurate and objective information;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the Office of Public Information to the General Assembly at every session outlines of the policy and programmes planned to be executed by the Office during the coming year, with comments thereon;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world, and to consult with members of that panel from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes in order to ensure maximum effectiveness at minimum cost;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the aforementioned policy of budgetary stabilisation and to all other means designed to ensure maximum effectiveness at the lowest possible cost, to plan the public information programmes in 1960 on the assumption that the total net expenditure for the year shall be about $5 million;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session on the implementation of the above recommendations and on the measures taken and planned for the further implementation of resolution 1335 (XIII).

Sixth plenary meeting,
1 December 1959.
TO: THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

FROM: Alfred G. Katz

SUBJECT: Consultative Panel on Public Information

We will expect drafting proposals to be raised by members of the Panel with respect to the discussions held, but apart from one or two minor drafting amendments of an editorial character, we do not believe that the deliberations have suggested the need for us to propose any major revisions in the proposed draft Report to the General Assembly except perhaps that in para. 28 on page 12 on the subject of the new Fellowship Programme the following textual change could be made in the final sentence:-

"They would be seconded by governments or other employers and brought to Headquarters or other suitable offices for a three months' training fellowship with the intention that this could lead to an initial six months' employment at the Information Centre in the candidate's..."

(The underlined words have been added.)

However, paragraph 18 of the Report refers to consultations with Administering Authorities on the establishment of Information Centres in Trust Territories. The attached note reports progress. A positive reply which might have to be taken into account in 1960 has been received from Belgium and we are likely to receive limited affirmative reaction also from the United Kingdom. These developments might call for some re-wording of the present paragraph or for its elimination and incorporation of the subject in a new paragraph to cover planning actions in Africa. That subject of special consideration by the Panel has not otherwise been alluded to in the draft report except by inference in para. 43 on page 19.
Note on Present Status of Consultations Regarding the Establishment of Information Centres in or Near Trust Territories (Assembly Resolution 1410 (XIV))

The Secretary-General in March 1960 sent letters to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States inviting their attention to the resolution and asking for their views as to the date when discussions on this matter could be initiated.

The present status of the consultations is as follows:

Australia: Acknowledgement of the Secretary-General's letter by the Permanent Representative dated 9 March. A further letter from the Secretary-General was dispatched on 21 June.

Belgium: A letter dated 27 June has been received from the Permanent Representative indicating the readiness of the Belgian Government to proceed with the exchange of views. The letter called attention to the presence in New York of Mr. I. Reisdorff, Special Representative for Ruanda-Urundi who could discuss with officials of the Office of Public Information the possible conditions for the opening of an Information Centre. (Copy of letter attached).

On 29 June discussions took place between Mr. Reisdorff and the Acting Head of the Office of Public Information. The following points emerged:

1. The Government of Belgium would consider it "advantageous" and "valuable" to have a United Nations Information Centre in Ruanda-Urundi apart from the Government information and documentation centre which has been established by the Belgian Government in Usumbura and which contains publications on the United Nations and is equipped for the showing of United Nations films.

2. If a Centre should be established in Usumbura, the Special Representative felt that it would be desirable to have at least two locally recruited staff members who could prepare material in the local languages of the territory.

3. It was thought possible and worthy of consideration by all parties concerned that a Centre might be established to service the Congo which could provide services to Ruanda-Urundi as well. If such a Centre were established, it would be desirable to attach to it the two locally recruited staff members referred to above. Perhaps the Government information and documentation centre in Usumbura might handle the preparation and distribution of United Nations information materials for the Territory.
4. The Special Representative was not able to state whether his Government would be able to provide assistance (premises, furniture, facilities, etc.) in connection with the establishment of a Centre in Ruanda-Urundi. It was felt that this question might be raised at a later date.

France: No acknowledgment of the Secretary-General's letter of March 1960 has been received. A further letter from the Secretary-General was dispatched on 21 June.

New Zealand: In a letter of 28 June (copy attached) from the Deputy Permanent Representative, the New Zealand Government describes the channels by which information of the United Nations is available to the people of Western Samoa. The letter states "In these circumstances, while the New Zealand Government would at all times be receptive to suggestions for improving the dissemination of information within Western Samoa, it has not felt justified in seeking the establishment of a United Nations Trust Territory Information Centre in a place where adequate facilities are already available."

United Kingdom: Informal discussions took place early in June between the Special Representative for Tanganyika, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke and the Director of the External Relations Division. The Special Representative indicated that the U.K. reply would probably indicate that the Administering Authority would have no objection to the establishment of an Information Centre in the Territory, but might refer to the desirability of discussions with the new Government which will take over early in the Autumn. Mr. Fletcher-Cooke also referred to the Office of the Resident Representative of TAB which might be established in Tanganyika in a few months time and the possibility of using this office as an information outlet. There was some discussion of the value of establishing the Centre in an adjoining territory, i.e. Kenya, which might provide better communications facilities. The Special Representative was not, however, authorized to express the views of the U.K. Government on this point. The Special Representative invited the United Nations to send an officer of OPI to Tanganyika to discuss with the Department of Public Relations additional materials which could be provided to the Territory.

A further letter was sent to the United Kingdom Permanent Representative on 21 June.

United States: A reply was received on 22 March. (Copy attached). Drawing attention to the considerable distances involved in the Trust Territory the reply states, "The United States therefore feels that the most realistic approach would be for the District Commissioner to continue to distribute materials supplied by the United Nations."
Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser la réception de votre lettre du 21 juin 1960, émarquée OR 511/6(2) I.C., et relative à la création de centres d'information des Nations Unies dans les Territoires sous tutelle.

Mon Gouvernement me prit de vous informer de ce qu'il est disposé à procéder aux échanges de vues envisagés par la résolution 1410 (XIV) de l'Assemblée Générale. Il me paraît que la meilleure manière de procéder, étant donné la présence à New York, pour les débats du Conseil de Tutelle, de M. Reisdorf, représentant spécial pour le Ruanda-Urundi, serait que ce dernier prenne contact avec les spécialistes de vos services d'information, afin de discuter des modalités d'ouverture éventuelle d'un Centre d'Information au Ruanda-Urundi.

Il vous intéressera d'apprendre, en outre, que mon Gouvernement, à l'initiative du Résident Général du Ruanda-Urundi et s'inspirant de la résolution susmentionnée, a décidé de créer à Usumbura un Centre d'information et de documentation concernant les Nations Unies, qui disposera d'une salle de projection et d'un salon de lecture où seront rassemblées les publications de l'ONU et des institutions spécialisées.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Walter Lornado,
28 June 1960

Sir,

In the absence of the Permanent Representative, Mr Foss Shanahan, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter ORJill/6(2)I.C. of 21 June 1960 and to refer to earlier correspondence concerning the observations of the Government of New Zealand on the establishment of United Nations Information Centres in the Trust Territories under New Zealand administration.

Although there is no United Nations information centre in New Zealand, the facilities of the information centre in Sydney, Australia, are available for both New Zealand and Western Samoa. Within the limits of its resources, this centre provides effective information services. Apart from the facilities available in Sydney, however, the people of Western Samoa have ready access to information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the form of documents and publications sent regularly to the Trust Territory; and United Nations films and radio services are also used on appropriate occasions. Moreover, the school curriculum in the Territory includes, as a recognised part of the social studies course, teaching about the work and aims of the United Nations.

During 1959 the New Zealand Government arranged to pay half the expenses of a Government information service in
primary duty is to increase the awareness of the Territory's people of the political and constitutional changes in the Samoan Government. The public information programme which is now being formulated, will devote particular attention to the part played by the United Nations in constitutional developments in the Territory. The New Zealand Government has also offered to train in New Zealand, a selected Samoan to take over the direction of public relations services in Western Samoa.

In these circumstances, while the New Zealand Government would at all times be receptive to suggestions for improving the dissemination of information within Western Samoa, it has not felt justified in seeking the establishment of a United Nations information centre in a Trust Territory where adequate facilities are already available.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.
March 22, 1960

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to refer to the Secretary-General's note OR 311/6(2)/L. C. dated March 3, 1960, which requests observations with respect to establishing information centers in the Trust Territory under United States administration.

The United States favors the distribution of informational materials about the United Nations to inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in the most expeditious and effective manner possible. It will be recalled that during the past few years the United States has welcomed the cooperation of Secretariat officials who have forwarded information about the United Nations directly to the High Commissioner and to the seven District Administrators of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for distribution in the various schools and libraries.

If the United Nations were to undertake the direct distribution of informational materials in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on a basis equally as effective as the system currently used, it appears that an Information Center would be required in most, if not all, of the seven District Centers. The
70,000 inhabitants of the Trust Territory are located on 96
different major islands or atolls scattered over 3,000,000 square
miles of ocean. The distances involved and the limited trans-
portation makes the likelihood of personal contact between a
single Information Center and the majority of the inhabitants
improbable. Equally improbable is the likelihood of contact
between the people of one District with an Information Center
located in another District.

The United States therefore feels that the most realistic
approach would be for the District Administrator to continue to
distribute materials supplied by the United Nations. In this
connection, attention is called to paragraph 178 of the Report of
the 1959 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific
Islands regarding the dissemination of information in the Trust
Territory, which commended the United States for its efforts in
this regard.

Any proposal which might be made for the improvement of
this distribution, either as to means or types of materials, will
be most welcome for consideration. It is the hope of the United
States that the United Nations officials will continue to keep the
United States informed of ways and means of more effectively
providing the inhabitants of this Trust Territory with current
United Nations publications.
exhibit in the United Nations and its activities, there is attached a copy of an article from *The Micronesian Report* concerning activities during the celebration of United Nations Day 1958.

Enclosure:

As stated.
I attach a background paper amplifying the considerations which have led to the recommendations contained in paras. 14 and 15 in your draft report on Public Information to the General Assembly. As you suggested I have circulated this paper also to the members of the Panel.
1. One of the recommendations of the Expert Committee in 1958 was for quarterly instead of monthly publication of the three United Nations Reviews. This recommendation has been re-examined this year in connection with the search for financial savings such as those that have been affected. The three magazines have been published since 1946 in English, French and Spanish (the three working languages of the General Assembly). They were published as weeklies until 1948 and as semi-monthlies until 1954, when they became monthlies. The magazines are intended to meet the needs of those who take a serious interest in the United Nations and seek regular and timely information about its activities of a more comprehensive and authoritative character than can be gained from the mass media and of a more readily accessible character than can be gained from official documentation.

3. The average 1959 circulation of the three magazines was as follows:

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<th>Magazine</th>
<th>Paid</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>La Revue des Nations Unies</td>
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<td>Revista de las Naciones Unidas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14,713</td>
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</table>

* Over two-thirds of the paid circulation is in the United States. Total paid circulation has been rising slowly over the past 15 years. While recognising that the paid circulation possibilities of highly specialised magazines of this character are limited, UN believes that better circulation results can be achieved for all three language editions, especially the French and Spanish editions, if some remaining distribution, promotion and price problems can be overcome. It may also be noted that the present paid circulation of the English language United Nations Review, though small in relation to most magazines, is believed to be among the two or three highest paid circulations of all English language magazines devoted exclusively to international affairs.
4. The question of reducing the periodicity of the three Reviews from monthly to quarterly has been examined both from the point of view of the information purposes to be served and from the financial point of view.

5. With respect to the first point of view, the following conclusions have been reached:

   (a) Most successful quarterlies are quarterlies of opinion, but the United Nations could not publish a quarterly of opinion;

   (b) A quarterly of reference would not meet any public information need not already reasonably well served by other reference publications such as the Yearbook;

   (c) The lack of topicality and timeliness of a quarterly of reference would result in loss of paid circulation;

   (d) The magazines can best serve their information purpose by continued publication as monthlies, especially if better distribution and increased circulation outside of North America can be achieved.

6. From the financial point of view savings in printing and staff costs resulting from a change to quarterlies of reference sufficiently comprehensive to be adequate for the purpose would be comparatively minor and would depend upon decisions relating to size and format, etc. There would, of course, be very substantial savings in printing and staff costs (between $125,000 and $150,000) if the magazines were to be abolished. However, no proposal to this effect has ever been made and
OPI believes that the Reviews serve a valid and important information purpose as the only magazines published anywhere in the world exclusively devoted to a comprehensive and authoritative account of the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies.

7. It is therefore proposed to continue the three Reviews as monthlies and to take the following measures aimed at increasing their paid circulation especially outside of the United States, within the limits of the 1961 budget:

(a) To place more emphasis in editorial content on explanatory background and reference material so as to increase the usefulness of the magazines as working tools for editors, writers, commentators, teachers, government and non-governmental officials and other leaders of opinion;

(b) To overcome the delays in distribution, which have been the principal obstacle to increasing paid circulation outside of the United States, by using air-freight instead of surface mail to key distribution points. The additional cost of the air-freight would be met by savings in printing costs. A smaller, lighter weight and less expensive edition of the English language UN Review, which can be sold at a moderate price, would be printed for air-freight distribution outside of North America. A similar plan would be applied to La Revista de las Naciones Unidas in order to overcome delays in delivery by surface mail in Latin America. The somewhat different distribution problems
of La Revue des Nations Unies are also being examined, with the same ends in view.

(s) It is proposed to put the above measures into effect as of January 1961 and to develop before that time a coordinated promotion and distribution programme in cooperation with the Publishing Service and Sales and Circulation Section of Conference Services, and the Information Centres.
Invitations have been extended to the members of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to a meeting at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, 23 June, in your Conference Room.

The attached further documentation has accompanied the invitations.
CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Summary of Conclusions

First Meeting - 9 June 1960

1. In Attendance:-
   The Secretary-General - in the Chair
   Mr. Armand Bérand (France)
   Mr. C. J. Jha (India)
   Dr. Koto Matsudaira (Japan)
   Mr. Carlos Mackenzie (Peru)
   Mr. O.A.H. Adeel (Sudan)
   Mr. A.A. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.)
   Sir Pierson Dixon (U.K.)
   Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (U.S.A.)
   Dr. C. Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)

2. The group decided upon the following procedural matters:-
   a) Participants were present in their personal capacities.
   b) Each Permanent Representative would be at liberty to appoint a
      nominee to represent him on the Panel at such times as he was
      unable to attend in person.
   c) The functions of the group were purely advisory to the Secretary-
      General. No voting procedure would be followed and views expressed
      by Representatives would neither by inference or of fact commit
      their respective delegations.
   d) There would be no summary records made of the proceedings or of
      the Panel discussions, but there would be circulated a short sum-
      mary of conclusions reached.

3. At the invitation of the Secretary-General the Panel expressed the view
   that the following matters, all but the last of which referred to proposals
   made in the proposed draft report of the Secretary-General to the fifteenth
   General Assembly, will be useful for special consideration:-
   a) Geographical representation at the policy-making level of the OPI.
   b) Information Centres.
   c) Editorial contents of the Revista.
   e) Shortwave news broadcasts.
   f) United Nations Information programmes in Africa.
4. The Office of Public Information was to circulate for the information of the Panel short position papers on: A proposal for the appointment of information assistants; the United Nations Reviews; unrelayed shortwave broadcasts; and information services in Africa.
CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Summary of Conclusions

Second Meeting - 16 June 1960

1. In Attendance:
   - The Secretary-General - in the Chair
   - Mr. Armand Bignard (France)
   - Mr. C. J. Jha (India)
   - Dr. Koto Matsuzaka (Japan)
   - Mr. Carlos Mackenzie (Peru)
   - Mr. O.A.H. Adeel (Sudan)
   - Mr. A.A. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.)
   - Mr. A.H.M. Ellis (U.K.) (representing Sir Pierson Dixon)
   - Mr. Wallace Irwin (U.S.A.) (representing Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge)
   - Dr. Ignacio Silva Sucre (Venezuela) (representing Dr. Sosa-Rodriguez)

2. Representatives present expressed themselves in accord with the Secretary-General's suggestion that the size of the Panel should be increased by two in addition to the later appointment also of a nominee from an additional African member state. The intention of the Secretary-General to invite the Permanent Representatives of Czechoslovakia and Italy to participate was noted with approval.

3. After an exchange of views on the situation concerning geographical representation at the policy-making level of CPI, it was suggested that a geographical breakdown of the CPI staff would be of interest to the Panel and would be circulated before its next meeting.

4. Additional information summarizing free distribution outlets for the United Nations Review, La Revista and La Revue would likewise be of further interest to the Panel and would therefore be circulated before the next meeting.

5. Regarding the appointment of information assistants through an extension of the fellowship programmes, it was noted that special emphasis should be given to the experimental nature of the project and to means to assure that the basis for the selection of candidates would assist the objective of the return to their former employment at the end of their United Nations service. It was considered also that reference might be made to the possibility, at least in the future, that the fellowship programmes which it was proposed to extend to information assistants would in appropriate circumstances be extended not only at Headquarters but also at field offices such as, for example, the Geneva Office.
NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN OF OPI PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Prepared by Divisions and by Grade
### NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED IN CPI PROFESSIONAL STAFF

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Totals: 1 3 10 2 6 4 3 9 2 168

40 nationalities represented in total of 168 staff

* effective 1 July 1960
20 June 1960

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY

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Totals: 1 1 1 2 5

5 nationalities represented in total of 5 staff
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15 nationalities represented in total of 30 staff
20 June 1960

**RADIO AND VISUAL SERVICES DIVISION**

excluding "outposted" staff

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**Totals:** 1 2 5 19 10 16 2 55

22 nationalities represented in total of 55 staff
### 20 June 1960

**EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION**

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**Totals:** 1 2 6 3 1 13

9 nationalities represented in total of 13 staff
20 June 1960

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION

(UNICS)

including "outposted" staff and staff of the Information Service, Geneva.

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Totals: 6 9 23 18 4 60

29 nationalities represented in total of 60 staff.

* effective 1 July 1960.
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Stock reserves for miscellaneous requests: 300 170 --  *covered from 99 to Secretariat*

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1. As a matter of policy at its inception in October 1946, UN Radio began conducting regular daily news broadcasts in the five official languages — Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish — to which in 1948 was added also the Arabic language as servicing a large regional group of states. In addition to the regular shortwave operations in the five official languages plus Arabic, regular news programmes are being broadcast in some 24 other languages under arrangement for relay by national radio organisations. It has been basic policy also to undertake shortwave broadcasts in yet other languages when and in areas where a special situation has prevailed, of which the United Nations has become actively seized. These latter special new broadcasts have not necessarily been carried on a regular continuous basis and the periodicity of their transmission has varied with the special situation of which the United Nations has become actively seized.

2. The regular shortwave broadcasts in the five official languages plus Arabic as mentioned above have been maintained through the years on a daily basis as a matter of policy, regardless of whether or not they were rebroadcast or relayed by national radio organisations. In point of fact, currently, new transmissions in English, French and Spanish have come to be either relayed or rebroadcast by many national radio organisations throughout the world so that some of the news transmissions in these languages now properly fall within the category of "relayed" broadcasts. The regular shortwave language broadcasts which remain unrelayed therefore are those in the Arabic, Chinese and Russian languages.

3. The validity or usefulness of continuing shortwave broadcasts which are not relayed by specific agreement with national radio organisations was questioned by the Expert Committee, as it has also been from time to time in the course of debates in the Fifth Committee. It is, of course, extremely difficult to estimate the effectiveness of shortwave operations in terms of the number of listeners or the impact upon them. Any such estimate must, of course, take into account not only the availability of shortwave listening equipment and efficacy of transmission signals but also the competition that such broadcasts face, in terms of programme content, both from the domestic and overseas services of the world's radio organisations which can offer a much more varied fare than is possible for the United Nations.
4. The Secretary-General has consistently defended the principle of maintaining UN news programmes at least in the five official languages of the Organisation and in Arabic, and in such other languages as from time to time might need to be directed to areas where situations exist with which the UN is actively seized. Up to now the weight of evidence flowing from debates on the subject in the Fifth Committee has suggested that this principle is supported by the majority of the Assembly.

5. The CPI in its comprehensive assessment of its policies and programmes which has been called for by the General Assembly with a view to providing "maximum effectiveness at minimum cost" has given most careful study to the question of these broadcasts -— not on the question of the principle involved to which for the above reasons it considers itself bound, but purely from the point of view of whether legitimate programming economies might be possible. It has found that there are certain features of the programming operation which could in its view be modified and improved without any adverse effect on the policies or principles in mind. For instance, while portions of the half-hour transmission to Latin America is relayed in several Latin American countries, a good part of the programme is in fact unrelayed because it contains programmes external apart from straight news which is also made available to national radio stations by transcriptions. It is considered likely that this situation can be easily eliminated by appropriate negotiation with the broadcasting stations concerned.

6. It is considered also that the regular shortwave news broadcasts in Arabic, Chinese and Russian which are presently not relayed by any national stations might generally conform to the transmission pattern favoured by most broadcasting stations relaying UN news, namely, that normally such broadcasts are carried on a weekly basis during non-Assembly periods and on a daily schedule during Assembly sessions.

7. The above proposals will possibly permit of reduction of expenditures in this area of CPI activities of around $15,000 annually. The savings which would result from a suspension of all regular news transmissions as advocated by the Expert Committee would be in the order of between $90,000 and $100,000 per annum but for the reasons above mentioned the CPI has not pursued this recommendation.
Appointment of Information Assistants at
Certain Overseas Centres

In its planning, OPI has been considering a variety of ways in which it might, within the framework of the Secretary-General's stabilisation plan, meet some of the needs for the strengthening of Information Centres which are already in existence or for the establishment of new Information Centres. Under present circumstances and in the situation that OPI is required to establish as many additional Information Centres as possible, particularly in areas where media of mass communication are less developed, a sufficient number of posts or of incumbents therefor with both the required professional and language qualifications will not necessarily be available for transfer from Headquarters. It is envisaged, however, that expansion of information activities in the directions sought might nevertheless be achieved within reasonable budgetary limitations by the adoption where appropriate of a practice whereby a locally recruited Information Assistant could assist to handle the detail of information work required under the supervision of the Centre Director, or in localities where TAB, UNICEF, UNHCR or other UN offices offer a suitable base for OPI work, then under the administrative authority of the international staff member heading such field office. In addition to providing a practical method through which the above advantages could be achieved, the plan will also enable the OPI, within the framework of the existing fellowship programmes to extend, with a practical purpose in mind, the duration of selected fellowships at Headquarters as advocated by several Delegations during the debate of the Fifth Committee at the fourteenth session.

It is proposed on an experimental basis that in countries where this system is to be put into effect, the Centre Director (in areas where Centres exist) or the Resident Representative of the TAB or the head of a specialised agency field office should form an ad hoc committee composed of representatives of such field offices who together with a representative of the Government concerned would nominate a slate of local candidates who might be considered suitable for participation in the scheme. Such candidates will be nominated from amongst those who would, by their employment or association in government or teaching services or from their knowledge of press, radio or other suitable fields, simultaneously offer also a broad knowledge of, and an acquaintance with, organisations and personalities in the area. It will be a prerequisite to their nomination that advance agreement be indicated by their employers that they would be made available from their posts on secondment to the UN for a fixed period of time if the UN so requires.

The Appointment Panel at Headquarters would be requested to select from among the candidates nominated as above those considered best qualified to fill the intended purpose. Candidates so selected will be offered a special OPI training fellowship for a period of three months on the understanding that if they successfully complete the fellowship course, they would after return to their home countries, be willing to accept a post as Information Assistant on the staff of the UN field office concerned.
if the UN were to request them to do so. The total payment made by the United Nations during the three months fellowship course would comprise transportation cost by air to and from New York and a subsistence allowance of $15.00 per day. However, the status of the further appointment as Information Assistant will be covered by the rules and regulations which are in force for local members of the UN staff (including entitlement to annual and sick leave, UN medical assistance plan, etc.). The appointment will be for an initial six months probationary period, followed (if, in the opinion of the head of the Information Centre or UN office concerned, the candidate's services are found to be satisfactory) by a continuing appointment for a final and fixed term period of an additional 18 months. The salary will be determined on the basis of the best prevailing rates applicable to the candidate's normal status and employment in the area.

The principle of rotation being fundamental to this scheme, it is not envisaged that such local appointments will be extended beyond the total duration of two years. It will, on the contrary, be the firm expectation that Information Assistants will, following completion of the term of their contracts, return to their positions of original employment in their local communities where the knowledge they have acquired of the UN Information Services will be to the long-term advantage of both the United Nations and their own countries.
Dear Mr. Arlbuudor,

At its first meeting on Thursday, 9 June, the Consultative Panel on Public Information considered that the following topics arising out of the draft report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly under Resolution 1405 (XIV) merited special scrutiny:

(a) Geographical representation at the policy-making level of the OPI (para.8)
(b) Information Centres (paras. 16-20)
(c) Editorial contents of the Revista
(d) Publication of United Nations Reviews (paras. 14-15)
(e) Fellowship Programmes (para.28)
(f) Shortwave news broadcasts (paras. 31-32)
(g) United Nations information programmes in Africa.

No special background papers are available for circulation on items (a), (b) and (e). Such a paper has already been circulated with respect to item (d). There are now enclosed similar papers concerning items (e), (f) and (g).

As suggested at the close of the last meeting, the Secretary-General is happy to invite you to attend the second meeting of the Panel on Thursday, 16 June 1960, at 3.30 p.m. in his Conference Room.

I remain, dear Mr. Ambassador,

Yours sincerely,

Alfred G. Katzin
Acting Head
Office of Public Information

His Excellency
Mr. Armand Bédard,
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations,
4 East 79th Street,
The growing relationship between peoples of the swiftly changing African continent and the world community in which more actively they are taking their place has increasingly been reflected in the information services of the United Nations family. As each territory reached the point when its peoples were considering membership in the world Organization as a possibility, the public interest in the nature and role of the Organization increased and this was reflected in the requests for services to United Nations Headquarters, Information Centres and Specialized Agencies. That interest and cooperation with U.N. information services has been maintained and strongly developed in countries that have now become members of the United Nations.

There are many technical problems connected with the dissemination of public information programmes in that region. Distances are vast, communications sometimes difficult, standards of literacy vary, languages and dialects proliferate, and media of information in some parts of the region either do not exist or are under-developed.

Recent experience has shown that the main increase in requests for information material and assistance at this stage comes from educators and broadcasters. The educational authorities in African states and territories are in the vanguard of action against illiteracy and are fully aware of the possibilities and limitations of using vernacular languages and dialects. They know, too, the communications problems in their areas. In short, in each community the educational authorities are working at the level and with the forms judged by them to promise optimum results.

Educational work on the United Nations is growing in Africa. From many similar projects may be quoted these examples. The Office of Public Information is in the process of establishing reference collections of basic UN information materials for school teachers in four African states and territories. Last year 25 African educators from 14 African states and territories visited the United Nations and were briefed by officials of the OPI. Since that time all have been receiving information materials regularly.

Against a background of continental distances and the difficulties of
communications in some areas, African radio services, already highly developed in some parts of the region, assume an even greater importance. Radio divisions of the United Nations family remain in close contact with broadcasting authorities on the Continent. In practice, United Nations radio services to Africa have been of two types - one, dealing with the day-to-day activities of the United Nations and its family of Agencies; the other concentrating on a "thematic presentation" of the long-range purposes and activities of the Organization. In the preparation of these two types of services for African states and territories, their regional needs and special interests must increasingly be taken into account. Already in response to this need extensive and particular coverage has been provided on the activities of the Trusteeship Council and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Other channels of information such as the press and non-governmental organizations are at varying stages of development in the Continent. Further development of opportunities must depend to a large extent upon direct contacts between United Nations information offices and local outlets. This is also the case in the matter of films, filmstrips and publications. Such personal contacts are essential in order fully to appreciate local needs, language requirements, particular problems of distribution, etc. For example, the establishment of a U.N. Information Centre at Accra has resulted in regular mailing lists in Ghana and Nigeria for newsletters, press releases and other literature. Recipients include all of the main newspapers, and non-governmental organizations, as well as schools and private individuals. The Accra Centre also distributes material to Sierra Leone and the Gambia, although on a smaller scale.

At present there are five United Nations Information Centres or Offices on the Continent of Africa. They are at Accra, Cairo, Tunis, Monrovia and Addis Ababa.

In addition to the existing centres, the Technical Assistance Board maintains ten offices in Africa and these offices cooperate closely with OPI and with the appropriate Centres on information activities, especially in connection with United Nations Day. Additionally, the Specialized Agencies, UNHCR, UNRWA and UNICEF have some 22 field offices in Africa. Three of these have information officers attached.

There would seem to be a positive advantage in linking United Nations information facilities closely with TAB or other U.N. offices in the area served. This fact was recognized by the Administrative Committee on Coordination when it discussed the role and nature of information services of the U.N. family in Africa. Paragraph 58 of its report of 10 May 1960, Document E/3368, states:
"With the current expansion of activities of the United Nations family in Africa, special attention needs to be paid to the adequacy and appropriateness of information programmes directed towards, or concerning developments in, that continent. The ACC believes that, while the problem presents special difficulties and will require intensive study, any solution will certainly call for the utilization to the maximum extent practicable of joint information staff and other facilities provided in the area on an inter-agency basis, including, in appropriate cases, inter-agency financial collaboration in specific informational projects."

In response to Resolution A/432D (XIV), adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1959, the Secretary-General has taken up with the Administering Authorities the question of opening United Nations Information Centres "in at least some of the larger Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea". A separate report will be made to the General Assembly on the subject when replies have been received from all the Administering Authorities.

The question of information programmes, their contents and forms of presentation continues to be a matter for joint consultation and study through experience. The emphasis given by the ACC in paragraph 58 of its report, referred to above, has been followed by coordinated action. For example, OPI has decided to make Africa a major radio and visual project during 1961 and 1962. The joint planning of the visual work in that project is already being developed through the Visual Information Board of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The exact shape of the programme will depend upon close U.N. family consultations and the results of further field surveys. By the same token the shape for United Nations information work in Africa as a whole can be determined only pragmatically, following consultation and experience within the whole U.N. family, along the lines already started. The information services and facilities provided by the U.N. family will only be able truly to meet African needs if they are developed sensitively and responsively in association with the peoples in the region.
Annex

Elements of the United Nations Family Assisting with Information Services to Africa

Information Centres

Accra (Established 1958) - services to The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone

Addis Ababa (1960) - Information Officer assigned to staff of ECA. Provides ECA information to states members of the Commission and undertakes general information work on the United Nations in Ethiopia.

Cairo (1949) - provides services to the Egyptian Region of the UAR and the Sudan.

Tunis (1960) - provides services to Libya and Tunisia.

Monrovia (1950) - this Centre will be reactivated this year to provide services to Liberia.

London - The London Information Centre provides services to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Camerouns under U.K. Administration, Kenya, Tanganyika under U.K. Administration and Uganda.

Paris - The Paris Information Centre provides services to the Belgian Congo, to the States and Territories of the French Community, and to Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian Administration.

Technical Assistance Board Offices (10)

Located in Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Somaliland, Sudan, Tunisia and the Egyptian Region of the UAR.

Specialized Agencies. UNHCR, UNRWA and UNICEF

The members of the United Nations family maintain 22 field offices in Africa. Three of these have information officers attached (FAO Cairo; FAO Accra; WHO Brazzaville).

Depository Libraries

The United Nations has designated 14 depository libraries in Africa (Egypt 3; Ethiopia 1; Morocco 1; Sudan 1; Union of South Africa 3; Tanganyika 1; Ruanda-Urundi 1; Kenya 1; Uganda 1; Algeria 1.) Another UN depository (in Somalia) is scheduled to be designated shortly.

Certain of the Specialized Agencies have also established depository libraries for their publications in various African states and territories.
Sales Agents

The United Nations has appointed thus far six sales agents for its publications in Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Union of South Africa and the Egyptian Region of the UAR).

The UN Sales Agents in Brussels, London and Paris also fill orders from Africa.

The Specialized Agencies have also appointed sales agents for their publications in a number of South African states and territories.

Publications

The Accra Centre is undertaking during 1960 to publish basic leaflets in 9 of the local languages of its area.

A number of basic publications including the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights have been published in Arabic.

The Charter and Declaration of Human Rights have been published in Amharic as well as a basic leaflet on the work of the United Nations.

A leaflet on the United Nations Children's Fund has been published in Swahili.

United Nations Day posters are issued in a number of African languages including Amharic, Arabic, Bassa, Vai, Kru, Tuobo, Barrobo, Dei, Gbandi, Breda, Mende, Kepple and Cola.

In certain instances the responsible authorities in African states and territories have undertaken the production of leaflets on the United Nations for local distribution. The Public Relations Department of Tanganyika has, for example, produced a series of newsletters in Swahili and in English on the UN and the Agencies. In Nyasaland a translation of the Declaration of Human Rights in Tumbuku was published.
TO: THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

FROM: Alfred G. Katzin

SUBJECT: Consultative Panel on Public Information

The attached text, copies of which have been prepared for distribution to the Panel, incorporate material already circulated concerning Panel discussions on Information Services to Africa.

We would propose that it be included in the Report as a new para. 40 et seq and that the present paras. 40 and beyond should be accordingly renumbered.
DEVELOPMENT OF UN INFORMATION SERVICES IN AFRICA

Planning of UN Information Services in Africa in response to the growing relationship between the people of the swiftly changing African continent and the world community needs to be treated as a special question. It has been demonstrated that, as individual territories reach the point where their peoples consider membership in the United Nations as a possibility, there is a marked increase in the demand for information material and services from the United Nations, particularly from educators and broadcasters.

In meeting this increased demand, account has to be taken of the many technical problems connected with the dissemination of public information programmes in the African continent. Distances are vast, communications in many areas difficult, standards of literacy vary and languages and dialects proliferate. In some parts of the region there are no information outlets at all while in others they are still in very early stages of development.

Presently, radio offers relatively the most effective way of reaching the largest public in Africa. Consequently, United Nations Radio contacts with the radio organisations of the region assume an even greater importance. The present supply of UN Radio programmes covering both the day-to-day activities and the long-range purposes of the Organisation, will need to take increasing account of the special interests of the region.

Dissemination of information through other mass channels, such as press and publications, must depend to a large extent upon developing contacts with local outlets. Such personal contacts, which are essential in order to adjust information material to local needs and conditions, should also govern the output of films and film strips for the region.

At present, such local contacts are provided by the five Information Centres or Offices at Accra, Cairo, Tunis, Monrovia and Addis Ababa. Three of these Offices have been established in coordination with TAB which maintains 10 offices of its own in Africa. All the remaining TAB offices cooperate closely with OPI and the appropriate centres on information activities especially in connection with UN Day.
In line with the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (E/3368, 10 May 1960), which called for "utilisation to the maximum extent practicable of joint information staff and other facilities provided in the area on an inter-Agency basis", it would seem probable that UN facilities can be linked also with some of the 22 field offices maintained in Africa by the Specialised Agencies, UNRWA, UNHCR and UNICEF.

The emphasis given by the ACC in the above-quoted report is already the subject of coordinated action. The Visual Information Board comprised of the UN and the Specialised Agencies, have under joint planning studied special radio and visual projects during 1961 and 1962. The exact form of these projects will be worked out in close consultation between the UN and the Specialised Agencies as well as radio and visual representatives in the field, so as to insure in the programmes a sensitive response to the needs and problems of the region.

The above considerations have been the subject of discussions between the Secretary-General and the Consultative Panel on Public Information established under General Assembly Resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959. In particular, stress was given to the special responsibility of member governments in promoting the dissemination of UN information and, in this context, to the desirability of the Secretary-General raising this question in talks with the representatives of states at the time of their attaining independence. It was also deemed desirable that a further formal proposal be submitted to the Administrative Committee on Coordination regarding an increased correlation of information services in Africa by the UN and the Specialised Agencies.

Within the context of the general agreement that UN information services should be regarded as a special question and should be conducted on a coordinated basis, the following additional conclusions were reached concerning the advanced planning of such services on a country by country basis.

a) Services to Africa needed to be developed both in terms of the areas covered and the materials supplied. Development of programmes best suited to the region would require the closest consultation with governments and local authorities in the light of the local information needs and facilities.
b) It was probable that while UN programmes might be required to concentrate particularly on the spoken word and on visual information, it was likely also that special efforts will be needed to increase the flow of UN documentation to cater to the special groups who would in turn be able to reach broader masses. In this connection a possibility which might be particularly worthy of study was the production of more UN information material in the Arabic language in view of the large number of Arabic-speaking peoples in Africa.

c) Of particular value would be the planning in cooperation with local authorities of the maximum use of visual information facilities with special reference to the use of mobile visual information units and the organisation and conducting of lecture tours to schools, universities, etc.

In the development of United Nations information programmes in line with the above recommendations, the best opportunities for consultations with the representatives of the local authorities involved are expected to arise during the latter part of 1960 and the early part of 1961. Accordingly the Budget Estimates for 1962 can be expected to reflect the first measures resulting from these joint consultations.