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Folder Title:
General Assembly of the United Nations 9/25/89 [OA 6346] [6]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	3	7

The 159 Members of the United Nations¹

Afghanistan (1946)	France	Oman (1971)
Albania (1955)	Gabon (1960)	Pakistan (1947)
Algeria (1962)	The Gambia (1965)	Panama
Angola (1976)	German Democratic Republic (1973)	Papua New Guinea (1975)
Antigua and Barbuda (1981)	Germany, Federal Republic of (1973)	Paraguay
Argentina	Ghana (1957)	Peru
Australia	Greece	Philippines
Austria (1955)	Grenada (1974)	Poland
Bahamas (1973)	Guatemala	Portugal (1955)
Bahrain (1971)	Guinea (1958)	Qatar (1971)
Bangladesh (1974)	Guinea-Bissau (1974)	Romania (1955)
Barbados (1966)	Guyana (1966)	Rwanda (1962)
Belgium	Haiti	St. Kitts and Nevis (1983)
Belize (1981)	Honduras	St. Lucia (1979)
Benin (1960)	Hungary (1955)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1980)
Bhutan (1971)	Iceland (1946)	Samoa (1976)
Bolivia	India	Sao Tome and Principe (1975)
Botswana (1966)	Indonesia (1950)	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Iran	Senegal (1960)
Bruni Darussalam (1984)	Iraq	Seychelles (1976)
Bulgaria (1955)	Ireland (1955)	Sierra Leone (1961)
Burkina Faso—formerly Upper Volta (1960)	Israel (1948)	Singapore (1965)
Burma (1948)	Italy (1955)	Solomon Islands (1978)
Burundi (1962)	Jamaica (1962)	Somalia (1960)
Belorussian SSR	Japan (1956)	South Africa
Cambodia (1955)	Jordan (1955)	Spain (1955)
Canada	Kenya (1963)	Sri Lanka (1955)
Cape Verde (1975)	Kuwait (1963)	Sudan (1956)
Central African Republic (1960)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1955)	Suriname (1975)
Chad (1960)	Lebanon	Swaziland (1968)
Chile	Lesotho (1966)	Sweden (1946)
China ²	Liberia	Syria
Colombia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (1955)	Thailand (1946)
Comoros (1975)	Luxembourg	Togo (1960)
Congo (1960)	Madagascar (1960)	Trinidad and Tobago (1962)
Costa Rica	Malawi (1964)	Tunisia (1956)
Côte d'Ivoire (1960)	Malaysia (1957)	Turkey
Cuba	Maldives (1965)	Uganda (1962)
Cyprus (1960)	Mali (1960)	Ukrainian SSR
Czechoslovakia	Malta (1964)	USSR
Democratic Yemen (1967)	Mauritania (1961)	United Arab Emirates (1971)
Denmark	Mauritius (1968)	United Kingdom
Djibouti (1977)	Mexico	United Republic of Cameroon (1960)
Dominica (1978)	Mongolia (1961)	United Republic of Tanzania (1961)
Dominican Republic	Morocco (1956)	United States of America
Ecuador	Mozambique (1975)	Uruguay
Egypt	Nepal (1955)	Vanuatu (1981)
El Salvador	Netherlands	Venezuela
Equatorial Guinea (1968)	New Zealand	Vietnam (1977)
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Yemen (1947)
Fiji (1970)	Niger (1960)	Yugoslavia
Finland (1955)	Nigeria (1960)	Zaire (1960)
	Norway	Zambia (1964)
		Zimbabwe (1980)

¹Countries are listed with names as registered by the United Nations. Year in parentheses indicates date of admission; countries with no date were original members in 1945.
²By resolution 2758 (XXV) of Oct. 25, 1971, the General Assembly decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of China to the United Nations."

of reply, and resolutions, the United States has gained increased understanding for its policies on such issues as the role of the entrepreneur, the right to private property, and human rights.

(2) The United States has partially succeeded in eroding bloc voting in the United Nations and moderating the rhetoric and unreasonable demands of bloc members. If left unchecked, slavish bloc voting tends to place policy decisions in the hands of the most radical members of the bloc and intensifies the immoderation of UN debates. The strategy developed to counter excessive bloc behavior appeals to the true interests of each bloc member as opposed to the often imaginary benefits of bloc solidarity in support of radical and impracticable demands. In addition, this strategy attempts to link U.S. bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries, thereby increasing the leverage that the United States is able to exercise.

(3) In another component of its UN strategy, the United States has begun to counter Soviet bloc influence, voting, and initiatives in the deliberative bodies of the United Nations. Furthermore, the United States has focused on exposing poor Soviet performance in the development area, and creating barriers to Soviet abuses of the UN system, such as exploiting the United Nations for espionage purposes.

(4) In addition to these components of its strategy, there are a number of policies that the United States has pursued consistently for many years. For example, the United States has remained a firm and unwavering advocate of the universality principle with respect to UN membership. Secretary of State George Shultz reiterated this position on several occasions, stating that the United States would cease participation in and support for any UN body that excluded Israel or denied Israel the full privileges of membership. This affirmation is supported by congressional legislation that outlines the same principle and calls for the same action by the United States if Israel is denied full membership privileges in any of the UN bodies, agencies, or their subsidiary components.

The United States has continued to seek UN support for its ongoing efforts to help bring about peaceful settlements in the Middle East, Cyprus, and southern Africa. In this regard, the United States supports UN peacekeep-

ing operations in Lebanon and the Golan Heights and stands ready to support the transitional assistance group for Namibia envisioned in Security Council Resolution 435.

Apart from approval of budgetary matters, General Assembly resolutions are recommendatory and not binding on the members. Binding decisions concerning action with respect to threats to the peace and acts of aggression can be made only by the Security Council. In that case, the UN Charter gives the United States and the four other permanent members the right of veto. The United States is thus the beneficiary of an important voting privilege.

The United States, over the years, has offered several proposals for enhancing UN effectiveness, which include:

- Strengthening the role of the Security Council in the settlement of disputes, particularly through more automatic referral to the Council in situations of international tension;
- Strengthening the UN's peace keeping capability, including the development by member nations of trained national troop contingents for quick deployment;
- Better means of addressing disarmament and arms control questions;
- More effective machinery to address human rights issues;
- Exploring ways to supplement the financing of international programs with funds from international commerce, services, or resources;
- More objective reporting on UN activities by the UN Department of Public Information;
- Better coordination of the technical assistance programs in various UN agencies, including expanded efforts for evaluation, monitoring, and quality control;
- Improving the UN Secretariat, both in operations and quality of personnel; and,
- Better coordination of the participation in the UN system of various branches of the U.S. Government.

U.S. Representation

The U.S. Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York is headed by the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-

Visitors to the United Nations

UN Headquarters is open to the public every day of the year except Christmas and New Year's Day. The Public Entrance is at 40th Street and First Avenue and opens at 9 a.m.

Guided tours begin from the Main Lobby of the General Assembly Building and are given approximately every half hour from 9:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. daily. Tours last about 1 hour and include information on the aims, structure, and activities of the United Nations as well as an explanation of the art and architecture of the buildings. Tours in languages other than English may be arranged. Groups of 15 or more persons should make arrangements as far in advance as possible by writing to the Group Program Unit, Visitors' Service, Room GA-56, United Nations, New York 10017, or telephoning (212) 963 7713. Tickets for the tours are \$4.50 for adults, \$4 for senior citizens (over age 60), and \$2.50 for all students. Children under 5 are not permitted on tours.

Meetings of various UN organs are normally held Monday through Friday, with morning meetings usually beginning at 10:30 a.m. and afternoon meetings at 3 p.m. Tickets are free and may be obtained at the Information Desk in the General Assembly Building shortly before the time fixed for a meeting on a first-come, first-served basis.

In the Public Concourse of the General Assembly Building, visitors may purchase gifts and souvenirs, books and cards, UN stamps, and commemorative medals. Handicrafts from all over the world are for sale in the Gift Center and Souvenir Shop. The Coffee Shop in the Public Concourse is open 7 days a week from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Delegates' Dining Room atop the Conference Building is open Monday through Friday. Visitors wishing to have lunch are admitted before 11:45 a.m. and after 2 p.m. as tables are available.

tentary. The Mission serves as the channel of communication for the U.S. Government with the UN organs, agencies, and commissions at the UN Headquarters and with the other permanent missions accredited to the United Nations and the nonmember observer missions. The Mission has a professional staff made up largely of career Foreign Service officers, including specialists in political, economic, social, financial, legal, military issues, and public affairs.

The United States also maintains missions in Geneva, Montreal, Rome, and Vienna as well as offices in other cities where various UN agencies are based. All of these units report to the State Department and receive guidance on all questions of policy from the President through the Secretary of State. Relations with the United Nations and its family of agencies are coordinated by the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

U.S. delegates to the regular sessions of the General Assembly each year include two Members of the U.S. Congress—one Republican and one

Democrat, selected in alternate years from the Senate and House. Delegations also include prominent Americans from various fields outside the government.

The U.S. Mission to the United Nations is located at 799 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017 (tel. 212-415-4000). ■

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United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



Press Feature No. 217
September 1986

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

The Headquarters of the United Nations stands on the eastern shore of Manhattan island, on the banks of New York City's East River. To its 18 acres come representatives of the earth's 5 billion people, to discuss and decide issues of peace, justice and economic and social well-being. Here, also, men and women of the United Nations staff, or Secretariat, work to carry out these decisions. The tall glass facade of the Secretariat Building and the low-slung, subtly curved General Assembly edifice, together with the United Nations' blue and white flag, have become the instantly recognizable symbols of the world Organization.

It is not just symbols, however, but a workshop that the visitor sees when crossing United Nations Plaza to enter this international enclave. Two distinct types of work are carried out at the Headquarters. The delegates deliberate in the General Assembly Building and the adjoining Conference Building, while most of the international staff of the United Nations service meetings, collect information and prepare reports in the 39-storey Secretariat Building.

The United Nations Headquarters was designed to serve four major groups: delegations, who now represent 159 Member States and who send more than 3,000 persons to New York each year for the annual sessions of the General Assembly; the Secretariat, numbering about 7,075 persons in New York out of a total of over 18,917 throughout the world; visitors, who average 1,413 a day; and journalists, of whom more than 450 are permanently accredited while twice that number are present during major meetings.

To accommodate these groups efficiently, there are separate facilities for each. The staff enter through the Secretariat Building at East 43rd Street; delegates have an entrance at the west side of the General Assembly Building at 44th Street; and visitors have access to the complex through the north end of the Assembly Building, between 45th and 46th Streets. The general public may attend open meetings, for which admission tickets are made available without charge. They may visit public areas in the General Assembly Building and may tour other areas with United Nations guides.

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For information media — not an official record

Because the area was relatively small, a tall building would be required to house offices. The presence of firm bedrock near the surface -- the Manhattan schist on which most New York skyscrapers rest -- would facilitate construction, the planners determined. (The bedrock dips to 60 or more feet below sea level between 46th and 47th Streets, where Turtle Bay stretched inland from the East River in the last century -- an area which now lies beneath the broad lawn to the north of the General Assembly Building.)

It was decided to locate the Secretariat Building at the south end of the site to facilitate access to and from public transport systems along 42nd Street, which is the primary artery of midtown Manhattan. The structure's north-south orientation was selected partly for reasons of appearance and partly because a tall building on an east-west axis would have thrown its shadow over much of the site.

The designers conceived of a park-like plateau, from First Avenue to the river's edge, from which the buildings would rise. To utilize the area right up to the river, they decided that the landscaped area and the Conference Building would be cantilevered over the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive.

Although the United Nations was not bound to comply with local ordinances, the Headquarters was planned in compliance with New York City building regulations, since the City is responsible for fire protection. Water, electricity, steam and other utilities are purchased at commercial rates.

The buildings as originally planned were estimated to cost nearly \$85 million. At the direction of Secretary-General Trygve Lie, however, the designers cut the cost by \$20 million, largely by reducing the height of the Secretariat Building from 45 to 39 storeys, by reducing the size of the conference areas and by utilizing an existing building on the site for the United Nations Library. The \$65 million plan was approved by the General Assembly on 20 November 1947.

To finance construction, the United States Government made an interest-free loan of \$65 million to the United Nations. Of this amount, the last instalment of \$1 million was paid in 1982.

Construction of Buildings

With the plans approved, action to carry them out moved ahead quickly. The 270 residential tenants were relocated at United Nations expense, the meat packers and bergamen departed, and the existing buildings were demolished. The construction contract was awarded in January 1949 to a combination of four large New York building firms. Nineteen months later, on 21 August 1950, the first of the Secretariat workers moved into their new offices.

The major first addition to the Headquarters complex since then was the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, completed in 1961.

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below-street level include maintenance shops, a fire-fighting unit, receiving and loading platforms, a pouch dispatch unit, security offices, storage space, a three-level garage, an automobile service station and a refrigeration plant for air-conditioning.

Within the building, while some modern conveniences are provided for efficient functioning of the staff, there is nothing elaborate and offices are generally small, with no wasted space. The glass in the aluminium-framed windows, letting in a maximum of light over the 20 acres of office space, is specially designed to help retain solar heat. This, coupled with 4,000 under-the-window air-conditioning units, offers comfortable working conditions.

Movable steel partitions, which attach to brackets on the superstructure, can be shifted quickly and easily to meet changing requirements for office space. Ducts under the floors provide telephone, electric and signalling connections at six-foot intervals. An integrated system of electric dumb-waiters and conveyors speeds the movement of documents and mail throughout the building.

General Assembly Building

The General Assembly Building is a sloping structure with concave sides, 380 feet long and 160 feet wide, topped with a shallow dome containing light fixtures for the hall inside. The north end, opening onto a landscaped plaza, is the main public entrance to the headquarters complex. It is faced with specially designed translucent glass panels set into marble piers designed to give the public lobby a subdued, cathedral-like lighting. The east and west walls of the building are faced with English limestone, with panels and trimmings in marble matching the north and south ends of the Secretariat Building. At the south end is a huge plate-glass window, 53.5 feet high, set in a deeply recessed marble frame, through which the delegates' lobby overlooks the Secretariat plaza.

The main visitors' entrance to the Headquarters is through the lobby of the Assembly Building, with its clean, modern lines of cantilevered balconies and soft lighting. Beyond the lobby to the right is the small Meditation Room, whose focal point is a massive block of iron ore dimly spotlighted from above. Suspended from the ceiling above the stair landing connecting the lobby with the second-floor ceremonial entrance to the General Assembly Hall is the Foucault pendulum, a gift of the Netherlands Government, offering visual proof of the rotation of the earth.

In the north-west part of the building's lobby, next to the Meditation Room entrance, is a 15-by-12 foot stained-glass panel by Marc Chagall, symbolic of man's struggle for peace. Dedicated to the memory of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and 15 others who died with him in a plane crash in 1961, the panel was paid for by contributions from United Nations staff members. Adjacent to the Chagall window, four bronze plaques commemorate "military observers and members of the Secretariat who died in the line of duty while serving the United Nations on its missions of observation, mediation and conciliation". Facing the Meditation Room, on permanent display, is a facsimile of the United Nations Charter. (The original is preserved in the United States Archives in Washington, D.C.)

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On the second and third floors are the three Council Chambers, each of which is 72 feet wide, 135 feet long and 24 feet high.

The Security Council Chamber was furnished by Norway and designed by the Norwegian Arnstein Arneberg. A large mural by Per Krohg of Norway, symbolizing the promise of future peace and individual freedom, covers most of the east wall. There are 232 seats for the public and 118 for the press.

The Trusteeship Council Chamber, next door, was furnished by Denmark and designed by Finn Juhl, a Dane. Against one wall is a nine-foot statue of a woman with arms upraised, carved from teak by Henrik Starcke, also of Denmark. The Chamber, its seating capacity for delegations expanded in 1978, has 164 seats for the public and 30 for the press. It is also used by Main Committees of the General Assembly, which are composed of all United Nations Members.

The Economic and Social Council Chamber lies between the Trusteeship Council Chamber and the north delegates' lounge, whose large glass wall faces north overlooking the gardens. The Chamber was designed by Sven Harkelius of Sweden and furnished by that country. It was rearranged in 1974 to accommodate the expanded membership of the Council, which doubled from 27 to 54 in 1973. Its galleries have 334 seats for the public and 40 for the press.

On the second floor, there is a large delegates' lounge in the north end, adjacent to the Economic and Social Council Chamber, and a smaller delegates' lounge at the south end, near the Security Council Chamber.

Beneath the Council Chambers are three large conference rooms designed for the Assembly's Main Committees, and six smaller conference rooms with no public accommodation.

Library Building

At the south-west corner of the United Nations grounds, and linked to the Secretariat Building, is the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, dedicated on 16 November 1961 in honour of the late Secretary-General. The building was erected to meet the Organization's growing demands for library services and its construction was made possible by a gift of \$6.6 million from the Ford Foundation. The structure measures 219 feet by 84 feet and consists of six storeys -- three above ground and three below.

On the three floors above ground are collections of United Nations, specialized agencies and League of Nations documents, as well as general reference materials and maps. Visible from the plaza is the white pins-ceilinged, two-storey tall Woodrow Wilson Reading Room on the second floor. Below ground are a 195-seat auditorium, a periodicals library and additional book stacks. The library staff of about 160 have offices in the building.

The Library houses approximately 400,000 volumes in its general collection and, in addition, has several million United Nations documents. Its map section contains more than 80,000 maps. In 1985, the periodicals library had 10,445 official government publications and 4,400 non-official periodicals. It also had 330 daily newspapers and 225 government gazettes from 189 countries and Territories.

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Gifts at Headquarters

Following is a list of gifts accepted by the United Nations and on display at Headquarters:

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
Argentina	"Todos Hombrun del Mundo", a sculpture grouping of male heads by Martha Minujin	South-west foyer, 2nd floor outside General Assembly Hall
Argentina and Sweden	"Silence in White", mixed-media painting by Marcelo Boneverdi	2nd floor corridor outside west foyer, General Assembly Building
Australia	Portrait of Dag Hammarskjöld by Celina D.M. de Munda Schaffter	Main Reading Room, Library Building
Austria	Lace-wood panelling	Reception room and two offices of executive suite, 2nd floor, General Assembly Building
Belgium	Tables and chairs	Coffee bar outside Conference Room 4, first basement, General Assembly Building
Brazil	Mural tapestry, "Triumph of Peace" (43.5 x 28.5 feet), one of the largest ever woven	Delegates' lobby, General Assembly Building
Bulgaria	Two murals, "War" and "Peace", oil on cedar plywood by Candido Portinari	Delegates' lobby, General Assembly Building
Bulgaria	Stainless steel sculpture, "Roots and Ties for Peace", by Yolanda d'Augsburg Ull	North garden
Burkina Faso	Replica of a Byzantine fresco depicting Bulgarian ruler Sebastocrator Kalojan and his wife Desislava	2nd floor neck area, between Conference and General Assembly Buildings
Byelorussia	Furnished cowhide	3rd floor of Secretariat
Canada	Oil painting, "Vechar" ("Evening")	Delegates' dining room
Chile	Seven nickel and bronze ornamental metal doors	North entrance, General Assembly Building
China	Oil painting, "Corazón de los Andes" ("The Heart of the Andes"), by Nemesio Antufes	First basement between Conference Rooms 5 and 6, General Assembly Building
China	Tapestry, "The Great Wall"	Delegates' north lounge
China	Ivory carving, the "Changtu-Kunming Railway"	3rd floor neck area, between Conference and General Assembly Buildings

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<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
Holy See	Framed ceramic sculpture, "Embrace of Peace", by Angelo Biancini	Secretary-General's office in Security Council Chamber
Hungary	Mosaic reproduction, "Dove of Peace", from the Constantinian Basilica of Saint Peter's Church	South-east wall, General Assembly public lobby
India	Hand-painted china vase showing Hungarian House of Parliament and United Nations Headquarters Rugs	Corridor between Security Council and Economic and Social Council Chambers, 2nd floor, Conference Building
Indonesia	Black stone sculpture of sun god Surya (Pala dynasty, 11th century A.D.)	Outside Conference Room 1, first basement, Conference Building
Iran	Two carved wooden figures, "Peace" and "Prosperity" Persian carpet	2nd floor neck area, between General Assembly and Conference Buildings
Iraq	Replica of clay tablet "Edict of Cyrus" (original dated 539 B.C.)	South-west foyer lounge, 2nd floor, General Assembly Building
Israel	Replica of original stone (dated 1750 B.C.) enumerating laws of Hammurabi, the oldest written legal codes	South-east foyer, 2nd floor, General Assembly Building
Latin American Group	880 slabs of Jerusalem stone, forming base of Japanese Peace Bell structure Green marble plaque honouring Benito Juárez, by Angela Gurnia Bronze plaque by Marisol Escobar commemorating 150th anniversary of Amphietyonic Congress of Panama and paying tribute to Simón Bolívar, Liberator	2nd floor corridor outside Economic and Social Council Chamber
Liberia	Simón Bolívar, Liberator	2nd floor corridor, Conference Building
Mali	Wood table with elephant tusks and ivory inlay of maps of Africa and Liberia and the United Nations seal Painted cotton "Danon" wall hanging Carved ebony antelope headress	Landscape area north-west of Secretariat Building
		West foyer lounge, 2nd floor, General Assembly Building
		South-east corner of plaza in front of Secretariat Building
		Public lobby outside Conference Room 4, General Assembly Building
		Secretary-General's executive office, 38th floor
		End of corridor within Security Council offices

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<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
Saudi Arabia	"Kiswa", a black silk curtain embroidered in silver and gold, formerly curtain of door of Holy Kaaba in Makkah	South-west foyer, 2nd floor, outside General Assembly Hall
Senegal	Tapestry, "Maaggala Tuuba" ("Pilgrimage to Touba"), by Papa Ibra Tall	South-west foyer lounge, 2nd floor, General Assembly Building
Singapore	Scroll painting	Security Council President's office 2nd floor, Conference Building
Spain	Bronze bust of Pedro Francisco de Vitoria, international law figure	North-west area of garden
Sri Lanka	Oil painting, "Rice Cultivators of Ceylon", by Hansika Senanayake	East entrance to General Assembly Hall, 2nd floor
Suriname	Mahogany sculpture, "Woman as Mother Deep in Thought", by Johan H.A. Finas	Secretary-General's small reception room, General Assembly Building
Sweden	Contribution for design and furnishing of the Chamber	Economic and Social Council Chamber
	Six-ton iron ore slab	Meditation Room
Switzerland	World Clock, giving time for each official time zone	General Assembly Hall, reception area
Syria	Replica of 1,600-year-old sculptural relief depicting the Babylonian and Assyrian goddess Ishtar	North-east wall of passage between Conference and General Assembly Buildings, 2nd floor
Thailand	Teak and leather furniture	Delegates' lobby, 2nd floor, north of General Assembly Hall
	Decorated teakwood model of royal barge "Surphannahong"	3rd floor neck area, between Conference and General Assembly Buildings
Tunisia	Third century mosaic mural depicting the yearly cycle	Entrance, delegates' north lounge, Conference Building
Turkey	Copper bas-relief of clay tablet of Kadesh Peace Treaty, the oldest known peace treaty	2nd floor corridor, facing entrance to Security Council Chamber
	Rugs	General Assembly executive office 2nd floor, General Assembly Building
Ukraine	Wool carpet, titled "Tree in Blossom", and porcelain vase	Outside delegates' south lounge, Conference Building

(over)

From Organizations or Individuals

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>
African Bureau	Bronze bust of Chief Moses Kutako of Namibia	Exhibit area, 1st floor, General Assembly Building
Muhammad Ali	Painting of United Nations	3rd floor, Conference Building, outside Security Council Chamber
All American Rose Selections, Inc.	1,500 rose bushes	Gardens
American Association for the United Nations	Contribution (\$50,000) from United States schoolchildren	For fountain pool, Secretariat plaza
American Needlepoint Guild	"United Nations Peace Rug", depicting national crests of 138 Member States with United Nations seal in centre	Public lobby, General Assembly Building
Anonymous donor	Two murals by Fernand Léger	General Assembly Hall
Association for the Help of Retarded Children	Bronze bust of Eleanor Roosevelt	Exhibit area, 1st floor, General Assembly Building
Austrian Chamber of Commerce	Design and redecoration of Secretary-General's office and dining room; wood panelling and furnishing	38th floor
Jacob Blaustein (United States)	Sculpture, "Single Form", by Barbara Hepworth	Secretariat plaza
Camp Fire Girls Council of Greater New York	Pin oak tree	North garden
Salvador Dali	Painting, "Clasped Hands", by the artist	Postal sales area, General Assembly Building
Marshall Field family	Fresco by Swedish artist Bo Beskow	Meditation Room
Ford Foundation	Dag Hammarskjöld Library building Murals by Bo Beskow ("Composition for a Concave Wall") and Fritz Glarner ("Relational Painting No. 90")	Penthouse and 1st-floor staircase, Library Building
Ford Foundation and Bonniers Swedish Publishing House	Portrait of Dag Hammarskjöld by Bo Beskow	North wall, Secretariat lobby
Friends of Abraham N. Feller	Portrait of the late Mr. Feller, scholar of international law and United Nations General Counsel	Outside Legal Library on 34th floor

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September 1964

Location	Description	Donor
Secretariat lobby	Portrait of Kurt Waldheim by Raymond Klatscher	United Nations Association of the United States of America
Public lobby, General Assembly	Bronze bust of Pablo Casals, on loan	United Nations International School Building
Outside Reception Room, General Assembly public lobby	Contribution (over \$17,000) for Marc Chagall stained-glass panel in memory of Dag Hammarskjöld and those who died with him in 1961	United Nations staff and Marc Chagall
3rd floor neck area, between General Assembly and Conference buildings	"Light spectrum" oil painting, "Tizian", by Loren Martin Winter	United Nations World Youth Assembly
Exhibit area, 1st floor, General Assembly Building	Two-part bronze sculpture	Universal Postal Union
General Assembly Hall	Portable stage for concerts	Thomas J. Watson (United States)
Woodrow Wilson Reading Room, Library Building	Bronze bust of Woodrow Wilson	Woodrow Wilson Foundation
Delegates' dining room entrance	Three Kasehhi embroideries	Women's Club of Osaka, Japan
First basement, between General Assembly and Conference Buildings	Scandinavian rugs	Women's Organization of the Presbyterian Church in the USA

(more)

-- The documents reproduction facilities turn out more than 824 million impressions of about 644,000 pages annually. In addition, the document distribution centre handles more than 44 million copies of United Nations-related documents each year.

-- United Nations radio programmes are broadcast in more than 20 languages to more than 150 countries.

-- In April 1986, United Nations staff members at Headquarters numbered 7,075, with a total world-wide staff of about 18,917. Headed by the Secretary-General, who is the Chief Administrative Officer, members of the staff are international civil servants recruited from more than 150 countries. They are bound by oath not to seek or receive instructions regarding their work for the United Nations from any Government or outside authority.

-- More than 450 press, radio and television journalists and some 200 photographers are permanently accredited to the United Nations, while many more hold temporary accreditation. Major news services and newspapers have offices on the third and fourth floors of the Secretariat Building.

-- Approximately 50,000 requests from the public for information on the United Nations are answered a year. In certain years, however, the number can double. The 30 millionth visitor to the Headquarters was welcomed on 4 December 1985. Visitors are taken on guided tours of Headquarters, offered in 20 languages. The peak period for visitors is between April and September.

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OUTGOING FAX

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS



UNC
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 8/28/89

FROM: HUGH DUGAN 202 415 4268

TO: 1) <u>PEGGY DOOLEY</u> (NAME)	212 456 7750 (OFFICE/TEL #)	212 456 6218 (FAX # ONLY)
2) _____ (NAME)	_____ (OFFICE/TEL #)	_____ (FAX # ONLY)

SUBJECT: UN Info

HANDLE AS:

ROUTINE _____ PRIORITY _____ URGENT

REMARKS: FYI. Good luck, Hugh

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United Nations



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

November 1988



Official Name:
United Nations

PROFILE

Established: By charter signed in San Francisco, Calif., on June 26, 1945; effective October 24, 1945.

Purposes: To maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Members: 159.

Official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish.

Principal organs: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat.

Budget: UN assessment budget (calendar year 1988) \$851.6 million. US share—\$193.2 million. The total UN system budget (including the UN and specialized agencies and programs, but not the World Bank) was about \$5.6 billion in calendar year 1987. The US share was approximately \$1.24 billion.

Secretariat

Chief administrative officer: Secretary General of the United Nations, appointed to a 5-yr. term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. Secretary General (1982 present): Javier Pérez de Cuellar (Peru).

Staff: A worldwide staff of 23,000 from some 150 countries, including more than 2,000 US citizens. The staff is appointed by the Secretary General according to UN regulations.

General Assembly

Membership: All UN members. **Frequency:** Elected at the beginning of each General Assembly session.

Main committees: *First*—political and general; *second*—disarmament; *Special*—Technical Committee; *second*—Economic and Financial; *Third*—Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural; *Fourth*—Trusteeship; *Fifth*—Administrative and Budgetary; *Sixth*—Legal. Many other committees address specific issues, including peacekeeping, nuclear disarmament, crime prevention, status of women, and UN Charter reform.

Security Council

Membership: 5 permanent members (China, France, USSR, UK, US), each with the right to veto, and 10 nonpermanent members elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms. Five nonpermanent members are elected from Africa and Asia combined, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from Western Europe and other areas. Nonpermanent members are not eligible for immediate reelection. The 1987 nonpermanent members are Argentina, Bulgaria, Congo, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, and Zambia. **President:** Rotates monthly in English alphabetical order of members.

Economic and Social Council

Membership: 54; 18 elected each year by the General Assembly for 3-year terms. **President:** Elected each year.

Trusteeship Council

Membership: US, China, France, USSR, UK. **President:** Elected each year.

International Court of Justice

membership: 15, elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council from nominees of national groups under provisions of the International Court of Justice Statute.

¹Elected to replace Bulgaria, the Congo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, and Ghana, when their terms expired at the end of 1987, were Yugoslavia, Senegal, Algeria, Brazil, and Nepal, respectively. The five non-Permanent Council members' terms will expire in 1989.

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Preamble to Charter of the United Nations

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 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.

Background

The immediate antecedent of the United Nations was the League of Nations, created under U.S. leadership (although the United States never became a member) following World War I. The League existed from 1919 until its reduced organization and functions were replaced by the United Nations in 1945.

The roots of the United Nations organization go back more than 100 years. Since the early 19th century, national governments have discussed and acted on common issues and problems through intergovernmental parliamentary bodies. This process led to conferences such as The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, which pointed the way to developing legal and arbitral alternatives to war.

The idea for the United Nations found expression in declarations signed at conferences in Moscow and Tehran in October and December 1943. In the summer of 1944, informal conversations were held by representatives of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, a mansion in Washington, D.C. Later, discussions among the United Kingdom, the United States, and China resulted in proposals concerning the purposes and principles of an international organization, its membership and principal organs, arrangements to maintain international peace and security, and arrangements for international economic and social cooperation. These proposals were discussed and debated by governments and private citizens all over the world.

On March 5, 1945, invitations to a conference to be held in San Francisco in April were issued by the United States on behalf of itself, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China to 42 other governments that had signed the January 1, 1942 "Declaration by United Nations" and that had declared war on Germany or Japan no later than March 1, 1945. The conference added Argentina, Denmark, and the two Russian republics of Belorussia and the Ukraine, bringing the total to 50.

United Nations on June 26, 1945.² Poland, which was not represented at the conference but for which a place among the original signatories had been reserved, added its name later, bringing the original signatories to a total of 51. The United Nations came into existence 4 months later, on October 24, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council—China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and by a majority of the other signatories.

Membership. UN membership is open to all "peace-loving states" that accept the obligations of the UN Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to fulfill these obligations. As of 1987, there were 159 members. Admission to membership is determined by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

New York Headquarters. The headquarters site in New York is owned by the United Nations and is international territory. Under special agreement with the United States, certain privileges and immunities have been granted, but generally the laws of New York City, New York State, and the United States apply.

The presence of the United Nations in New York indirectly contributes an estimated \$700 million per year to the economy of New York, as estimated in 1980 by the New York City Commission for the United Nations. It greatly offsets the estimated \$15 million annual cost to the city. More than 4,000 Americans are employed in New York in UN-related jobs. The commission concluded that the United Nations is a "year-round convention aiding hotels, restaurants, taxi drivers, and a myriad of other local enterprises."

About 5,000 meetings are held in the headquarters each year. UN radio programs are broadcast in some 24 languages and reach all continents. Sales

²The U.S. Delegation to the San Francisco Conference to Organize the United Nations was led by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Secretary of State. It included former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, senators and congressmen, representatives of cabinet-level departments and other government agencies, as well as technical experts and assistants. The delegation had a total of 200 U.S. citizens. In addition, representatives of the major U.S. nongovernmental organizations, including veteran's groups, labor unions, women's organizations, and civic organizations, were present in San Francisco and expressed their views.

of UN postage stamps—usable only for letters and articles mailed at the headquarters—total about \$12.7 million annually. About 300 correspondents and 110 photographers are permanently accredited to the United Nations, and an additional 750 hold temporary accreditation at any given time. The United Nations answers about 50,000 public requests for information each year. Estimates show that some 30 million visitors have taken guided tours of the headquarters since it opened.

The Security Council

Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," and all UN members "agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

Other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member governments. The Security Council, however, has the power to make decisions, which member governments are obligated to carry out under the Charter. A representative of each Security Council member must always be present at UN Headquarters so that the Council can meet at any time.

Decisions in the Security Council on all substantive matters—for example, a decision calling for direct measures related to the settlement of a dispute—require the affirmative votes of nine members, including the support of all five permanent members. A negative vote—veto—by a permanent member prevents adoption of a proposal that has received the required number of affirmative votes. It was agreed early in UN history that abstention is not regarded as a veto. A permanent member usually abstains when it does not wish to vote in favor of a decision or to block it with a veto.

Through May 1988, a total of 224 vetoes had been cast on proposals as a whole—114 by the Soviet Union, 3 by China, 16 by France, 30 by the United Kingdom, and 6 by the United States. Of the 3 vetoes by China, 2 were cast by the People's Republic of China after being seated in 1971. Decisions on questions of procedure, e.g., adoption of the agenda, require the affirmative votes of any nine members and are not subject to a veto.

A state that is a member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate in Security



30 A general view of UN Headquarters as seen from the south. Estimates show that some 30 million visitors have toured the headquarters since the early 1950s.
(UN photo by Milton Grant)

Council discussions in which the Council agrees that the country's interests are particularly affected. In recent years, the Council has interpreted this criterion loosely, enabling many countries to take part in its discussions. Nonmembers are routinely invited to take part, under conditions laid down by the Council, when they are parties to disputes being considered by the Council.

Although the UN Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for international peace and security, it recommends that parties attempt to seek agreement before taking recourse to UN procedures. The Charter enjoins states first to make every effort to settle their disputes peacefully, either bilaterally or through regional organizations.

Under chapter six of the Charter, "Pacific Settlement of Disputes," the Security Council "may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute." The Council may "recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment" if it determines that the situation might endanger international peace and security. These recommendations are not binding on UN members.

Under chapter seven, the Council has broader power to decide upon measures to be taken in situations involving "threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, or acts of aggression." In such situations, the Council is not limited to recommendations but may take action, including the use of armed force, "to maintain or restore international peace and security." This was the basis of UN armed action in Korea in 1950. The 1977 application of an embargo on the sale of military equipment to South Africa was the first use of this power against a member nation.

Under article 43, the signatories undertook to make armed forces available to the Council "on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements" between the Council and UN member states. Because of disagreements among the permanent members of the Council, however, efforts to implement such arrangements were dropped early in UN history. Nevertheless, military forces have been made available to the United Nations by its members on an ad hoc basis when specifically authorized by the Security Council, e.g., in Cyprus, the Sinai, and Lebanon.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is made up of all 159 UN members. Each member may designate five representatives. Member countries are seated in English alphabetical order. Each year, seating begins at a different point in the alphabet determined through a drawing.

The Assembly meets in regular session once a year under a president elected from among the representatives. The regular session usually begins on the third Tuesday in September and ends in mid December. Special sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council, of a majority of UN members, or, if the majority concurs, of a single member.

There have been 14 special sessions of the General Assembly. The 10th special session, in May and June 1978, constituted the largest intergovernmental conference on disarmament in history. A followup session on disarmament, the 12th special session, took place in June and July 1982. A special session, the 11th, on North-South economic relations occurred 2 years earlier, in August and September 1980. In May and June 1986, the 13th special session, on the critical economic situation in Africa, was held. The Assembly's 14th special session, in September 1986, dealt with Namibia.

Voting in the General Assembly on important questions—recommendations on peace and security; election of members to organs; admission, suspension, and expulsion of members; trusteeship questions; budgetary matters—is by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting "yes" or "no." Abstentions are not counted. Other questions are decided by a simple majority vote. Each member country has one vote.

Apart from approval of budgetary matters, including adoption of a scale of assessment, Assembly resolutions are only recommendatory and are not binding on the members. The General Assembly may make recommendations on any questions or matters within the scope of the United Nations except matters of peace and security under Security Council consideration.

As the only organ of the United Nations in which all members are represented, the Assembly has been the forum in which members have launched major initiatives on international questions of peace, economic progress, and human rights. It may initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation; develop and codify international law; realize human rights and fundamental

freedoms; and further international economic, social, cultural, educational, and health programs.

The Assembly may take action if the Security Council is unable—usually due to disagreement among the five permanent members—to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace in a case involving an apparent threat to the peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression. The "Uniting for Peace" resolutions, adopted in 1950, empower the Assembly, if not already in session, to convene in emergency special session on 24-hour notice, and to recommend collective measures—including the use of armed force in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression. Two-thirds of the members must approve any such recommendation. Emergency special sessions under this procedure have been held on nine occasions. The eighth emergency special session, in September 1981, considered the situation in Namibia. The situation in the occupied Arab territories, following Israel's unilateral extension of its laws, jurisdiction, and administration to the Golan Heights, was the subject of the ninth emergency session in January and February 1982.

In recent years, the Assembly has become a forum for the North-South dialogue—the discussion of issues between industrialized nations and developing countries. These issues have come to the fore due to the phenomenal growth and changing makeup of the UN membership and the fact that the Assembly is the only UN body comprising all members. Smaller countries that achieved independence after the UN's creation have caused a massive shift in the Assembly. In 1945, the United Nations had 51 members, most of them Western oriented. Of its present 159 members, more than two-thirds of them are developing countries.

There are many differences in wealth, size, and outlook among the developing countries. Nevertheless, this large group (some 120 countries in the General Assembly), known as "the Third World," the "nonaligned," and the "Group of 77," generally votes and acts in concert. Because of their numbers, they tend to determine the agenda of the Assembly, the character of its debates, and the nature of its decisions. For many developing countries, the United Nations is particularly important. It is the collective source of much of their diplomatic influence and the basic outlet for their foreign relations initiatives. Increasingly, they seek

inclusion in the councils of power, and the United Nations provides such a policy forum.

The United Nations has devoted significant attention to the problems of the developing countries, in response to their growing political importance in multilateral arenas. The General Assembly has guided, and in many cases created, special programs to help developing nations acquire the skills, knowledge, and organization they need for more productive economies. These programs complement the work of the various specialized agencies in the UN system. Through its economic committee, the Assembly remains concerned with the question of economic development.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) assists the General Assembly in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development. ECOSOC has 54 members, 18 of whom are elected each year by the General Assembly for a 3-year term. A retiring member is eligible for immediate reelection. The United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union have been members since the United Nations was founded. ECOSOC holds two major sessions each year: a spring meeting, usually in New York, and a summer meeting, usually in Geneva. The president is elected for a 1-year term. Voting is by simple majority.

ECOSOC undertakes studies and makes recommendations on development, world trade, industrialization, natural resources, human rights, the status of women, population, narcotics, social welfare, science and technology, crime prevention, and other issues.

A number of standing committees and functional commissions assist ECOSOC. It also has regional economic commissions that seek to strengthen economic development of countries within their regions, which include:

- The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Addis Ababa;
- The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Bangkok;
- The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Geneva;
- The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA/C), Santiago; and
- The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Baghdad.



The Security Council's primary purpose is to maintain international peace and security. It has the power to make decisions, which member governments are obligated to carry out under the Charter. (UN photo by Milton Grant)

ECOSOC also provides consultative status to nongovernmental organizations active within its fields of competence. These organizations may send observers to public meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and submit statements related to the Council's work.

Trusteeship Council

The UN trusteeship system was established to help ensure that territories were administered in the best interests both of the inhabitants and of international peace and security. The Trusteeship Council operates under the authority of the General Assembly, or, in the case of strategic trusts, the Security Council. It assists those bodies in carrying out their responsibilities under the UN Charter.

A UN member administering a trust territory is pledged to promote the political, economic, and educational advancement of the territory's people. It also promotes "progressive development towards self-government of independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its people and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

As recently as 1957, 11 territories—most of them former mandates of the League of Nations or territories taken from enemy states at the end of World War II—were part of the UN trusteeship system. All but one have attained self-government or independence, either as separate nations or by joining neighboring independent countries.

The only one remaining is the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), designated as a strategic area and administered by the United States under a 1947 agreement with the Security Council. On May 28, 1986, the Trusteeship Council adopted a resolution stating that the United States, as Administering Authority, had satisfactorily discharged its obligations under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and that arrangements for termination of the Trusteeship should be made by September 30, 1986.

Following approval and ratification by each government and by the United States, the Compacts of Free Association for the Republic of Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia took effect on October 21, 1986, and November 3, 1986, respectively. These two entities are now sovereign, self-governing states in free

association with the United States, which is responsible for their defense and security. The Covenant with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands took full effect on November 3, 1986 with a proclamation by President Reagan. The United States notified the UN Secretary General on October 23, 1986 of the implementation of the new status agreements. The Compact of Free Association with Palau, the sole remaining entity in the Trust Territory, has been ratified by both the U.S. Congress and the people of Palau. The United States and Palau are in the process of finalizing steps required to implement the compact. Once that process is completed, the Trusteeship Council will have fulfilled the role assigned to it by the UN Charter.

Membership of the Trusteeship Council consists of the United States, the only country now administering a trust territory—and the other permanent members of the Security Council (China (which does not participate), France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union).

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court was established under the Charter in 1945 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court's main functions are to decide contentious cases submitted to it by states and to give advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by the General Assembly or Security Council, or by such specialized agencies as may be authorized to do so by the General Assembly in accordance with the UN Charter.

The seat of the Court is at The Hague, Netherlands. It is composed of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Electors are mandated to bear in mind the qualifications of the candidates and the need for the Court as a whole to represent the main cultural groups and principal legal systems. No two judges may be nationals of the same country. Judges serve for 9 years and may be reelected. One-third of the Court (five judges) is elected every 3 years.

Questions before the Court are decided by a majority of judges present. Nine judges constitute a quorum. In

case of a tie, the president of the Court casts the deciding vote. In certain circumstances, parties may be entitled to choose a judge for a specific case.

Only states may be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice. This does not preclude private interests from being the subject of proceedings if one state brings the case against another. Jurisdiction of the Court is based on the consent of the parties. Consent may be given in several ways: states may specify, generally in a treaty, that any dispute concerning the meaning of the treaty may be referred to the Court; or, after a specific dispute arises, they may agree to take it before the Court for resolution. In addition, a state may, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction in certain categories of disputes, such as those concerning the interpretation of a treaty or a question of international law. The United States accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction in 1946. In 1986, the United States withdrew its acceptance following the Court's decision in the Nicaragua case.

In the event of a dispute concerning the Court's jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the Court. Judgments in contentious cases are binding upon the parties. The Security Council can be called upon by a party to determine measures to be taken to give effect to a judgment if the other party fails to perform its obligations under that judgment.

On a number of occasions since 1950, the Court has dealt with issues regarding control by South Africa over Namibia (South-West Africa). In the most recent advisory opinion (1971), the Court advised that since the continuing presence of South Africa in Namibia is illegal, South Africa is obliged to withdraw its administration and end its occupation of the territory.

Other recent cases include:

- A complaint by Pakistan in 1973 that India was planning to turn over to Bangladesh for trial 196 Pakistani prisoners of war;
- Challenges by Australia and New Zealand in 1973 to further French atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific Ocean;
- Complaints by the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany about the decision of Iceland to extend its exclusive fisheries zone from 19 kilometers (12 mi.) to 80 kilometers (50 mi.) around its coast;
- Questions raised by the General Assembly about the status of the Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara);

- A dispute between Greece and Turkey over the boundary of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea;

- A complaint by the United States in 1980 that Iran was detaining American diplomats in Tehran in violation of international law;

- A dispute between Tunisia and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya over the delimitation of the continental shelf between them;

- A dispute over the course of the maritime boundary dividing the United States and Canada in the Gulf of Maine area; and

- A complaint against the United States concerning military and paramilitary activities brought by Nicaragua.

The UN Family

In addition to the six principal UN organs, the UN family includes nearly 30 major programs or agencies. Some were in existence before the UN was created and are related to it by agreement. Others were established by the General Assembly. Each specialized agency provides expertise in a specific area.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) develops the principles and techniques of international air navigation and air transport to ensure the safe and orderly growth of civil aviation. ICAO standards and recommended practices, covering airport and aircraft security, have a direct impact on the U.S. aviation industry and on the safety of individual travelers.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialized agency primarily devoted to lending to low-income farmers in poor countries where there is a food shortage. It is a cooperative effort of industrialized, oil-exporting, and developing nations. Most of IFAD's loans involve cofinancing with other international financial institutions.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) seeks to improve working and living conditions and promote basic human rights by developing international conventions and recommendations for minimum standards regarding wages, hours of work, conditions of employment and social security.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) promotes cooperation among governments and industry on technical matters affecting international

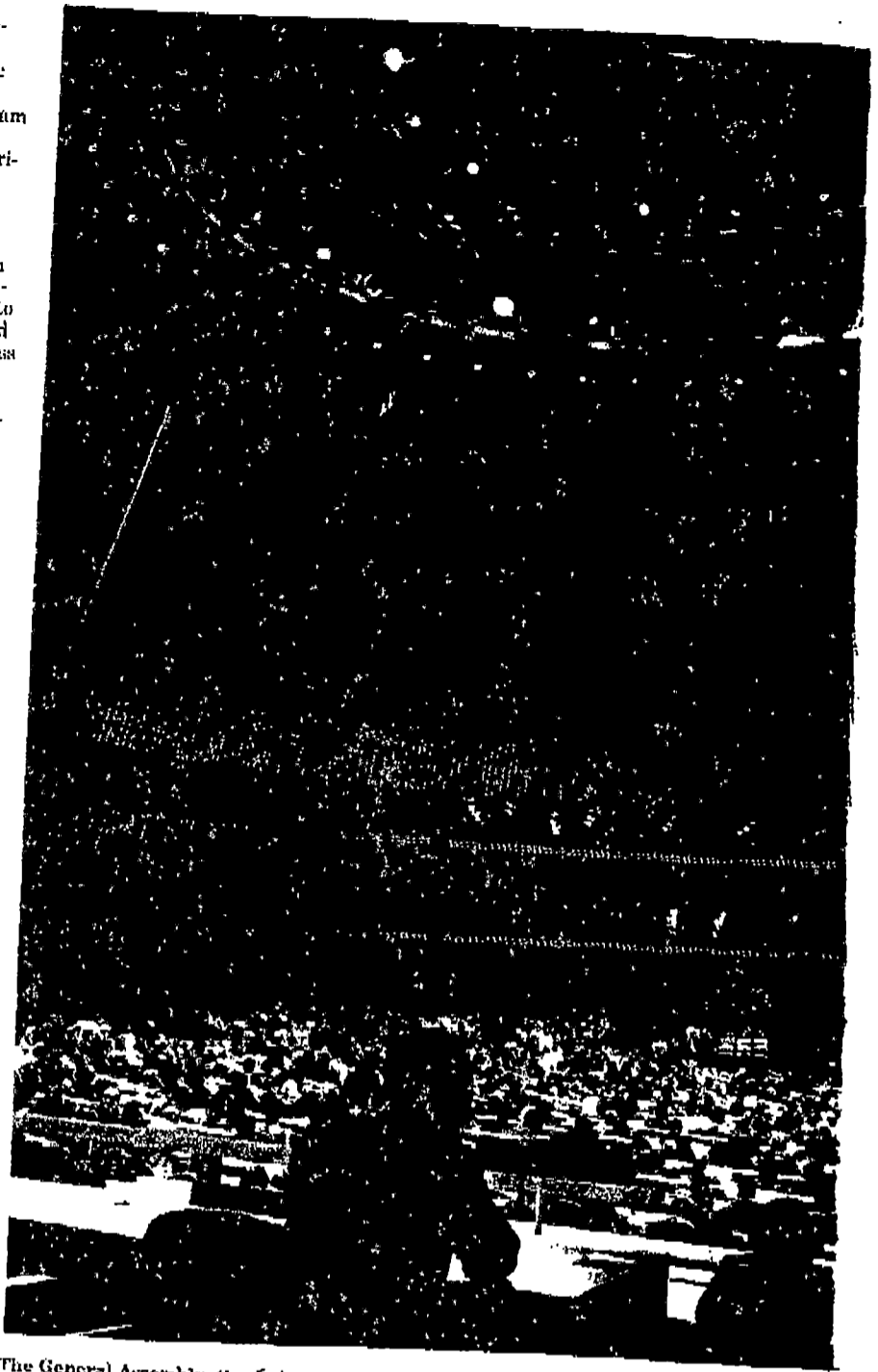
shipping. The IMO has a special responsibility for safety at sea and protection of the marine environment through prevention of pollution of the sea caused by ships and other craft.

The UN/FAO World Food Program (WFP) is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It began operations in 1963 using food aid for social and economic development and for emergency relief. As the principal vehicle for multilateral food aid within the UN system, WFP distributes commodities supplied by donor countries to support development projects designed to produce social and economic progress and to provide emergency food assistance in the event of natural and manmade disasters. Development projects makeup approximately 75% of the total WFP program and emergency projects the remaining 25%.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is nearing success in development of vaccines against malaria and schistosomiasis. Considering the millions of people now afflicted with these diseases, these steps will be revolutionary. WHO previously succeeded in eradicating smallpox. WHO also is taking the lead in coordinating research into the causes, cures, and potential vaccines against AIDS. Overall, the agency is working toward the goal of "health for all by the year 2000," by seeking a level of health for all the world's people that will enable them to lead productive lives. Part of the effort is a campaign to make available to all the world's children by 1990 immunizations against the six major childhood diseases.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has established a World Weather Watch to improve the collection and dissemination of data necessary for more accurate weather prediction. It promotes standardization of meteorological observations and provides information about long term climate changes that can affect agriculture and other economic activity. Its voluntary cooperation program enables donors to provide equipment, training, and other assistance to developing countries so that they can participate more effectively in WMO functions.

The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) became a separate specialized agency of the UN system on January 1, 1986. UNIDO strives



The General Assembly, the main deliberative organ, is made up of all 159 UN members and meets in regular session once a year. (UN photo by Milton Grant)



to promote industrial activities in developing nations, focusing its efforts on rural development and small- and medium-scale enterprises. UNIDO has a mandate to work with the private sector in fostering industrial development.

The Universal Postal Union (U.P.U) is responsible for facilitating the regular and orderly transfer of international mail by national postal systems. The 168 member countries agree to accept mail from the postal authority of any other members, to deliver it to the designated recipient, or to provide free transit to another country of destination. UPU sets rates for mail terminal dues payments and establishes standards and regulations for international postage.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is not a specialized agency but an independent intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the UN. It was established in 1957 to promote safe and peaceful use of atomic energy throughout the world, and ensuring, so far as it is able, that the assistance provided by it or under its supervision is not used to further any military purpose. To meet this objective, the Agency seeks to encourage and assist research, development, and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, and to establish and administer safeguards over nuclear materials.

Programs created by the United Nations also work to fill many important economic and social needs.

Programs created by the United Nations also work to fill many important economic and social needs.

The UN Development Program (UNDP) is the largest multilateral source of grant technical assistance in the world. Voluntarily funded, it maintains 116 field offices to fulfill its role as the central funding and coordinating mechanism for technical assistance within the UN system. Its country and intercountry programs in some 150 nations and territories focus on training, institution-building, and preinvestment activity, with the greater proportion of resources going to the least developed countries. Total expenditures for UNDP during 1987 exceeded \$930 million.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is universally recognized for its humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in 118 developing countries. A voluntarily funded agency with a current annual budget of almost a half billion dollars, UNICEF relies on contributions from the governments of industrialized countries and private donors. UNICEF programs in the broad fields of maternal

International Court of Justice Officials

Nine-year terms expire on February 5 of the year shown in parenthesis. The president is elected by the Court for a 3-year term.

President of the Court—Nagendra Singh, India (1991)

Vice President—Keba M'Baye, Senegal (1991)

Other Members of the Court

Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Bahamas (1997)

Roberto Ago, Italy (1997)

Stephen Schwebel, USA (1997)

Nikolai K. Tarasov, USSR (1997)

Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algeria (1997)

Jose Maria Ruda, Argentina (1991)

Sir Robert Jennings, UK (1991)

Taslim Olawale Elias, Nigeria (1994)

Manfred Lachs, Poland (1994)

Shigeru Oda, Japan (1994)

Jens Evensen, Norway (1991)

Ni Zhongyu, China (1994)

Luchain Francon (1991)

and child health and nutrition, social welfare services, education, and water supply and sanitation are designed to maximize local self-reliance and community participation. In 1988, UNICEF introduced the "Child Survival and Development Revolution," which makes available on a global basis high-impact, low-cost, new or improved developments in the health science field, with special emphasis on oral rehydration therapy and immunization of children against the six major childhood diseases. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 and celebrated its 40th Anniversary in 1986.

The UN Environmental Program (UNEP) is responsible for catalysing and coordinating UN environmental activities, calling attention to global and regional environmental problems and stimulating programs to address the problems. It assists developing nations in implementing environmentally sound development policies, and it has produced a worldwide environmental monitoring system to standardize international data. UNEP has developed guidelines, treaties, and conventions on such environmental issues as the international transport of potentially harmful chemicals, transboundary air pollution, and contamination of international waterways.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides refugees—people outside of their country of nationality because of

well-founded fear of persecution—with legal protection and material assistance at the request of a government or of the United Nations. UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954 and 1982.

International Conferences

Some conferences held in the UN system are regular annual meetings; others are convened specifically to address a single topic. Most of the specialized agencies hold periodic assemblies of the representatives of member governments for the agencies' regular business and attention to specific problems. Subgroups of these agencies often meet to discuss specific problems and to make recommendations to the larger representative body for action.

For example, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) focuses specific attention on efficient navigation, pollution control, and tanker safety. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recommends uniform regulations and standard safety measures as well as simpler procedures at international borders. The IMO and ICAO develop measures to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crews traveling by sea or air.

The First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (known as the Space WARC) was held in Geneva between August 8 and September 15, 1986. At this meeting, it was agreed that international regulation of satellite communications would have two elements: a limited amount of planning to provide the guarantee of access sought by developing countries and flexible regulatory procedures for the portions of the radio spectrum where most communications satellites currently operate.

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya, July 15-26, 1985, concluded successfully with the adoption by consensus of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. One hundred and fifty-seven countries were represented at the Conference.

The UN General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa met in New York from May 27 to June 1, 1986. In its final declaration, the Africans affirmed their commitment to economic reform, and the international community agreed to support Africa's efforts.



The seat of the International Court of Justice is located in the Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands. (UN photo)

The U.S. delegations often include not only executive branch officials but also Members of Congress, technical experts, and representatives of relevant segments of the U.S. private sector.

The United Nations also draws attention to specific issues by designating international "decades," "years," and "days," some of which include:

- Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1976-85);
- Second Disarmament Decade (1980-85);
- Third UN Development Decade (1981-90);
- International Year of Peace (1986);
- World Health Day (April 7);
- World Environment Day (June 5);
- United Nations Day (October 24, date of entry into force of the UN Charter in 1945); and
- Human Rights Day, annually celebrated on December 10, the date of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly in 1948.

Financing the System

The UN system is financed in two ways: assessed contributions from member states and voluntary contributions from member states.

The regular budgets of the United Nations and its specialized agencies are funded by assessments. In the case of the United Nations, the General Assembly approves the regular budget and determines the assessment for each member. The assessment is broadly based on the relative capacity of each country to pay, as measured by national income statistics, although there are some variations.

The Assembly has established the principle that no member should pay more than 25% of the regular budget. The United States is the only nation affected by this limitation. If the standard criterion of "capacity to pay" were applied in the same manner to the United States as to other major industrial powers, the United States would be assessed at about 28%. A total of 78 member states pays the minimum assessment of 0.01%.

Under the scale of assessments adopted for the 3-year period 1986-88, other major contributors to the regular UN budget are the Soviet Union (11.82%), Japan (10.84%), the Federal Republic of Germany (8.26%), France (6.37%), and the United Kingdom (4.86%). For 1988/89, assessment against members is \$260 million per

year; net U.S. share is \$240 million.

The 41st UN General Assembly agreed on the need to institute far-reaching reform measures designed to restore and strengthen the capability of the United Nations to serve the interests of the member states. The use of consensus in determining the budget level and program priorities, as adopted in Resolution 41/213, represents the necessary and important first step in rebuilding broad-based support for the role of the United Nations in today's world. An acceptable program budget approval mechanism has been found that contains what we believe are essential elements including:

- A budget ceiling;
- An indication of program priorities;
- A contingency fund that will protect the integrity of the budget from constant add-ons; and
- Most important, a consensus decisionmaking process.

As a result of what was achieved, member states, through good-faith negotiation, will now act by consensus on important program budget issues that previously proved so divisive. This is essential to the long-term operational viability of the United Nations and will help restore a sense of negotiation and cooperation in UN deliberations even beyond budgetary issues.

UN peacekeeping operations have been financed by a combination of assessments, voluntary contributions, and the sale of UN funds. The UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has been financed solely by voluntary contributions. Some member nations, in addition to providing monetary support, have supplied troops, equipment, or services without subsequent reimbursement. The United States has airlifted personnel from nations contributing troops to a number of peacekeeping operations.

Special UN programs not included in the regular budget—such as UNICEF and the UNDP—are financed by voluntary contributions from member governments. Some private-sector funds also are provided. Some nations use the UN system extensively to contribute to developmental assistance programs in other nations.

In calendar year 1985, expenditures by the United Nations; the specialized agencies; the IAEA; and the special programs such as UNCTAD, UNICEF, the UNEP, WFP, and the UNHCR totaled about \$5 billion.

The United States contributes varying percentages of the costs of the

The Secretariat

The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General, assisted by a staff of about 12,000 international civil servants worldwide. It provides studies, information, and facilities needed by UN bodies for their meetings. It also carries out tasks as directed by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and other authorized UN bodies. The Charter provides that the staff be chosen by application of the "highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity," with due regard for the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

The Charter also provides that the Secretary General and staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or authority other than the United Nations. Each UN member is enjoined to respect the international character of the Secretariat and not seek to influence its staff. The Secretary General alone is responsible for the staff selection.

The Secretary General's duties include using his good offices in resolving international disputes, administering peacekeeping operations, organizing international conferences, gathering information on the implementation of Security Council decisions, and consulting with member governments regarding various international relations initiatives. The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that in his or her opinion may threaten international peace and security.

In 1977, the General Assembly created a new position in the Secretariat—a director general for development and economic cooperation. The incumbent, second only to the Secretary General, works to obtain better efficiency and coordination of the many economic and developmental programs operating within the UN system.

different agencies and programs in the UN system. In FY 1987, its combined assessed and voluntary contributions amounted to \$1.03 billion, or about 20% of the total.

Maintaining the Peace

The UN Charter gives the Security Council the power to:

- Investigate any situation threatening international peace;
- Recommend procedures for peaceful solution of a dispute;
- Call upon other member nations to completely or partially interrupt economic relations as well as sea, air,

postal, and radio communications, or to sever diplomatic relations; and
- Enforce its decisions militarily, if necessary.

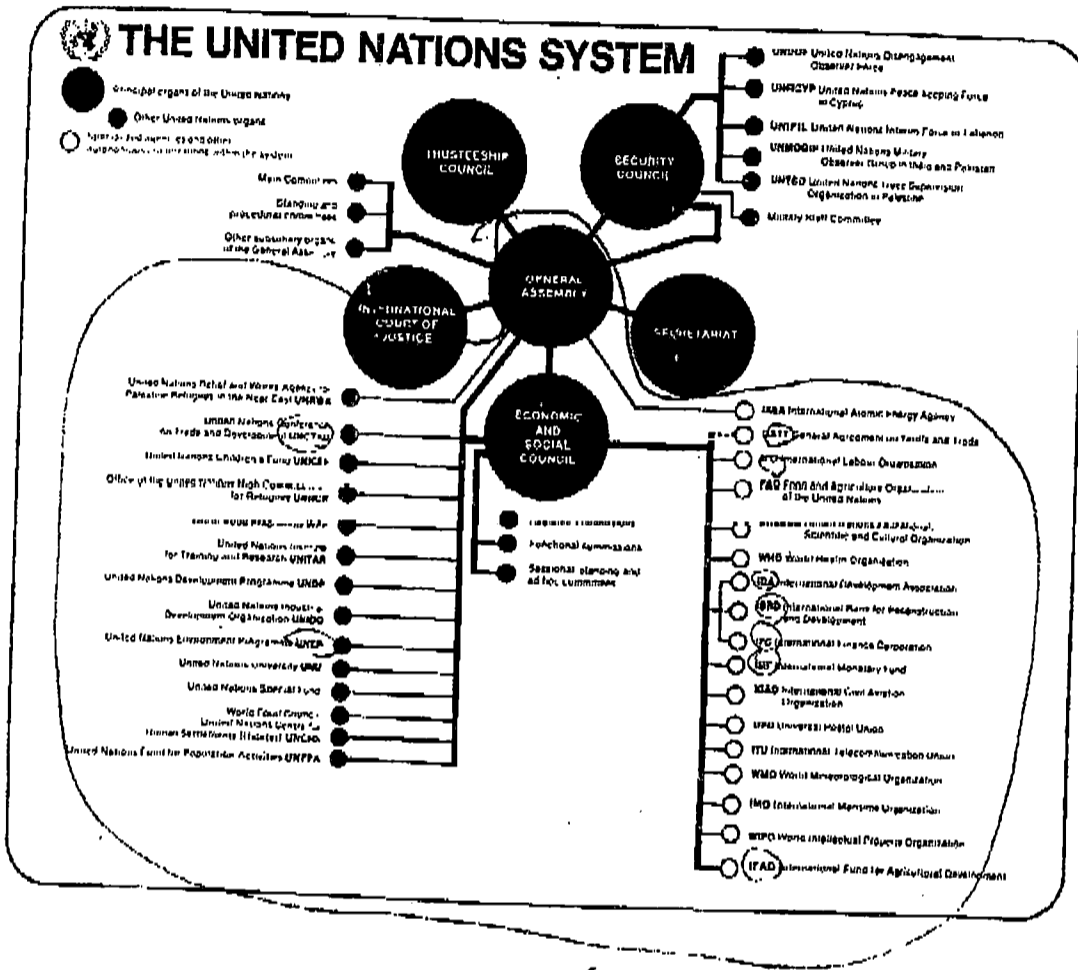
The original assumption that the United Nations would have its own armed forces did not work out. However, through contributions of troops and equipment by various nations, UN peacekeeping forces have been able to limit or prevent conflict in a number of situations. With steady experience in the operation of such forces over a number of years, this UN activity has become more readily acceptable, although disagreement among the permanent members has led to difficulties in some efforts to institute new peacekeeping forces.

The United Nations also has served to reduce the danger of wider conflict and to open the way to negotiated settlements through its service as a center of debate and negotiation, as well as through factfinding missions, mediators, and truce observers. On the other hand, there have been many violent international outbreaks since the United Nations was created. Some have never been discussed by the Security Council, and others proved to be beyond the capacity of the United Nations to affect. Continuing efforts by the United States and other nations have sought to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in dealing with international conflicts.

The most extensive use of UN troops was in Korea, where, in 1950, the Security Council mobilized forces under U.S. leadership for the defense of South Korea against an attack from the north. UN forces reached a peak strength of 500,000.

In the Congo (now Zaire), the UN peacekeeping operation in 1960-64 helped the Congolese Government restore order following its independence. At its peak, the UN force totaled more than 20,000 officers and troops.

In 1964, UNICYP was created to prevent the recurrence of fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Since Turkish troops landed on Cyprus in 1974, UNICYP also has helped main-



tain the cease-fire between the Cyprus National Guard and the armed forces of Turkey. Other UN efforts have sought a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

In the search for a peaceful solution in the Middle East, the United Nations has been involved in various ways over the past 40 years. Its efforts have ranged from employment of the "good offices" of UN officials in helping to resolve differences to the actual deployment of UN troops. The fighting that broke out when the State of Israel was established in 1948 was halted by a UN cease fire. UN mediators helped bring about armistice agreements between Israel and Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. These agreements provided for implementation by mixed armistice commissions and the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was established to assist Arab refugees from the conflict.

In 1956, the Suez crisis was resolved by the withdrawal of Israeli, British, and French forces from Egyptian territory in compliance with a UN resolution and by the establishment of the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) to preserve the peace. A UN "presence" in Jordan and observer groups in Lebanon and Yemen also have helped to diminish potential threats to international peace and security in the area. UNEF policed the Gaza and Sinai lines between Israel and the United Arab Republic from 1957 to 1967, when it was withdrawn at Egyptian request. In the June 1967 war, the Security Council achieved a cease fire and installed UN observers on the cease-fire lines between Israel and Syria.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1973, a new UN Emergency Force was created to interpose itself between the forces of Israel and Egypt. In 1974, in a meeting chaired by the UNEF commander, the two countries signed an agreement on disengagement, which UNEF then supervised. Under the 1974 agreement, as well as under a second disengagement agreement in 1976, UNEF manned the zones of disengagement and inspected the zones of limited arms and forces as agreed to by the parties. UNEF was dissolved in 1979 when the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty rendered its mandate no longer necessary.

After Israel and Syria reached agreement on disengaging their forces on the Golan Heights in 1974, the Security Council established a UN Disen-

gagement Observer Force (UNDOF). The mandate of UNDOF also has been extended periodically by the Council.

The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was created in early 1978 following an Israeli reprisal attack on Palestine Liberation Organization (PLA) bases in southern Lebanon. UNIFIL, at first with 4,000 troops and then with more, was established to permit an Israeli withdrawal and restore order under the control of Lebanese authorities. UNIFIL helped to preserve a fragile cease-fire along the Israeli-Lebanese border until Israel's invasion of June 1982 drastically transformed conditions in southern Lebanon. UNIFIL still performs its duties to the extent possible and plays a significant role in efforts to bring stability to southern Lebanon. Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Security Council on an interim basis, with humanitarian and other temporary tasks added to its functions. At the end of 1987, UNIFIL had a strength of some 5,800.

UNTSO, originally created to help implement the armistice agreements ending the first Arab-Israeli war, has since performed a variety of chores in Middle East conflict zones. Its unarmed observers assist UNDOF and UNIFIL. A team of UNTSO observers has been in Beirut since 1982, monitoring the situation after the Israeli invasion. At the end of 1987, it had an authorized force of 298 military observers throughout the Middle East, of whom the United States provided 78.

The United Nations also has been active in establishing terms for the achievement of independence of Namibia (South West Africa) from South African control. Numerous meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council—including an International Conference on Namibia in Vienna in July 1986 and a special session of the General Assembly on Namibia in September 1986—have focused on the same issue.

Since early 1977, a small "contact group" consisting of the then five Western members of the Security Council—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, and the Federal Republic of Germany—has been involved in facilitating negotiations on the Namibia dispute. The group has been largely dormant since 1985. In July 1978, initial agreement was reached, and the Security Council asked the Secretary General to draw up a plan to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under UN auspices. Although South Africa objected to portions of the Secretary

General's plan, the Council, in September 1978, endorsed the plan as UN Security Council Resolution 435 and authorized creation of a UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), with civilian and military components. This plan remains the internationally accepted basis for Namibian independence; however, implementation of the plan has been delayed. Although most differences among the parties have been overcome through extended negotiations, there remains the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal, which has been explicitly or implicitly recognized by all parties as a factor that must be taken into consideration in the context of independence for Namibia. The Security Council remains seized of the issue.

Arms Control and Disarmament

The UN Charter adopted in 1945 gave no immediate priority to disarmament, but it envisaged a system of regulation that would ensure "the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources."

The advent of nuclear weapons came only weeks after the signing of the Charter and provided immediate impetus to concepts of arms limitation and disarmament. In fact, the first resolution of the first meeting of the General Assembly (January 24, 1946) was entitled "The Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy," and called upon the Commission to make specific proposals for "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction."

Since the early years of the United Nations, great-power disagreement has hampered efforts within the UN system to promote arms control and disarmament. However, the United Nations has continued to develop organizational machinery to address disarmament issues effectively on a multilateral basis. The principal forums are the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, the UN Disarmament Commission, and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament.

In mid-October of each year, the First Committee of the General Assembly convenes to consider arms control and disarmament matters. The Committee, composed of all UN member states, holds general debates, considers specific aspects of arms control issues on its agenda, adopts resolutions on



The UN Charter gives the Security Council power to enforce decisions militarily. In a number of situations, UN peacekeeping forces have been able to limit or prevent conflict. (UN photo by J.K. Isaac)

these issues, and forwards them to the plenary of the General Assembly for further action.

During its 1987 session, the First Committee adopted a total of 68 resolutions and two "decisions," all related in some way to the goal of disarmament. Items on its annual agenda that have become the subjects of its resolutions include conclusion of a nuclear-test ban, outer-space arms control, efforts to ban chemical weapons, nuclear and conventional disarmament, nuclear-weapon-free zones, reduction of military budgets, and measures to strengthen international security. In recent years, the Committee has witnessed a steady growth in the number of resolutions it considers and adopts, many of which are duplicates or overlap.

President Reagan addressed the General Assembly on September 21, 1987, at the opening of its 42d annual session. He reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to negotiating with the Soviets a "truly historic treaty that will eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons." The President, said the UN Charter "touches on all the dimensions of human aspiration . . . the yearning for democracy and freedom, for global peace, and for prosperity." He spoke of a "worldwide movement to democracy leading us into the future," "of new businesses, new economic growth, new technologies . . . emerging from the workshops of ordinary people with extraordinary dreams." He sug-

gested that, despite the differences among some member nations, there is "one common hope that brought us all to make this common pilgrimage—the hope that mankind will one day beat its swords into plowshares, the hope of peace."

The UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly created to study particular aspects of arms control and disarmament referred to it by the General Assembly. Composed of the entire UN membership, the Disarmament Commission meets each May in New York for 3 or 4 weeks. In contrast to the General Assembly, it does not vote on resolutions and operates under the consensus principle. Unlike the Conference on Disarmament, it has no negotiating authority, nor is it empowered to establish negotiating bodies.

The UNDC considered six substantive agenda items at its 1986 session: nuclear/conventional disarmament, reduction of military budgets, South Africa's nuclear capability, and the role of the United Nations in disarmament, naval armaments, and confidence-building measures.

The Conference on Disarmament, known until 1984 as the Committee on Disarmament, is the sole forum established by the international community for the negotiation of multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements. Evolving from earlier multilateral forums dating back to 1959, it has 40 members representing all areas of the world, including the five nuclear-weapon states (China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States). Its chairmanship rotates on a monthly basis among all members. The Conference is an autonomous body and is not formally a UN organization. However, it is linked to the UN system through a personal representative of the Secretary General who serves as the Secretary General of the Conference. The United Nations provides administrative support for the Conference. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly often request the Conference to consider specific disarmament matters. In turn, the Conference reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly.

The Conference on Disarmament meets each year in two 12-week sessions. Issues are discussed in plenary meetings and considered in greater depth in ad hoc committees. In some instances, these committees conduct negotiations to elaborate multilateral conventions on specific arms control issues. The most active negotiation at present is in the ad hoc committee on chemical weapons, which is seeking to

draft an international convention to ban the development, production, stockpiling, and use of such weapons. Other items on the agenda include outer-space arms control, a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war, new weapons of mass destruction, radiological weapons, and a comprehensive program of disarmament.

The General Assembly has held two special sessions devoted entirely to disarmament. The First Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD I) in 1978 was an initiative of the nonaligned countries to spur progress in all aspects of arms control. The general atmosphere at the session was constructive. The extensive conference document—referred to as the Final Document—included a declaration on disarmament and a program of action, and was adopted by consensus.

At the Second Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD II), held in 1980, the assembled members reaffirmed their commitment to the Final Document of SSOD I. However, the member states could not agree on a substantive document going beyond SSOD I. The Second Special Session was highlighted by the participation of 18 heads of state or government, including President Reagan. In the face of a strong Soviet campaign to promote primarily on the non-use of nuclear weapons, Western leaders made clear their commitment to the prevention of war of any sort—nuclear or conventional—and reaffirmed the value of deterrence.

The General Assembly held a Third Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD III) from May 21–June 25, 1988.

Human Rights

The pursuit of human rights was one of the central reasons for creation of the United Nations. World War II atrocities, including the execution of millions of Jews, led to a ready consensus that the new organization must work to prevent any similar tragedies in the future.

An early objective was the creation of a framework of legal obligations as the basis for consideration of and action on complaints about human rights violations. The UN Charter obliges all member nations to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights" and to take "joint and separate action" to that end.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, though not legally binding, was adopted by the General Assembly in 1948 as an early indicator of the goals that should be assumed by the international community. Treaties and conventions followed, many of them drawing upon the Universal Declaration. These included:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; and
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Although each of these treaties has been signed by the United States, consent to their ratification has not been given by the Senate.

The Senate has granted its advice and consent to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; ratification is subject to the passage of appropriate implementing legislation by the U.S. Congress.

In addition to the preparation of legal documents, members of the UN system undertake consideration of human rights issues. The General Assembly regularly takes up human rights questions originating in the Assembly or referred to it by subordinate bodies.

The UN Human Rights Commission, under ECOSOC, is charged specifically with promoting human rights. To carry out this mandate, the Commission can draft international instruments, conduct expert studies, or investigate situations in countries where human rights violations are believed to occur. Investigations can be proposed by any member government and are decided upon by vote of the entire Commission. The 43 Commission members (including the United States) are elected by ECOSOC on the basis of equitable geographic distribution.

The Commission has a Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, composed of experts serving as individuals rather than as government representatives. Under procedures set up by ECOSOC, the Subcommittee may make a confidential review of private communications sent to the United Nations containing complaints about human rights. Situations that appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross human rights violations may be referred to the Commission in closed session. That body may then make a thorough study of the situation or may undertake an investigation with the consent of the accused government.

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on the United Nations. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

"Basic Facts About the UN." United Nations Department of Public Information, New York, 1985.

"The United Nations: A Handbook on the Work of the United Nations." United Nations Department of Public Information, New York, 1986.

Claude, Jr., Imit L. *Swords Into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organizations.* Random House, New York, 1984.

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

✓ "United States Contributions to International Organizations," an annual report by the Secretary of State to the Congress.

✓ "U. S. Participation in the U.N.," an annual report by the President to the Congress.

Additional information concerning the United Nations can be obtained from the UN Association of the United States of America, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, or any regional office, Suite 904, Washington, DC 20005.

A Human Rights Committee was formed in 1977 under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force in March 1976. Its 18 members, who serve in their personal capacities, are nationals of the countries that have ratified or acceded to the covenant. The Committee receives reports on measures adopted and progress made in participating countries and may comment on those reports directly to those countries or to ECOSOC. The Committee also may consider complaints from one country that another is not fulfilling the obligations of the covenant, provided that both nations have accepted the competence of the Committee to perform this role. Further, under the optional protocol to this covenant, the Committee may consider complaints submitted by private individuals against governments that are parties to the protocol.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) was established in 1969, the year of entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Like the Human Rights Committee, its 18 members are

experts, serving in their personal capacities, elected by countries that are parties to the convention. The jurisdictional mandate also is similar.

Other UN agencies also act on human rights concerns. The International Labor Organization (ILO) was one of the first agencies to set high standards and reporting requirements on human rights situations in the labor field. A special UNESCO committee examines human rights complaints from individuals, groups, and nongovernmental organizations within the fields of education, science, culture, and communication. This procedure permits initiation of a probe based on a single complaint rather than on the establishment of a "consistent pattern of gross violations," as required by the Human Rights Commission. The Organization of American States (OAS) has written an American Convention on Human Rights that gives jurisdiction to an Inter-American Human Rights Commission and creates a new court on human rights. The convention entered into force in July 1978. The United States has signed but not ratified the convention.

The United Nations is expanding its work on behalf of women, not only to ensure their rights as individuals but also to stress the need for them to use their talents and abilities for progress on social issues. These efforts are reflected in the agendas of the Commission on the Status of Women, ECOSOC, General Assembly, Human Rights Commission, and UNDP Governing Council, and in discussions of the rights and problems of elderly women at the World Assembly on Aging. UN efforts led to the celebration of International Women's Year in 1975 and to the declaration of a UN Decade for Women, 1976-85.

Although the UN system has created a legal framework for action on human rights, efforts to implement the established standards have been uneven. Some observers have suggested that UN forums have been characterized by "selective morality" as criticism has been focused primarily on the state of human rights in Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, South Africa, and the Israeli-occupied territories simply because such criticism was acceptable to the majority of UN members, while criticism of other nations' abuses was not. The 1982 and 1983 sessions of the Human Rights Commission marked a departure in this regard, by taking public action on an East European country, Poland, for the first time in the Commission's history. At its 1988 session, the Commission took a major step to-

UN Secretaries General

Trygve Lie	Norway	February 1, 1946-April 10, 1953
Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden	April 10, 1953-September 18, 1961
U Thant	Burma	November 8, 1961-December 31, 1971
(Initially appointed acting Secretary General; formally appointed Secretary General November 30, 1962.)		
Kurt Waldheim	Austria	January 1, 1972-December 31, 1981
Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru	January 1, 1982-present

ward investigating the human rights situation in China, primarily as a result of efforts on the part of the United States. A U.S. initiative to inscribe Cuba in the Commission's 1989 agenda prompted negotiations, which resulted in an agreement to send an investigatory team to Cuba under Commission auspices and according to UN rules and regulations regarding special rapporteurs. It is unfortunate that ECOSOC recently elected Cuba to the Human Rights Commission, demonstrating the contravening ambivalence of the United Nations toward evenhanded treatment of human rights violations everywhere in the world.

Another reason for slow progress on human rights has been a debate about priorities—whether precedence should be given to violations of the integrity of the person—genocide, torture, illegal detention, or execution without trial; to civil or political liberties—freedom of speech, association, press, or movement within or outside one's country; or to economic problems—inadequate food, shelter, and health care. The Reagan Administration is on record as questioning the notion that economic, social, and cultural rights occupy a place in the constellation of human rights comparable to civil and political rights. The idea of economic and social rights is easily abused by repressive governments, which claim that they promote human rights even though they deny their citizens the basic rights of the integrity of person, as well as civil and political rights. This justification for repression has, in fact, been extensively used. No category of rights should be allowed to become an excuse for the denial of other rights. For these reasons, the Administration does not use the term economic and social rights.

There exists, however, a profound and necessary connection between human rights and economic development. The engine of economic growth is personal liberty. Societies that protect civil and political rights are far more likely to experience economic development than societies that do not.

Despite this debate over categories of rights and despite the great national and regional sensitivities to human rights criticism, there have been strenuous efforts, led by Western countries, to broaden concern about human rights in the UN context. Recent Human Rights Commission sessions have, in fact, included an increasingly broad range of human rights issues, and it is hoped that this trend will expand.

Participation in the United Nations: Benefits

One of the benefits of the UN system is the opportunity it provides for government officials to meet, share ideas, and consult on international problems. This helps them to understand the views of other governments while avoiding confrontations that might otherwise result from misunderstandings of national intentions and interests.

Each year in September, the General Assembly's annual regular session brings together not only the official representatives of all member countries but also, in many cases, the foreign ministers and chiefs of state. The U.S. Secretary of State traditionally spends 2 or 3 weeks at the General Assembly each year consulting with other governments on both bilateral questions and on issues coming before the United Nations. In September 1987, President Reagan addressed the 42d Session of the General Assembly and met with a number of world leaders in New York. This was the seventh time the President had addressed the UN General Assembly in as many years.



A statue in the north garden of the UN Headquarters reads "We Shall Beat Our Swords Into Plowshares" and symbolizes man's desire for peace.
UN photo by John Bates.

Similarly, at other conferences and meetings in the UN system, delegates of many nations—including people from the private sector—have the opportunity to share the perspectives of each other's countries on important issues. Participants in these meetings have the opportunity to strengthen personal ties and thus ties between governments. The UN forum in which these participants meet has the potential to reduce tensions and thus also the chances for conflict among nations.

The United Nations and its affiliated international organizations are especially important to member nations of the Third World who conduct much of their foreign policy there and rely heavily on these forums to advance their national interests and interact with other nations, including the United States. Thus, the United States cannot afford to rely solely on its bilateral relations with Third World countries for advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives but must also make the most of its participation in the UN system to influence the opinions and policies of Third World governments and their peoples.

General Benefits. Participation in the United Nations and its affiliated programs and agencies helps the United States in many ways: it provides important mechanisms for the advancement of U.S. foreign policy objectives; it can serve as a powerful platform for the advancement of Western values and ideals; it facilitates large-scale humanitarian operations and multilateral efforts to deal with global problems, such as famine and pestilence; and it can serve the cause of peace.

In foreign policy, the United Nations clearly accomplishes tasks that neither the United States nor any nation could accomplish alone. Those tasks include coordinated efforts to reduce regional and global environmental problems; to control human and animal diseases that threaten to reach epidemic proportions; to monitor, report, and predict global weather patterns; and, most important, to establish conditions conducive for the peaceful resolution of disputes between nations. In particular, UN peacekeeping forces often have provided a "buffer," helpful to the maintenance of cease-fires in the Middle East and Cyprus by establishing an atmosphere in which conflicts can be contained and peace negotiations can take place. If not contained, security problems such as these could lead to a confrontation between the major powers with all its inherent dangers. The United States hopes that involving the United Nations will reduce the dan-

itarian needs, reflecting the United community's collective concern for basic welfare of groups—children in the developing world; refugees in the

helps to expand the markets for U.S. goods and services.

FAO's efforts to eliminate the Mediterranean fruit fly from the Caribbean and Central America directly benefit the U.S. citrus industry. Likewise,

greatest share in the commitment to both developed and developing countries. ICAO develops the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and de-

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

PD

YOU WERE CALLED BY-- YOU WERE VISITED BY--

OF (Organization)

Frank Urbanowski

(212) 647-4373

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
 RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

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WASHINGTON


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Arthur Goldberg
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Vernon Walters

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1989

*copy - Chris
good points
by jim
XX*

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: Jim Cicconi 

SUBJECT: Themes for the President's Speech to the
United Nations General Assembly

Attached is an NSC paper which may be helpful in planning for the President's September speech to the UN General Assembly.

The paper has been reviewed by Brent, and reflects (broadly speaking) his conversations with the President. A few thoughts, though, which I've discussed with Bob Gates and which may be of help:


1. It is hard to recall a memorable UN speech by a President. Part of the reason, I feel, is that the bureaucracy insists on loading up the speech with every foreign policy subject on the UN agenda. This tends to make the speech more a disjointed laundry list of statements than something with a theme.
2. The attached paper has a number of good ideas, but needs to be more closely connected. The theme of "free politics, free markets" is one we laid out at Leyden, and which could easily be developed beyond the European framework. If we apply that theme to the rest of the world, especially the Third World, the speech could have a good deal of resonance.
3. Thus, my suggestion is to build upon the Leyden speech, expanding application of its theme. This is an opportunity to once again position America as standing for certain immutable principles throughout the world-- always our greatest strength on the global stage.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

5676 Add-on

August 7, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES 

SUBJECT: Themes for the President's United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Speech

Attached for the use of the President's speechwriters are some suggested themes for the President's address to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September. They reflect NSC ideas, some of which have been discussed with the President.

The objective is to project a vision of Third World trends that is as sophisticated and path-breaking as the President's major speeches on European and East-West relations. The speech needs to acknowledge the importance of the developing world to the international system and to sketch the powerful forces of change that are at work in the developing world just as in the industrialized world. In this framework the President can expound U.S. policy on a variety of global political, economic, and security issues.

Attachment

Tab A Suggested Themes for the President's
UNGA Speech in September

Themes for UNGA Speech

-- We live in a world of sweeping political and economic change. Historic developments are taking place in Europe -- economic integration, East-West reconciliation, arms reduction, resurgence of the idea of democracy. It is a powerful example of the recognition of interdependence, grounded in freedom. ?

-- But the same forces at work today are affecting every continent, developed and developing.

-- The principles of justice, the yearning for freedom and peace, the laws of economics do not discriminate. We see now, clearer than ever, that they apply equally to all -- North and South, East and West.

*freedom....
independence
self-determination
to allow
cultural differences
to coexist....*

-- In the political dimension, we see the spread of democracy and the growing challenges to dictatorship, whether in Eastern Europe or China or South Africa or Central America. (Day of the dictator is over.) A tragic century and a half of the cruel experiment of totalitarianism may be coming to an end.

- Pluralist democracy, under law, is what people want.

- It's the best system for solving problems and for ensuring human rights. (Cite Universal Declaration of Human Rights.)
 - Successful examples: from the Philippines and Republic of Korea to Latin America (hope even in Chile). Elections show the people's will -- now even recognized (to a degree) in Eastern Europe.
 - Setbacks only temporary; the tide cannot be reversed.
- In the economic dimension, we see the utter discrediting of Marxism and State socialism around the world and the growing rediscovery of economic freedom.
- The Information Revolution breaks down both economic and political barriers.
 - We see the power of commerce -- the vital global trading system that we must protect against protectionism. The Uruguay Round. The U.S. imports more goods from the Third World -- billions of dollars more -- than either Western Europe or Japan. And last year those imports from the Third World were 29% of the

US 3rd World
 imports -
 less than 1/3 of
 US total??

value of all our imports, as compared to 13% of those of all our industrial competitors.

- We see the genius of the market in nurturing production, innovation, distribution, and social progress.

made a beginning in Mexico.

- In the last analysis, what countries want is a fair chance to earn their way. Brady Plan on debt will help. U.S. will fight to keep markets open (EC).

-- In the security dimension, the historic easing of East-West tensions has its benefit (and reflection) in the easing of some conflicts in regions of the developing world and in prospects for future cooperation.

what?

- U.N. peacekeeping also becomes a more effective tool as big-power conflicts ease. Also, ICJ will be strengthened by U.S. initiative.....

-- As the world becomes more secure against the traditional dangers, we see a new dimension of unconventional dangers demanding global cooperation. Developing world must take part.

*high tension/
high stabil.*

*low tension/
low stabil.*



*They threaten the devel. world.
Devel. world must help
us find an answer....*

? - The global environment is the developing world's patrimony as well.

? - Drugs menace the political as well as physical health of all nations (not just industrial countries).

*Demand/Supply
developing
drugs*

? - Refugee needs, relief of victims of natural and man-made disasters call for cooperation (International Conference on Indochina Refugees, Armenia earthquake cooperation).

-- Other serious problems, too:

- Proliferation of high-tech weaponry (CW, ballistic missiles, as well as nuclear). Libya; others in Mideast.

prev. page. ↑

- State-sponsored terrorism (Pan Am 103); evil of hostage-taking.

connect. ↓

- Unresolved regional conflicts where forces of tyranny haven't yet given way (Nicaragua), or where dangerous conflicts fester (Arab-Israeli); U.S. actively seeks diplomatic solutions.

*Middle East
Cent Am.*

↓
- Trade protectionism could endanger growth.

- Excessive resources spent by developing nations on weapons rather than their people's needs. In 1987, this amounted to over \$170 billion.

- Broad conclusion: Overall, more than a generation after decolonization, we are entering a new era of maturity and interdependence. Ideologies are discredited; practical cooperation becomes the imperative; basic humane values prove their universality.

- Could make unprecedented progress toward a world as envisioned by the U.N. Charter -- of order under law.

To Peggy
Date 8/31 Time 3:18

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Frank Urbancic
of _____
Phone 915-4373

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Re: requested
info - hoat for you

Operator

Econ + Soc Council Chamber - USUN

Oldest known peace treaty in world -
entre Hattusilis + Ramses II

MET

Non-opening of
border, WH, state?

courtesy call 11:10
mtgs etc.

SPEECH 11:30

larger mtg w/ Sec Gen 12-12:30 Indonesian lounge

★ ELOSOC
★ Am. reps
of UN
~200
★

→ greet USUN mission (mtg rm, 12th fl)

(LUNCHEON ? 1:15 FMs - NATO, Jap, Kor, Aus

Waldorf? (bilateral (3 or 4) Venezuela, Guat, Israel (Polish perm reps)

Evening: meet all heads of del/attending UNG

Met? (dinner - heads of state + govt + FMs

breakfast -
more bilateral?

^{UN}
~~mtg of Americans in Secretariat~~

[following speech - meets perm reps in Indonesian lounge?]

Other heads of state speaking. Who?

14 heads of state / govt
54 FMs

[global econ
env
war + peace

Atlantic Charter

Podium - UN seal behind / seal also on podium
abstract pgs on walls

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO BOB SIMON

FROM: PEGGY DOOLEY

RE: UN REMARKS

1. **11:00*** Greet employees of the USUN -- the US Mission to the United Nations. This is like an embassy greeting. It will take place before the UNGA address and will most likely be held in the 12th floor meeting room of the US Mission -- possibly at the UN itself.
2. **12:30** Greet American employees of the UN Secretariat. [for Secretariat information see attached] Remarks will take place in the Economic and Social Council Chamber at the UN [for EcoSoc info see attached], following the UNGA address and expanded bilaterals (reception/receiving line-type gathering in the Indonesian Lounge immediately following the speech).
3. **8:00** Dinner Toast at Metropolitan Museum of Art, in The Charles Engelhard Court in The American Wing (puh-lease, the "The's" are capitalized). Not sure yet who will be at the dinner.

* All times tentative

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO KRISTEN GEAR

FROM: PEGGY DOOLEY

RE: UN REMARKS

The following remarks are proposed for the President's trip to the UN:

1. Greet employees of the US Mission at the UN
2. UN General Assembly Address
3. Greet American employees of the UN Secretariat
4. Dinner Toast at Metropolitan Museum of Art

** There is also a luncheon that is as of now a working lunch, therefore no remarks.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UN - today?
Martina Mon

NARA -
Bel. Argentina, B

of Elections

Policy Planning - State

Money worth Lat. Am.

Bethesda
5750 Englewood
Rm 1
In 1989 -
14 77

OUTGOING FAX

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS



~~Unclassified~~
CLASSIFICATION

1474

DATE: 9/8/79

FROM: USUN - Frank Urbancic , FTS 667-4373

TO: 1) <u>Ms. Dooley</u>	White House Research Div.	202 456-6218
(NAME)	(OFFICE/TEL #)	(FAX # ONLY)
2) _____	(NAME)	(OFFICE/TEL #) (FAX # ONLY)

SUBJECT: Notes for the guidance of military observes on appointment

HANDLE AS:

ROUTINE PRIORITY URGENT

REMARKS: _____

(COM/CENTER USE ONLY - DO NOT WRITE BELOW)

DACOM (CLASS) DEX (UNCLAS) NO. _____

PAGE NO. 1 OF 7 PAGES

TOR IN TEL/UNIT

EOT IN TEL/UNIT

** IF RECEIVED INCOMPLETE CALL (212) 415-4444

UN

PEACEREBP

COL ANDERSON / PETR-
COPY

2 of 7

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
(UNTSO)

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF
MILITARY OBSERVERS
ON APPOINTMENT

Peggy -
Nothing in this that

we can use....

Any possibility that there is any
verbiage from an "induction ceremony"
for peacekeepers as they enter the force???

I'm hoping there is.
Don

Field Operations Division
United Nations, New York

July 1988

- 28 -

A N N E X I

3.92

TEXT OF THE UNDERTAKING TO BE SIGNED BY
THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS

1. I, the undersigned, undertake to avoid any action which may adversely reflect on my status as a military observer assigned to UNTSO or on the integrity, independence and impartiality which are required by that status.
2. I undertake to observe the following rules:
 - (a) Publication of any material or information, whether or not protected by copyright, is forbidden during UNTSO assignment, except by the express authorisation of the Chief of Staff.
 - (b) Unless specifically authorised by the Chief of Staff, military observers shall not accept speaking engagements or make statements to, or grant interviews with the press, radio, television or other agencies of public information during their assignment with UNTSO.
 - (c) Military observers shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to the handling of documents, cables, maps or other UNTSO papers, and they shall follow detailed instructions issued by UNTSO concerning such documentation. In particular, documents, cables, maps or other papers, copies thereof or notes on their contents may not be taken away from the mission, published or otherwise handled or communicated to others, except with the prior approval of the Chief of Staff in each case.
 - (d) Without the prior approval of the Chief of Staff in each case, military observers shall not accept any invitation to visit military or industrial installations or to participate in or be present at official ceremonies sponsored by the governments in the mission area.
 - (e) Military observers shall follow specific regulations issued by UNTSO regarding the taking of private photographs and the carrying of private photographic equipment. In particular, they shall not photograph restricted subjects; nor shall they carry any private photographic equipment in the Sinai, Israel-Syria and Israel-Lebanon sectors.
 - (f) Military observers shall follow specific regulations issued by UNTSO regarding the purchase, import and disposal of duty-free merchandise and shall cooperate with measures taken by UNTSO to prevent the occurrence of any abuse of privileges or facilities accorded to military observers.
3. I understand that non-compliance on my part with any of the above rules during UNTSO assignment may result in my immediate repatriation.
4. I further recognise that the following rules apply after completion of assignment to UNTSO and undertake to observe them:

Vof7

(a) Publication of any material or information whether or not protected by copyright, is forbidden after UNTSO assignment, except with the prior approval of the Secretary-General in each case.

(b) When military observers accept speaking engagements or grant interviews to information media after completion of their assignment with UNTSO, they may describe the purposes and functions of UNTSO in general and their daily life in the mission and give previously published data, such as the number of observation posts and military observers and their nationalities. They shall not discuss any points concerning UNTSO operations that may have bearing on relevant issues or divulge information known to them by reason of their work as military observers.

(c) Military observers, after UNTSO assignment, shall not divulge the contents of documents, cables, maps or other papers of UNTSO, except with the prior approval of the Secretary-General in each case.

5. I also acknowledge that I have read and duly noted the contents of the following UNTSO Administrative Circulars: No. 8/80 dated 22 January 1980 concerning the publication of information relating to the United Nations, UNTSO or Middle East problems; No. 8/81 dated 8 May 1981 concerning instructions regarding the handling of confidential documents and papers; No. 14/79 dated 30 July 1979 concerning invitations to visit installations or official ceremonies; No. 2/81 dated 2 February 1981 concerning regulations regarding private photographs; and Nos. 11/72 dated 24 November 1972 and 27/80 dated 29 May 1980 concerning the purchase, import and disposal of duty-free merchandise.

Signature _____

Name printed in block letters:

Date: _____

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ANNEX II

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNTSO OBSERVERS

IMMUNITIES

1. Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article VI of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities (concerning experts on mission, which applies to observers) are quoted:

Article 105

"The Organisation shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the Organisation shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organisation.

The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paras. 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose."

ARTICLE VI. EXPERTS ON MISSIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Section 22. Experts (other than official coming within the scope of Article 7) performing missions for the United Nations shall be accorded such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions. In particular, they shall be accorded:

- (a) Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage.
- (b) In respect of words spoken or written and acts done by them in the course of the performance of their mission, immunity from legal process of every kind. This immunity from legal process shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer employed on missions for the United Nations.
- (c) Inviolability for all papers and documents.

Def
7 of 6

- (d) For the purpose of their communications with the United Nations, the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;
- (e) The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;
- (f) The same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

Section 23. Privileges and immunities are granted to experts in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interest of the United Nations.

45	URUGUAY		1				12			13
46	YUGOSLAVIA						11	7	(d)25	43
47	ZAMBIA						9			9
TOTAL		295	35	2,128	1,336	5,857	406	70	4,431	14,588

a) Civilian Police - 33 b) Mil.Pol. - 36 c) Air Force Pers - 17 d) Mil.Observers - 300 e) Civillians - 7