

Yearbook of International Organizations

Annuaire des Organisations Internationales

1964-65

10 th edition

**Prepared under the editorial
direction of Eyvind S Tew**

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

PALAIS D'EGMONT, BRUSSELS 1, BELGIUM

Publ n° 189

CDU 061 (100) (058)

**Yearbook
of
International
Organizations**

Published by
Union of International Associations,
Palais d'Egmont, Brussels 1, Belgium, in
December 1964. Printed by *Imprimerie*
des Anciens Etablissements Puvrez, S. A.,
59 avenue Fonsny, Brussels.

Dollar Area: US \$ 18. Sterling Area: £ 5.15.0.
Europe: 800 Belg Fr; 80 French Fr; 70 Swiss Fr.

Price with index to officers, which has been
printed separately as an 88-page brochure *Who's*
Who in International Organizations 1964-65 :
US \$ 19.50; £ 6.5.0; 860 BF; 86 FF; 75 SF.

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NAME The name of the organization is given in English at the head of each entry, with initials used as abbreviation, if any. Immediately underneath are the translations in French, Spanish and German, preceded in each case by an asterisk if such translation has not been officially adopted by the organization concerned. Such unofficial translations have only been made for the titles of non-governmental organizations.

ADDRESSES The headquarters address, or office for correspondence, appears immediately beneath the names, with subsidiary addresses following in smaller type. Where an organization has representatives at the UN the address of the New York representative always appears first and the Geneva address second.

HISTORY In order to be able to devote as much space as possible to current and future activities historical data has been cut down to be minimum. The date and place of foundation are followed by earlier names and constitutional changes. Information concerning legal status is given last under this heading.

MEMBERS The intention in this paragraph is to show type and extent of membership. The special characteristics of component groups or individuals are only indicated where they are not obvious from the title or aims of the organizations concerned.

To facilitate the task of research workers interested in analyzing national participation in international organizations the lists of member countries are presented alphabetically by continent, with the name of the continent in *italics* (except where slavish adherence to system would result in the use of "*Australasia* : Australia"); this has been rendered simply as "*Australia*"). Members in any part of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are designated as "UK"; should there be separate branches, for instance, in England and Scotland the fact is indicated as "UK (2)". Complete standardization in the names of countries has not been possible. Nomenclature in certain parts of the world has been changing with such rapidity that the lists supplied by even the most diligent of international secretaries-general are apt to be irreconcilable with the current situation.

Where details of quantitative distribution are shown the absence of a figure in brackets after the name of a country implies that it only possesses one member (whether individual or collective).

STRUCTURE The sequence in which the various organs are presented is always from higher to lower, with the frequency of meeting shown immediately after the name.

The first paragraph under the heading Structure ends with a statement of limitations on membership or attendance at meetings; where no such remarks appear it is to be understood that there are no restrictions beyond such as may be inferred from the title or aims of the organization. "Membership closed" normally means that candidatures must be presented and voted upon by existing members.

OFFICERS The functions and names of officers are reproduced in the order given by the organizations themselves, hence they are not necessarily arranged alphabetically. The lists have been made as complete as possible but where the executive body exceeds more than about a dozen members only the major office bearers are shown. Nationalities are shown in each case, and self-explanatory abbreviations have been adopted for the countries which occur frequently.

FINANCE Contributions, dues, or subscriptions are always to be interpreted as being per annum unless otherwise stated; similarly figures indicated in respect of budget refer to the annual expenditure or income.

IGO RELATIONS This paragraph has been limited to a statement of the organization's own direct official relations (consultative or similar status) with the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC), the Specialized Agencies or other inter-governmental bodies. Consultative Status (R) with ECOSOC is not indicated if the organization concerned is listed on the Register on account of its official relations with a Specialized Agency. It will be born in mind that liaison status with FAO, UNESCO, Category C, and registration on the ILO Special List do not automatically imply inclusion in the ECOSOC Register.

NGO RELATIONS Only the organization's own affiliation or membership with other international NGOs is shown under this heading. International organizations which are themselves associated with it as members or affiliates are listed under the heading Members.

ACTIVITIES Here information is confined to recent achievements and current work. The fullest possible data on meetings is to be found in the annual *International Congress Calendar* which appears every January and the supplements thereto which are included in all issues of the monthly magazine *International Associations*.

PUBLICATIONS Organizations were asked to supply information in 3 groups namely "Histories", "Periodical Publications" and "Non-periodical Publications issued since 1960". The necessity of needless repetition of these sub-headings has been avoided by always presenting details for each sub-heading in the order stated, a semi-colon separating items within each group and a full stop dividing one group from another. Wherever there was a danger of ambiguity resulting from this procedure the necessary clarifications have been inserted. The second group is in any case normally self-evident, as the periodicity of the publication is given after its title. Unless otherwise stated the publication is printed in the language used for the title.

Here again there has only been room for the briefest data. For fuller details concerning periodicals we must refer the reader to our *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations*, the third edition of which is due off the press in 1965, to our monthly *Bibliographical Current List of Papers, Reports and Proceedings of International Meetings*, and to our *Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings*, for which the volumes covering the years 1957 and 1958 respectively are already available.

INDEX The principles adopted in compiling the English and French subject (keyword) indexes and the index of initials and geographical distribution of addresses which appear in the final section of the Yearbook are explained at the beginning of each list. The list of abbreviations used face the first page of the English subject index.

DATE The date at the foot of each entry shows when it was compiled by the organization concerned. The addition of an asterisk means that the entry concerned was compiled by the UIA on the basis of documentation in its files dating from the month indicated.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES The broad divisions adopted in the four previous editions have been adhered to closely. Section I includes the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies (entries being arranged chronologically according to date of signature of agreement with the UN) and the other UN bodies. The European Communities and the specialized non-governmental groupings that have been established by private initiative in the six countries are described in Part II and the other Inter-Governmental Organizations in Part III; the latter are arranged alphabetically according to English title. The International Non-Governmental Organizations, in Part IV, have been allocated to 18 chapters, according to subject. Within chapters the entries have again been placed alphabetically according to English title; the international trade union groups have been placed at the end of Chapter 8. Similar exceptions have been made in some of the other chapters, in order that members of a particular "family" can be kept together (the specialized Common Market groups, the scientific unions, the esperantist bodies, for instance).

In order to facilitate reference to the contents of each chapter an alphabetical list (according to English title) of the organizations described therein is to be found at the beginning of each chapter.

Part V is devoted to national organizations having consultative status with the United Nations.

Part VI comprises the Tables and English and French keyword indexes as well as geographical and abbreviations indexes. An expanded form of the latter has been published in a separate brochure under the title *International Initialese*, supplements to which will be appearing in the monthly magazine *International Associations*.

YEARBOOK 1962/63. A conversion table showing the new entry numbers in the 1964/65 Yearbook compared with those used in the 1962/63 edition is available free of charge.

THE UNITED NATIONS and the YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted unanimously at its 11th session on 20 July 1950 the following resolution (334 (XI)) :

" The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Union of International Associations has published a Yearbook of International Organizations which includes information regarding a comprehensive number of international non-governmental organizations, and

Taking note of the intention of the Union of International Associations to continue the publication of such a yearbook, and to take into account in future editions suggestions offered and information made available by the United Nations,

Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will offer the Union of International Associations as much information and co-operation as possible; and

Decides not to give any further consideration, at this time, to the publication by the United Nations of a handbook concerning non-governmental organizations".

At its 16th session (1953) the Economic and Social Council accepted the following recommendation by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations : " The Committee unanimously expressed its appreciation of the value and usefulness of the Yearbook of International Organizations published by the Union of International Associations. Members voiced the hope that the work of the Union would become even better known both to the public and to Member States and that its continuation would be secured" (UN Doc E/2489).

Dealing with resolution 128 B (VI) of 10 March 1948 of the Economic and Social Council (calling for the compilation of a list of inter-governmental institutions with a view to examination by the Council of possible duplication and dispersal of efforts by such institutions) the Secretary-General of the UN, in a note dated 17 November 1955 (E/2808), proposed that the Council, if it should decide to undertake, as in the past, a general examination of the structure of inter-governmental organizations, should adopt as basic document the Yearbook of International Organizations.

Part I

**The
United Nations
Family**

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UNITED NATIONS - UN NATIONS UNIES (ONU) - NACIONES UNIDAS (ONU)

Secretary-General

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Director - European Office

P P Spinelli, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Regional Economic Commissions

EUROPE (ECE) : Exec Sec, Vladimir Velebit, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE) : Exec Sec, U Nyun, Sala Santitham, Rajadamnarn Avenue, Bangkok.

LATIN AMERICA (ECLA) : Exec Sec, José Antonio Mayobre, Avenida Providencia 871, Santiago de Chile.

AFRICA (ECA) : Exec Sec, Robert Gardiner, P O Box 3001, Addis Ababa.

Information Centres and Offices

ACCRA : P O Box 2339. T. 65511. (Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone).

ADDIS ABABA : P O Box 3001. T. 7000. (Ethiopia).

ALGIERS : P O Box 803. T. 66.36.21. (Algeria).

ASUNCION : P O Box 1107. T. 4395. (Paraguay).

ATHENS : 25a Jan Smuts Street. T. 623-046. (Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Turkey).

BAGHDAD : P O Box 2048 Alwiyah. T. 84171/4. (Iraq).

BANGKOK : Sala Santitham, Rajadamnarn Avenue. T. 23635-9. (Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam).

BEIRUT : P O Box 4656. T. 240077/8 (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria).

BELGRADE : P O Box 157. Trg Marksa i Engelsa, Br 1. T. 39-816. (Albania, Yugoslavia).

BOGOTA : P O Box 65-67. Calle 19, Numero 7-30, Piso 7°. T. 432-205. (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela).

BUENOS AIRES : Charcas 684, 3 F. T. 31-3078, 31-3079, 31 3080. (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay).

BUSUMBURA : Boîte postale 1490. T. 3018. (Rwanda, Burundi).

CAIRO : Sharia El Shams, Imm Tagher, Garden City. T. 25153, 20959, 25590. (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yemen).

COLOMBO : P O Box 1505. 45 Alfred House Gardens. T. 84287. (Ceylon).

COPENHAGEN : 37 H C Andersen's Boulevard. T. Byen 2120. (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden).

DAR-ES-SALAM : P O Box 9224. T. 22734-5. (Kenya, N Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, United Rep of Tanganyika and Zanzibar).

DJAKARTA : 76 Kebon Sirih. T. P. 64818. (Indonesia).

GENEVA : Palais des Nations. T. 33-10-00, 33-20-00, 33-40-00. (Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Germany, Switzerland).

KABUL : P O Box 5. T. 24924. (Afghanistan).
 KARACHI : P O Box 349. T. 51141. (Pakistan).
 KHARTOUM : P O Box 913. T. 80121. (Sudan).
 KHATMANDU : P O Box 107. (Nepal).
 LA PAZ : P O Box 686. T. 2394. (Bolivia).
 LIMA : Parque Mariscal Caceres No 18, Apartado 4480. T. 35.354. (Bolivia, Peru).
 LOMÉ : P O Box 911. T. 2022 (Togo).
 LONDON : 14/15 Stratford Place, London W 1. T. MAYfair 3816. (Ireland, Netherlands, UK and Dependencies).
 MANILA : P O Box 2149. T. 5.20.41. (Philippines).
 MEXICO CITY : Hamburgo 63, Piso 3°, Mexico 6, D F. T. 25-75-50. (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico).
 MONROVIA : P O Box 274. T. 484. (Liberia).
 MOSCOW : No 4/16 ul Lunacharskogo. (Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, USSR).
 NEW DELHI : 21 Curzon Road. T. New Delhi 44366. (India).
 PARIS : 26 avenue de Ségur, Paris 7. T. SUFFren 8600. (Belgium, France and Dependencies, Luxemburg).
 PORT MORESBY : c/o Islands Products Ltd, Champion Parade. T. 2164. (Papua, New Guinea).
 PORT-OF-SPAIN : P O Box 812. T. 7057. (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Carribbean area).
 PRAGUE : Panska 5. T. 221410, 221432. (Czechoslovakia).
 RABAT : P O Box 524. T. 315.91 (Morocco).
 RANGOON : 24B Manawhari Road. T. 12758. (Burma).
 RIO DE JANEIRO : Caixa Postal 1750, Rua Mexico 11. T. 42-4611. (Brazil).
 ROME : Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 51. T. 689 907. (Italy).
 SAN SALVADOR : Apartado Postal 1114. T. 7234. (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, British Honduras).
 SANTIAGO : Avenida Providencia 871. T. 40064-5-6. (Chile).
 SYDNEY : P O Box 4030, General Post Office. 44 Martin Place. T. BW-5141. (Australia, New Zealand).
 TANANARIVE : P O Box 1348. T. 34.90; 49.07; 49.08 (Madagascar).
 TEHERAN : P O Box 1555. T. 6-6820. (Iran).
 TOKYO : New Ohtemachi Building, Room 411/412, 4 2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-Ku. T. 211-1026. (Japan).
 TUNIS : Boîte Postale 863. T. 260606. (Libya, Tunisia).
 WASHINGTON D C : Suite 714, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW. T. 296-5370. (USA).

LEGAL STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is an organization composed of states which have accepted the obligations contained in the Charter of the UN, drawn up and signed at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. Article 104 of the Charter states that the "Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes".

Article 105 declares that the "Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes". It further declares that "representatives of the

Members of the UN and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization”.

In Feb 1946 the General Assembly approved a Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the UN. The Convention provides, among other things, that UN property and assets shall enjoy immunity from legal process and shall be free from all direct taxes and customs duties, and that UN officials and experts shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions. The UN may also issue to its officials *laissez-passer* (passports) which are recognized as valid documents by Member States. By 25 May 1964, 88 countries had acceded to the Convention.

In June 1947 the UN concluded an agreement with USA on all matters of privileges and immunities in regard to the UN Headquarters. The agreement entered into force in Nov 1947. Section 8 of Article III of the agreement states, *inter alia*, that the UN “shall have the power to make regulations, operative within the headquarters district, for the purpose of establishing therein conditions in all respects necessary for the full execution of its functions. No federal, state or local law or regulation of the USA which is inconsistent with a regulation of the UN authorized by this section, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be applicable within the headquarters district”.

Following the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte and of others serving the UN in Palestine, the General Assembly in Dec 1948 requested an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the question of reparation for injury suffered in the service of the UN. The Court, in Apr 1949, rendered the unanimous opinion that the UN is an international person — though not a state or a “super-state” — and had the capacity to maintain its rights by bringing international claims against Member as well as non-member States to obtain reparation for damages caused to itself or to any of its agents. When the UN was bringing such a claim, it could do so only by basing it upon a breach of obligations due to itself. The Court declared that respect for this rule would usually prevent a conflict between the action of the UN and such rights as the agent’s national state might possess. It further held that to insure the efficient and independent performance of its missions and to afford effective support to its agents, the Organization itself must be able to provide them with adequate protection.

ORIGIN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The “United Nations” was a name devised by the late President Franklin D Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 Jan 1942, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

The UN Charter was drawn up by the representatives of 50 countries at the Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 25 Apr to 26 June 1945. The representatives worked on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, USSR, UK and USA at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D C, in Aug-Oct 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945.

The UN officially came into existence on 24 Oct 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, USSR, UK and USA, and by a majority of other signatories.

AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The aims are contained in the preamble to the Charter which reads as follows :

“ We the peoples of the United Nations determined

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

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

“ to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

“ to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

“ and for these ends

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

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

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

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

“ have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

“ Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations ”.

The four principal purposes of the UN are :

(1) to maintain international peace and security;

(2) to develop friendly relations among nations;

(3) to co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

(4) to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The 51 original Members of the UN are those states which took part in the San Francisco Conference or had previously signed the Declaration by United Nations, and which signed and ratified the Charter. They are :

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland*, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, UK, USA, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

* Poland did not attend the San Francisco Conference because the composition of her new government was not announced until 28 June. A space, however, was left for the signature of Poland, one of the original signatories of the Declaration by United Nations. Poland signed the Charter on 15 Oct 1945, thus becoming one of the original Members.

Membership in the UN is open to all peace-loving states which accept and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter. Any state desiring to become a Member must submit an application containing a declaration that it accepts the obligations contained in the Charter. New Members are admitted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Membership becomes effective on the date on which the Assembly takes its decision on the application.

The following additional Members had been admitted (date admitted in parenthesis) by June 1964, bringing the total membership to 112. See also Table I.

Afghanistan, Iceland, Sweden (all 3 admitted on 19 Nov 1946); Thailand (16 Dec 1946); Pakistan, Yemen (30 Sept 1947); Burma (19 Apr 1948); Israel (11 May 1949); Indonesia (28 Sept 1950); Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Roumania, Spain (14 Dec 1955); Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco (12 Nov 1956); Japan (18 Dec 1956); Ghana (8 Mar 1957); Malaysia (17 Sept 1957); Guinea (12 Dec 1958); Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta (all admitted on 20 September 1960); Mali, Senegal (both admitted on 28 September 1960); Nigeria (7 October 1960); Sierra Leone (27 September 1961); Mongolia, Mauritania (both admitted on 27 October 1961); Tanganyika (14 December 1961); Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago (all admitted on 18 Sept 1962); Algeria (8 Oct 1962); Uganda (25 Oct 1962); Kuwait (14 May 1963); Kenya (16 Dec 63); on 14 December 1961, Tanganyika became a member of the United Nations. Zanzibar joined the United Nations on 16 December 1963. On 22 April 1964, articles of union were signed by the representatives of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Following ratification by their respective parliaments, the two states were united as one sovereign state on 26 April 1964, under the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar).

The General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, may suspend the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of a Member against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council, and may expel a Member which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter. In the former case, the exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council. There is nothing in the Charter about the readmission of expelled Members.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The UN has 6 principal organs : General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat.

The General Assembly

The main deliberative organ is the General Assembly. The Assembly has the right to discuss and make recommendations on all matters within the scope of the Charter and the right to discuss the powers and functions of all other organs. It initiates studies and makes recommendations to Member States and to other organs for promoting international co-operation in political, social, economic, cultural, educational and health matters. To help in maintaining international peace and security, the Assembly established, in Nov 1950, a Peace Observation Commission and a Collective Measures Committee.

The one exception to the Assembly's powers to make recommendations arises when the Security Council is dealing with a dispute or situation. In this event, the Assembly may discuss the matter but cannot make a recommendation unless requested to do so by the Council.

However, should the Council fail to act on an apparent threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression because of a negative vote by one of its five permanent members, the Assembly itself may take up the matter immediately — in emergency special session called on 24 hours' notice if necessary — and recommend collective measures, including the use of armed force.

All Member States are represented in the General Assembly, and each has one vote though it may send as many as 5 representatives to the sessions. On ordinary matters, the Assembly reaches its decisions by a simple majority of those present and voting, and on important matters, by a two-thirds majority.

The Assembly's power to discuss the working and functions of the other organs gives it a central position in the organization. All the organs of the UN, including the Security Council, submit annual and special reports to the General Assembly whose duty it is to consider these reports. The Assembly further elects the 6 non-permanent members of the Security Council, all the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council, and a varying number of members of the Trusteeship Council. Voting independently, the General Assembly and the Security Council elect the judges of the International Court of Justice. Upon the recommendation of the Security Council the General Assembly admits new Members and appoints the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly considers and approves the budget of the whole organization and apportions the expenses among the Member States. The UN is maintained by contributions from its Members. In addition, revenue is received from such sources as the assessment which it levies on the salaries of all its staff members, the sale of UN postage stamps for philatelic purposes, the