



Directorate of
Intelligence

~~Confidential~~

22243

Soviets in the UN System

A Reference Aid

*Information available as of 1 July 1984
was used in this report.*

**CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
1999**

This paper was prepared by _____
_____, Office of Global Issues.
Comments and queries are welcome and may be
directed to the Chief _____ OGI

~~Confidential~~
GI 84-10138
Continued on 10004

**National Security
Information**

**Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions**

A microfiche copy of this document is available from OCR/DLB (351-7177); printed copies from CPAS/IMC (351-5203). Regular receipt of DDI reports in either microfiche or printed form can also be arranged through CPAS/IMC.

Classified I
Declassify: OADR
Derived from FOR 10-82

All material on this page
is Unclassified.

stet.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
The Organizations	5
General Assembly	7
Main Subsidiary Bodies	8
Other Bodies	11
Peacemaking and Peacekeeping Bodies	11
Security Council	13
Substantive Bodies	14
Peacemaking and Peacekeeping Bodies	14
Economic and Social Council	17
Functional Commissions	18
Standing Committees	19
Regional Economic Commissions	20
Related Economic and Social Programs	21
Specialized Agencies	23
International Trusteeship Council	27
International Court of Justice	29
Directory of Soviet and East European Staff	31
Bibliography	101

Soviets in the UN System

Soviet participation in international organizations has grown from membership in a few technical bodies in the 1920s to active involvement in nearly the full range of international organizations today. Because of a lack of up-to-date information about the nature and extent of Moscow's involvement in multilateral forums, we prepared this Reference Aid, which provides basic data on:

- Soviet membership in international organizations.
- Soviet and East European staffing of the United Nations and related agencies.
- Open literature sources on Soviet participation in international organizations.

History of Soviet Participation

Soviet participation in international organizations spans six decades. In the mid-1920s the USSR joined the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Soviet interest in technical and scientific organizations continued through the postwar years when Moscow joined the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Along with providing key international services in such fields as communications and transportation, organizations of this type have given the Soviet Union access to a wide range of economic, technical, and regional information.

Participation in technical bodies, however, did little to ease initial Soviet wariness of the more political-oriented international organizations. For example, according to academic literature, the Soviets condemned the League of Nations as an instrument of imperialist powers from its founding in 1920 until 1934, when they joined the League in an effort to gain allies against expansionist Germany and Japan. The League, however, did not provide the support Moscow wanted. In 1939 Moscow signed a nonaggression pact with the Third Reich and invaded Finland, for which it was expelled from the organization.

Soviet involvement in international political organizations shifted markedly after World War II. The Soviet Union played a major role in the founding of the United Nations in 1945 and immediately became an active participant on the Security Council. Since then Moscow has continued its high level of involvement in Security Council affairs except for the peacekeeping operations, which it has rarely supported.

Moscow's involvement in the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has also changed over the course of time. The Soviet Union initially adopted a low profile and defensive posture in these bodies. However, as the West began to lose its working majority in the UN with the arrival of newly independent Third World countries, Soviet involvement in economic and social organizations began to increase substantially. According to academic literature, the change in Soviet response to these organizations was calculated to win the favor of Third World countries as well as to protect Moscow from unwelcome UN initiatives. More specifically, through their active participation in the General Assembly and ECOSOC, the Soviets have been able to:

- Develop contacts in areas of the world where Moscow's influence had been minimal.
- Promote Communist ideology.
- Secure access to information about the needs of individual countries for the purpose of extending bilateral offers of assistance.
- Discredit Western aid programs.
- Protect the Soviet Union from criticism and from Third World demands for aid.

Despite their interest in cultivating Third World support, the Soviets are very selective in their participation in multilateral aid organizations. For example, the Soviet Union is not a member of the World Bank Group and provides only minimal contributions to UN aid organizations. According to academic literature, the principal Soviet rationale for not participating in aid-giving organizations is that Third World

~~Confidential~~

poverty is the result of Western colonialism and is perpetuated by neocolonialism. The Soviets argue that the USSR is not a colonial power and is therefore not responsible for Third World poverty or obligated to provide aid.

Review of UN conferences and publications indicates that even though Moscow contributes little development assistance, it takes virtually every opportunity to support Third World demands for additional aid from the West. A recent example is the 1983 UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VI) held in Belgrade, where the Soviets supported Third World proposals for more aid on easier terms from the World Bank. Moreover, Moscow uses UN organizations and publications to highlight its own aid programs, sometimes using well-placed Soviet staff personnel to write the documents. The UNCTAD staff report (TD/275) in 1983, which served as the UNCTAD VI document on international financial and monetary issues, is a good example of Moscow's use of forum and staff to tout its contributions and attack the West.

The Soviets have a keen interest in joining organizations that exchange information and conduct studies on economic trends. This is reflected in their active involvement in the UN-related economic conferences, commissions, and research organizations, such as the UNCTAD and the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as various organizations and commissions that deal with commodities and resources. Membership in such groups not only provides a source of potentially useful information but also a forum for portraying Communist economic philosophy in its most favorable light and pointing out any perceived inequity in the Western systems. While Moscow is willing to tap into these types of organizations, it avoids organizations such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or the International Monetary Fund, where bargaining and reciprocity count for more than polemics.

In addition to the economic and technical arenas, the Soviet Union has been very active in arms control and disarmament forums such as the General Assembly's First Committee and the Conference on Disarmament. By sending large delegations to these disarmament bodies, the Kremlin has been able to introduce arms control initiatives it knows will go nowhere but

which portray the Soviet Union as taking the high ground in disarmament discussions. Participation in these bodies also provides the Soviet Union with opportunities to deflect issues away from areas where it is vulnerable and toward areas of perceived Western weakness. For example, in the abortive yellow rain investigation, a Soviet in the UN Secretariat used his influence to sidetrack the investigation.

Overall, Soviet participation in international organizations reflects basic Soviet foreign policy interests. Through their participation in such internationally representative and highly visible political forums as the Security Council, the General Assembly, and ECOSOC, the Soviets can attack their enemies, support their Third World friends, and defend their interests in debate and in staff studies. By being selective in its participation in trade and aid organizations, Moscow can choose those organizations in which it has a direct interest as a producer or consumer and stay away from those that require resource commitments and information it considers sensitive.

Soviet and East European Placement

As Soviet interest in international organizations has increased, Moscow has put more emphasis on placing Soviets on the staffs. During the first 15 years of participation in the UN, Moscow permitted few of its citizens to work on UN staffs. It did, however, attempt to place Soviet personnel in some key positions where they could monitor and attempt to influence UN actions, most notably the Security Council. For example, soon after the UN was founded, a Soviet was appointed Under Secretary General in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, an office that the Soviets have continued to dominate. According to academic literature, their influence on the Security Council through this department has nevertheless been effectively neutralized as other members have created alternate staff components to bypass the Soviets.

Since Khrushchev's shoe pounding speech in 1960, the USSR has made a concerted effort to expand its

~~Confidential~~

influence in the UN Secretariat by building an organization within the Secretariat capable of influencing the UN and promoting Soviet objectives. Approximately 1,000 Soviet and East European citizens are now employed by the UN, a tenfold increase since 1959. Bloc citizens now work in virtually all parts of the UN system and at every grade level. According to UN experts, the vast majority of Soviet citizens employed by international organizations are officials of the Soviet Government on loan to the organizations. Despite UN rules prohibiting receipt of instructions from the home government, Soviet employees respond directly to orders from Moscow and consider their tour in the Secretariat as an integral part of their careers as Soviet Government employees.

One area of obvious Soviet concentration in the Secretariat is the personnel system itself. For years the Soviets have effectively controlled the UN personnel office in Geneva, and six Soviets work in the New York Office of Personnel Services, including Victor Elissejev, the Director of Policy Coordination. In these positions, it is possible for the Soviets to direct and influence UN hiring and promotion decisions; to help place other Soviets and friendly persons in offices that deal with issues of Soviet interest such as disarmament, the Middle East and apartheid; and to use their access to UN personnel records and applicants' files in recruiting intelligence assets.

Soviet personnel placement patterns also indicate Moscow's interest in the UN's potential as a propaganda mechanism. In 1983 the staff of the UN Department of Public Information included 36 Bloc citizens, including Anatoly Mkrtychyan, the Director of the External Relations Division. This department is responsible for media relations and maintains 63 information centers around the world that disseminate information about the UN. Employment in the Department provides Soviet staff the opportunity to make valuable contacts among media representatives from many countries and to travel freely as UN officials.

Among the specialized agencies, the Soviets tend to congregate where they have access to sophisticated Western technology. For example, 107 Bloc personnel, including 67 Soviets, are on the staff of the IAEA, which is responsible for drawing up and implementing the safeguards agreements provided for

in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as well as for developing siting, safety, and reliability standards for nuclear power stations. IAEA staff has access to sensitive nuclear-related information from 110 members. Not only is the Soviet IAEA contingent large, representing 14 percent of all Soviets employed by the UN Secretariat, it is also high level, including the IAEA Deputy Director General, Boris Semenov, and two executive-level personnel, Vitaliy Frolov and Lev Issaev.

Moscow's low interest in the aid and humanitarian organizations is also a factor in the Soviet staffing pattern. No Soviets or East European nationals work for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Food and Agricultural Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, or the World Bank Group. Only two Soviets work for UNICEF and six for the UN Development Program, the two key UN aid agencies.

The Reference Aid

Because of the extent of the Soviet Union's involvement in the UN, this Reference Aid is presented in three parts. The first section lists UN and related organizations in which the Soviet Union does and does not participate. The second section provides a Directory of Soviet and East European staff employed by the UN and related organizations. The staff is listed by component, and the responsibilities of each component are explained briefly. The organizational chart of the UN and related bodies at the end of the Reference Aid is keyed to the text by corresponding number and includes the size of the Soviet contingent and the names of senior Soviet personnel employed in each component. Soviet and East European staffing information was taken from lists published by the UN and related agencies during 1983 and 1984. Descriptions of the stated purpose of each UN component came from UN documents as well as from open literature. The third section of this Reference Aid includes a bibliography of selected books and periodicals concerning Soviet participation in the UN between 1950 and 1984. The principal finding of our review of this literature is that most systematic studies of Soviet behavior in the UN were done nearly 20 years ago.

BLANK PAGE

UN Organizations

This section lists UN and related international organizations the Soviet Union has joined as well as those organizations it has not joined.¹ For the purposes of this Reference Aid, international organizations are organizations open to the membership of governments. Organizations, such as the International Olympic Committee, which are at least nominally composed of private citizens, and the European Economic Community, whose membership is restricted by region, are not included.

The lists of organizations are presented in six parts—the five main organs of the UN and the specialized agencies. In addition to listing the organizations, a brief description of their purpose, as stated in charters or other official documents, is provided along with information concerning location, size, and the date the Soviets joined, if applicable.

¹ Soviet participation in subsidiary bodies of the UN is indicated by boldface.

BLANK PAGE

General Assembly

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 158
Soviets join: 1945

Stated purpose:

- *Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, development of international law, realization of human rights, and international collaboration on economic, social, cultural, educational, and health matters.*
 - *Make recommendations and consider reports from any other UN organ within scope of charter or that affect their powers and functions.*
 - *Authorize action (including use of armed force as specified in "uniting for peace" resolution, 1950) in cases where there is a threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression and the Security Council, lacking unanimity, has failed to act.*
 - *Approve the budget of the organization and apportion the expenses among Member States.*
 - *Elect nonpermanent members of Security Council, Economic and Social Council, and those members of Trusteeship Council that are elected; elect in conjunction with Security Council judges to International Court of Justice; and on recommendation of Security Council, appoint Secretary General.*
-

Main Subsidiary Bodies

International Law Commission
United Nations Center Against Apartheid
United Nations Council for Namibia
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration of Decolonization
Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
Committee on Conferences
Human Rights Committee
Committee on Information
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nation and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
Committee on Disarmament
Disarmament Commission
Intergovernmental Bureau of Informatics (IBI)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

International Law Commission
Founded: 1947
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 34
Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:
• Encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification.

United Nations Center Against Apartheid
Founded: 1967
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 18
Soviets join: 1967

Stated purpose:
• Review all aspects of South Africa's policies of apartheid and the international repercussions of those policies.

• Oversee the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity Against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa.

UN Council for Namibia
Founded: 1967 as UN Council for South-West Africa, 1968 changed name
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 31
Soviets join: 1967

Stated purpose:
• Serve as the legal administering authority for Namibia.
• Mobilize international support against South Africa's attempts to perpetuate its presence there.
• Oversee the activities of the Institute for Namibia, an institute meant to provide Namibians with the education and training necessary to their future independence.

UN Commission on International Trade Laws (UNCITRAL)
Founded: 1966
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 36
Soviets join: 1966

Stated purpose:
• Promote progressive harmonization and unification of International Trade Law.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
Founded: 1954
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 7
Soviets join: 1954

Stated purpose:
• Advise and assist Secretary General on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations might be concerned.

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

Founded: 1955
Headquarters: Vienna
Membership: 20
Soviets join: 1955

Stated purpose:

- Receive, assemble, and report on information concerning effects of radiation on man and his environment.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

Founded: 1959
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 53
Soviets join: 1959

Stated purpose:

- Review the scope of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.
- Devise programs in this field which can be undertaken by the UN.
- Encourage further research on outer space.
- Study legal problems arising from exploration of outer space.

Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization (Committee of 24)

Founded: 1961
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 25
Soviets join: 1961

Stated purpose:

- Examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
- Make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the declaration to the General Assembly.

Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)

Founded: 1966
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 11
Soviets join: 1966

Stated purpose:

- Investigate finances of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to ensure that activities undertaken by the organizations of the UN system are carried out in the most economical manner and that the optimum use is made of the resources available.

Committee on Conferences

Founded: 1974
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 22
Soviets join: 1974

Stated purpose:

- Propose the pattern and the annual calendar of conferences for the General Assembly.
- Make recommendations on the most effective use of conference resources and ways of coordinating conferences within the UN system.

Human Rights Committee

Founded: 1976
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 18
Soviets join: 1976

Stated purpose:

- Consider reports on measures adopted and progress made in achieving the observance of the rights enshrined in the Covenant on Human Rights.

Committee on Information

Founded: 1978
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 67
Soviets join: 1978

Stated purpose:

- Review and report on the policies and activities of the public information services of the UN system.

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Founded: 1975
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 47
Soviets join: 1975

Stated purpose:

- Examine the charter of the United Nations and make proposals on how the role of the United Nations might be strengthened with regard to the maintenance of international peace, the development of international cooperation, and the promotion of international law in relations between states.

International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)

Founded: 1972
 Headquarters: New York
 Membership: 15
 Soviets join: 1972

Stated purpose:

- Make recommendations to the General Assembly for the regulation and coordination of conditions of service within the UN, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations related to the UN system.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Founded: 1969
 Headquarters: New York
 Membership: 18
 Soviets join: 1969

Stated purpose:

- Make suggestions and recommendations to the General Assembly concerning its findings on racial discrimination throughout the world.

Committee on Disarmament

Founded: 1978—to replace the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) which was founded in 1969.
 Headquarters: Geneva
 Membership: 40
 Soviets join: 1978

Stated purpose:

- Serve as the main multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament issues.

Disarmament Commission

Founded: 1952
 Headquarters: New York
 Membership: 158
 Soviets joined: 1952

Stated purpose:

- Consider and make recommendations to the General Assembly on various problems in the field of disarmament.

Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI)

Founded: 1974 by General Assembly to succeed the International Computing Center (ICC)
 Headquarters: Geneva
 Membership: 36

Stated purpose:

- Promote research, education, and the utilization of informatics at the governmental level.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Founded: 1950
 Headquarters: Beirut (temporarily relocated to Amman and Vienna)
 Membership: Commissioner General assisted by Advisory Commission of 10 and staff of 123 people from 24 different countries.

Stated purpose:

- Provide relief, health, education, and welfare services for Palestine refugees in the Near East.

-Other Bodies

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Founded: 1963
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 89 paid employees from 41 countries
Soviets join: 1963

Stated purpose:
• Enhance the effectiveness of UN efforts to promote peace, security, and socioeconomic progress by providing facilities for high-priority training and conducting research projects in these areas.

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)
Founded: 1971
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 50 paid employees from 30 countries

Stated purpose:
• Mobilize, direct, and coordinate the relief activities of the various organizations within the UN system in response to a request for disaster assistance from a stricken state.
• Coordinate UN assistance with assistance given by intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations such as the Red Cross.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR)
Founded: 1980
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: Advisory Council of 17
Soviets join: 1980

Stated purpose:
• Carry out research and work closely with the Secretariat's Department of Disarmament Affairs for the purpose of assisting negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation.

Peacemaking and Peacekeeping Bodies

Peace Observation Commission
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Peace Observation Commission
Founded: 1950
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 12
Soviets join: 1950

Stated purpose:
• Observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension that could endanger international peace and security if not stopped.

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
Founded: 1965
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 33
Soviets join: 1965

Stated purpose:
• Undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations and study matters related to facilities, services, and personnel which member states might provide for UN peacekeeping operations.

~~Confidential~~

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Founded: 1966 with the merging of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund

Headquarters: New York

Membership: 158

Soviets join: EPTA in 1953 and UNDP in 1966

Stated purpose:

- Administer and coordinate the technical assistance programs provided to developing countries by the UN Capital Development Fund, the UN volunteers, the UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploitation, the UN Trust Fund for Colonial Territories, the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the program of technical assistance financed from the UN regular budget.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Founded: 1972

Headquarters: Nairobi

Membership: 58

Soviets join: 1973

Stated purpose:

- Monitor significant changes in the environment and encourage as well as coordinate sound environmental practices.

World Food Council (WFC)

Founded: 1974

Headquarters: Rome

Membership: 36

Soviets join: 1974

Stated purpose:

- Act as a coordinating body which reports to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC, on policies concerning production, nutrition, food scarcity, trade in food, and food aid.
- Monitor the world food situation.
- Mobilize support and strive to ensure coherence of overall efforts of governments and agencies to solve world food problems.

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

Founded: 1961 by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

Headquarters: Vienna

Membership: 13

Soviets join: 1961

Stated purpose:

- Supervise the implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Founded: 1971

Headquarters: Vienna

Membership: 80 government contributors

Soviets join: 1971

Stated purpose:

- Expand the research and information facilities of the UN drug control bodies.
- Plan and implement programs of technical assistance through pilot projects.
- Train government personnel in drug control administration, law enforcement, laboratory services, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicts.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Founded: 1951

Headquarters: Geneva

Membership: 41

Stated purpose:

- Provide international protection for refugees and seek permanent solutions to their problems.

World Food Program (WFP)

Founded: 1963

Headquarters: Rome

Membership: 30 members, 15 elected by ECOSOC and 15 by FAO

Stated purpose:

- Stimulate economic and social development through food aid and emergency relief.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Founded: 1964

Headquarters: New York

Membership: 16

Stated purpose:

- Conduct research into the problems and policies of social and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

- *Security Council*

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 15
Soviets Join: 1945

Stated purpose:

- *Maintain peace and security.*
 - *Investigate incidents that could lead to international friction.*
 - *Recommend solutions to disputes in terms of settlements.*
 - *Formulate plans for systems of arms regulation.*
 - *Determine existence of threats to peace and recommend action.*
 - *Call for application of measures, including economic sanctions, to prevent or stop aggression.*
 - *Take military action against aggressor.*
-

Substantive Bodies

Military Staff Committee

Military Staff Committee
Founded: 1945
Headquarters: New York
Membership: Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives.

Soviets join: 1945

Stated purpose:
• Assist Security Council on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements for maintaining international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

Peacemaking and Peacekeeping Bodies

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC)
Unified Command in Korea (UCK)
Military Armistice Commission in Korea (MACK)
UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
Founded: 1948
Membership: As of May 1983, 296 military observers from 17 countries
Soviets join: 1948

Stated purpose:
• Implement, observe, and supervise the Armistice Agreement of 1948 in Palestine.
• Cooperate with and assist UNDOF and UNIFIL.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
Founded: 1974 for initial period of six months following cease-fire agreement between Syria and Israel. Mandate since extended by successive resolutions in Security Council.
Membership: As of May 1983, 1,285 observers from four countries (Austria, Canada, Poland, and Finland).

Stated purpose:
• Man area of separation between Israel and Syria.
• Carry out inspections of areas of limited armaments and forces.
• Use its best efforts to maintain the cease-fire.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Founded: 1978 for six-month period—subsequently, extended by successive resolutions in Security Council.

Membership: As of April 1983, 5,938 men from 11 countries (Fiji, France, Ireland, Italy, Finland, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Ghana, and Sweden).

Stated purpose:

- Confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces.
- Restore international peace.
- Assist the government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority in southern Lebanon.

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Founded: 1964 for a three-month period—subsequently extended by successive resolutions in Security Council.

Membership: As of April 1983, 2,289 men from seven countries (Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, and Britain).

Stated purpose:

- Keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them.
- Help maintain law and order.
- Promote a return to normal conditions.

United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC)

Founded: 1960, forces withdrawn in 1964

Membership: At its peak strength 20,000 men and officers recruited primarily from other African states and Asia.

Stated purpose:

- Help the Congolese Government restore and maintain the political independence and territorial integrity of the Congo.
- Help the government establish order throughout the country.
- Put into effect a wide and long-term program of training and technical assistance.

Unified Command in Korea (UCK)

Founded: 1950

Membership: Combat units from 15 states during the war and seven states afterward.

Stated purpose:

- Assist the Republic of Korea repel the armed attack by North Korean and Chinese forces.
- Restore international peace and security to the area.

Military Armistice Commission in Korea (MACK)

Founded: 1953

Membership: 10

Stated purpose:

- Supervise the implementation of the 1953 Armistice agreement and settle any violations of the agreement.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Founded: 1949

Membership: As of May 1982, 44 observers from nine countries.

Stated purpose:

- Supervise cease-fire in Kashmir and observe any subsequent military activity in the area.

BLANK PAGE

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 54
Soviets Join: 1946

Stated purpose:

- *Initiate studies on international economic, social, educational, and health matters.*
 - *Make recommendations to other UN organs.*
 - *Draft conventions for General Assembly.*
 - *Call international conferences.*
 - *Enter agreements with specialized agencies.*
 - *Arrange for consultations with nongovernmental organizations.*
-

Specialized Agencies^b

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

1

Soviet/Total 67/927



International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Soviet/Total 21/876



International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

5

Soviet/Total 11/656



World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Soviet/Total 6/103



World Health Organization (WHO)

9

Soviet/Total 55/3,307



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Soviet/Total 3/202



International Labor Organization (ILO)

3

Soviet/Total 40/2,500

Title



International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Soviet/Total 9/256



United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

7

Soviet/Total 59/2,800



Universal Postal Union (UPU)

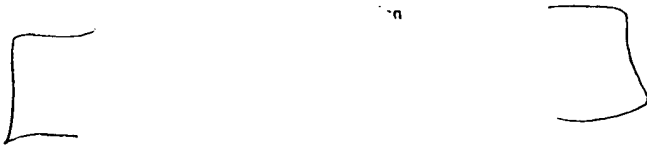
Soviet/Total 4/135



World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

11

Soviet/Total 16/242



Humanitarian, Technical Aid, and Other UN Bodies*

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Soviet/Total 2/535

[]

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East (UNRWA)

Soviet/Total 1/123

[]

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Soviet/Total 2/89

[]

United Nations University (UNU)

Soviet/Total 0/110

[]

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Soviet/Total 6/1,435

Name

Title

[]

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Soviet/Total 0/7

Title

[]

Notes:

*The following organizations were excluded because there are no Soviets or East Europeans on their staffs: the World Food Program, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.

*The following Specialized Agencies were excluded because there are no Soviets or East Europeans on their staffs: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

~~Confidential~~

Functional Commissions

- Statistical Commission**
 - Population Commission**
 - Commission for Social Development**
 - Commission on Human Rights**
 - Commission on the Status of Women**
 - Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
-

Statistical Commission

Founded: 1946
 Headquarters: New York
 Membership: 24
 Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Achieve an integrated system in the collection, data processing, and dissemination of international statistics by the organs and agencies of the UN system with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and appraising economic and social progress.

Population Commission

Founded: 1946
 Headquarters: New York
 Membership: 27
 Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on socioeconomic conditions.

Commission for Social Development

Founded: 1946
 Headquarters: New York
 Membership: 32
 Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Advise ECOSOC on social policies of a general character, and in particular on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialized intergovernmental agencies.

Commission on Human Rights

Founded: 1946
 Headquarters: Geneva
 Membership: 43
 Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Investigate complaints of human rights violations and, if it finds a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights, to report its findings to the Economic and Social Council.

Commission on the Status of Women

Founded: 1946
 Headquarters: Vienna
 Membership: 32
 Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Write reports and make recommendations to ECOSOC on how to promote women's rights in political, economic, social, and educational fields.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Founded: 1946
 Headquarters: Vienna
 Membership: 30
 Soviets join: 1946

Stated purpose:

- Advise ECOSOC and draft international agreements on all matters related to the control of narcotic drugs.

Standing Committees

Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations
Commission on Human Settlements
Committee on Program and Coordination
Committee on Natural Resources
Committee on Science and Technology for Development
Commission on Transnational Corporations

Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations

Founded: 1946
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 13

Stated purpose:

- Report on the consultative relationship between ECOSOC and international nongovernmental organizations.

Commission on Human Settlements

Founded: 1977
Headquarters: Nairobi
Membership: 58
Soviets join: 1978

Stated purpose:

- Help centers and regions solve the housing problems of low-income people in their area and encourage greater international support for their efforts. The commission supervises the operation of the United Nations Habitat and the Human Settlements Foundation, which provides "seed capital" and technical assistance to human settlement programs.

Committee for Program and Coordination

Founded: 1962, name changed in 1966
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 21
Soviets join: 1963

Stated purpose:

- Review the programs of the UN conducted under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

- Recommend priority among programs.
- Develop evaluation procedures.
- Make recommendations on work programs proposed by the Secretariat.
- Assist ECOSOC in its coordination functions.

Committee on Natural Resources

Founded: 1970
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 54
Soviets join: 1971

Stated purpose:

- Assist ECOSOC in the planning, implementation, and coordination of activities in the UN system for the development of natural resources.
- Establish guidelines for the provision of advisory services to member states.
- Analyze resolutions and reports on UN activities in the natural resources field.
- Produce recommendations to governments and bodies (such as UNDP) on the appropriate priorities, program emphasis, and other matters concerning the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development

Founded: 1971
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 55
Soviets join: 1971

Stated purpose:

- Provide policy guidance and make recommendations on the application of science and technology to development.

Commission on Transnational Corporations

Founded: 1974
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 48
Soviets join: 1975

Stated purpose:

- Act as a forum for the comprehensive consideration of issues relating to transnational corporations.
- Promote the exchange of views among governments, intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, business, consumer, and other relevant groups.
- Assist ECOSOC to create the basis for a code of conduct for international corporations.
- Develop a comprehensive information system on the activities of transnational corporations.

Regional Economic Commissions

- UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
 - UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
 - UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
 - UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
 - UN Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)
-

UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Founded: 1947
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 34
Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Study the economic and technological problems of the region and recommend courses of action.

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Founded: 1947
Headquarters: Bangkok
Membership: 35
Soviets join: 1947

Stated purpose:

- Further measures leading to the economic and social development of the region.

UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Founded: 1958
Headquarters: Addis Ababa
Membership: 50

Stated purpose:

- Facilitate Africa's economic development.

UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Founded: 1948
Headquarters: Santiago
Membership: 38

Stated purpose:

- Coordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in Latin America.

UN Economic Commission for Western Asia
(ECWA)

Founded: 1974
Headquarters: Baghdad
Membership: 14

Stated purpose:

- Further socioeconomic development of region.

Related Economic and Social Programs

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
World Food Council (WFC)
International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Food Program (WFP)
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Founded: 1946
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 41
Soviets join: 1955

Stated purpose:

- Meet the emergency needs of children throughout the world, particularly in developing countries.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Founded: 1964
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 158
Soviets join: 1964

Stated purpose:

- Encourage the restructuring of traditional patterns of international trade so that developing countries can play a greater role in world commerce.
- Promote international trade with a view to accelerating the Third World's economic development.
- Review and facilitate the coordination of activities by other UN institutions concerned with trade and development.
- Initiate action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral agreements in the field of trade.
- Be available as a center for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of governments and regional economic groupings.

BLANK PAGE

Specialized Agencies

- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- World Tourism Organization (WTO)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 Founded: 1944
 Headquarters: Montreal
 Membership: 119
 Soviets join: 1970

Stated purpose:

- Develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world.

International Labor Organization (ILO)
 Founded: 1919
 Headquarters: Geneva
 Membership: 150
 Soviets join: 1934, withdrew 1939, rejoined 1954

Stated purpose:

- Improve working and living conditions through the adoption of international labor conventions and recommendations setting minimum standards in such fields as wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, and social security.
- Conduct research and technical cooperation activities, including vocational training and management development.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)
 Founded: 1948 as International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), name changed to IMO in 1982
 Headquarters: London
 Membership: 124
 Soviets join: 1958

Stated purpose:

- Ensure that the highest possible standards of safety and navigation are achieved at sea.
- Control pollution caused by ships operating in maritime environment.
- Encourage removal of hindrances to international shipping services.
- Provide technical assistance on maritime matters to developing countries.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 Founded: 1945
 Headquarters: Paris
 Membership: 160
 Soviets join: 1954

Stated purpose:

- Promote international peace and advance the common well-being of mankind by encouraging countries to collaborate in the fields of education, science, and culture.

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
 Founded: 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, present name adopted in 1932
 Headquarters: Geneva
 Membership: 157
 Soviets join: 1925

Stated purpose:

- Coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries.
- Encourage international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to developing countries.
- Coordinate efforts to harmonize the development of telecommunications facilities, notably those using space techniques.
- Promote international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Founded: 1874
Headquarters: Berne
Membership: 165
Soviets join: 1924

Stated purpose:

- Ensure the organization and development of postal services.
- Promote the development of communication between peoples by the efficient operation of postal services.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Founded: 1946
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 158
Soviets join: 1948

Stated purpose:

- Act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work.
- Upon request, help governments strengthen their health services by providing information, counseling, and technical assistance in the field of health.
- Stimulate advance work to eradicate or control diseases and epidemics.
- Promote and conduct research in the field of health.
- Develop, establish, and promote international standards for food and pharmaceutical products.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Founded: 1947
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 157
Soviets join: 1948

Stated purpose:

- Improve the exchange of weather information and its application by encouraging cooperation in the establishment of a network of meteorological observation stations.
- Promote the development of systems for the rapid exchange of information on the subject.
- Encourage the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Founded: 1967
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 79
Soviets join: 1956

Stated purpose:

- Promote the protection of intellectual property.
- Further creative intellectual activity.
- Facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Founded: 1956
Headquarters: Vienna
Membership: 89
Soviets join: 1967

Stated purpose:

- Encourage the mobilization of national and international resources to promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing world, particularly in the manufacturing sector.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Founded: 1956
Headquarters: Vienna
Membership: 110
Soviets join: 1957

Stated purpose:

- Foster, encourage, and give advice on the development of the peaceful use of atomic energy throughout the world.

World Tourism Organization (WTQ)

Founded: 1975
Headquarters: Madrid
Membership: 105
Soviets join: 1975

Stated purpose:

- Promote and develop tourism with a view to contributing to economic expansion, international understanding, and world peace.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: Washington, DC
Membership: 130

Stated purpose:

- Promote the economic development of member nations by making loans on reasonable terms to finance productive investments where private capital is not available.

International Development Association (IDA)

Founded: 1960
Headquarters: Washington, DC
Membership: 130

Stated purpose:

- Advance capital to the poorer developing countries on more flexible terms than those offered by IBRD

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Founded: 1956
Headquarters: Washington, DC
Membership: 122

Stated purpose:

- Encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: Washington DC
Membership: 146

Stated purpose:

- Promote international monetary cooperation.
- Facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade.
- Promote stability in foreign exchange.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: Rome
Membership: 152

Stated purpose:

- Promote separate and collective action among member states for purposes of raising standards of living, securing improvements in the production and distribution of all agricultural products, and contributing toward the expansion of the world economy.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Founded: 1976
Headquarters: Rome
Membership: 136

Stated purpose:

- Mobilize resources to improve food production systems and the nutritional level of the poor in the developing world.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Founded: 1948
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 88

Stated purpose:

- Provide a framework within which negotiations can be held for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade.
- Provide a structure for embodying the results of the negotiations into a legal instrument.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Founded: 1966 with the merging of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 158
Soviets join: EPTA in 1953 and UNDP in 1966

Stated purpose:

- Administer and coordinate the technical assistance programs provided to developing countries by the UN Capital Development Fund, the UN volunteers, the UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploitation, the UN Trust Fund for Colonial Territories, the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the program of technical assistance financed from the UN regular budget.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Founded: 1972
Headquarters: Nairobi
Membership: 58
Soviets join: 1973

Stated purpose:

- Monitor significant changes in the environment and encourage as well as coordinate sound environmental practices.

World Food Council (WFC)

Founded: 1974
Headquarters: Rome
Membership: 36
Soviets join: 1974

Stated purpose:

- Act as a coordinating body which reports to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC, on policies concerning production, nutrition, food scarcity, trade in food, and food aid.
- Monitor the world food situation.
- Mobilize support and strive to ensure coherence of overall efforts of governments and agencies to solve world food problems.

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

Founded: 1961 by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
Headquarters: Vienna
Membership: 13
Soviets join: 1961

Stated purpose:

- Supervise the implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Founded: 1971
Headquarters: Vienna
Membership: 80 government contributors
Soviets join: 1971

Stated purpose:

- Expand the research and information facilities of the UN drug control bodies.
- Plan and implement programs of technical assistance through pilot projects.
- Train government personnel in drug control administration, law enforcement, laboratory services, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicts.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Founded: 1951
Headquarters: Geneva
Membership: 41

Stated purpose:

- Provide international protection for refugees and seek permanent solutions to their problems.

World Food Program (WFP)

Founded: 1963
Headquarters: Rome
Membership: 30 members, 15 elected by ECOSOC and 15 by FAO

Stated purpose:

- Stimulate economic and social development through food aid and emergency relief.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Founded: 1964
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 16

Stated purpose:

- Conduct research into the problems and policies of social and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

~~Confidential~~

International Trusteeship Council

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: New York
Membership: 5
Soviets Join: 1945

Stated purpose:

- *Supervise UN Trust Territories.*
 - *Promote political, economic, and social advancement of inhabitants toward self-government or independence.*
-

BLANK PAGE

International Court of Justice

Founded: 1945
Headquarters: The Hague
Membership: 15
Soviets join: 1946

Stated purpose:

- *Hear all cases brought before Court by concerned states.*
 - *Adjudicate all cases involving treaty or conventions in force.*
 - *Adjudicate legal disputes between states in which jurisdiction of Court is compulsory.*
-

BLANK PAGE

**Directory of Soviet and
East European Staff**

This section provides a list of Soviets and East Europeans employed by the United Nations' Secretariat, whose principal function is to service the other main organs of the United Nations and administer the programs and policies laid down by them. The responsibilities of each component within the Secretariat accompany the staff list and correspond to the chart included in the Reference Aid. A list of Soviets and East Europeans employed by the Secretariats of other organizations in the UN system that the Soviet Union has joined also is included in the Directory and chart. Specialized agencies are quasi-independent bodies within the UN family of organizations.

Note: Sequential numbering in this section corresponds to the listing on the chart.

Secretariat

1. Secretary General

The Secretary General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. The appointment is made by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. According to the Charter, the Secretary General must appoint the staff according to regulations established by the General Assembly, which include a regard for the competence and integrity of the individual as an international civil servant and the importance of recruitment on as wide a geographic basis as possible.

In addition to the administrative duties, the Secretary General is called on by the Charter to perform such "other functions" as are entrusted by the Security Council, General Assembly, and other main organs; to bring to the attention of the Security Council "any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security" as well as "make either oral or written statements to the General Assembly concerning any question under consideration by it."

The work of the Secretary General and staff includes formal mediation in resolving international disputes; administering peacekeeping operations, surveys of world economic trends and problems, studies in fields such as human rights and natural resources; organizing international conferences; compiling statistics; gathering information on the extent to which decisions of the Security Council and other bodies are being carried out; interpreting speeches; translating documents; and servicing the world's communications media with information about the United Nations.

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 0

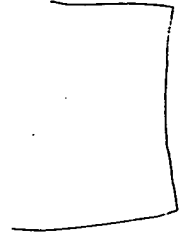
2. Executive Office of the Secretary General

The Executive Office of the Secretary General serves as the Secretary General's personal staff. It coordinates and oversees the work of the Secretariat as well as helps the Secretary General influence and execute policy. Traditionally, the Secretary General has turned to this office, rather than the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, when directing UN peace and security responsibilities.

Total Staff: 53

Number of Soviet/East Europeans: 2

Executive Office of the Secretary General



UN/US Rank and Salary Equivalents

The UN post classifications compare to the following US Civil Service classifications:

<i>Under Secretary General (USG)</i>	<i>SES-6</i>
<i>Assistant Secretary General (ASG)</i>	<i>SES-5</i>
<i>Director (D-2)</i>	<i>SES-1</i>
<i>Director (D-1)</i>	<i>GS-15</i>
<i>Professional Officer (P-5)</i>	<i>GS-14</i>
<i>Professional Officer (P-4)</i>	<i>GS-13</i>
<i>Professional Officer (P-3)</i>	<i>GS-12</i>
<i>Professional Officer (P-2)</i>	<i>GS-11</i>
<i>Professional Officer (P-1)</i>	<i>GS-09</i>
<i>General Service (G-5)</i>	<i>GS-08</i>
<i>General Service (G-4)</i>	<i>GS-07</i>
<i>General Service (G-3)</i>	<i>GS-06</i>
<i>General Service (G-2)</i>	<i>GS-05</i>
<i>General Service (G-1)</i>	<i>GS-04</i>

Although UN rank and salary classifications are roughly equivalent to those in the US Civil Service, UN salaries for particular posts may be 20 to 40 percent higher than their equivalent in the US Civil Service when dependency allowances and differential adjustments for the location of employment are included. UN officials in Vienna and Geneva are, for example, paid more than officials of the same rank in New York. In addition, top UN officials receive allowances for entertainment, housing, and transportation. It should be noted that in addition to the UN positions noted above, there are a small number of P-6 positions held by Bloc personnel. These posts consist exclusively of medical officers, scientists, or special fellows. In this text these personnel were assigned a P-5 ranking for expositional simplicity.

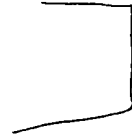
3. Office of the Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation

The Office for Development and International Economic Cooperation was created in 1978 by the Secretary General in response to the General Assembly's 1977 comprehensive resolution 32/197 calling for restrictions on the economic and social sectors of the UN system. It is headed by a Director General who is appointed by the Secretary General. The Director General is charged with ensuring the coherence, coordination, and efficient management of the activities undertaken by the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

Total staff: 26

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2

Office of the Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation



~~Confidential~~

4. Office of the Under Secretaries General for Special Political Affairs

The Office for Special Political Affairs assists the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, which was created in 1956 to alleviate the task of the First Committee. This Committee oversees the work done by the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. It also reviews the activities of some of the peacekeeping operations.

In the past, the Under Secretaries for Special Political Affairs took charge of such matters as the preparation and operation of the Atoms-for-Peace Conferences, and the day-to-day management of the United Nations Emergency Force and operation in the Congo. Their assignments were predominantly political in nature and cut across the competence of several departments.

Total staff: 32

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2

Office of the Under Secretary
for Special Political Affairs



~~Confidential~~

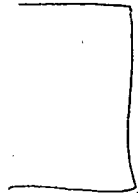
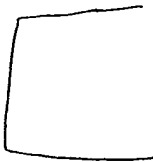
5. Office for Special Political Questions

The Office for Special Political Questions is required to advise and keep the Secretary General informed on such political questions as are assigned it by the Secretary General. It currently operates as the principal information and documentation resource center on African questions.

Total staff: 16

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

Office for Special Political Questions



~~Confidential~~

6. Office of the Under Secretary General for Political and General Assembly Affairs

As representatives of the Secretary General, members of this office follow the activities of the General Assembly in its plenary sessions and smaller deliberative bodies. During the plenary sessions of the General Assembly, this office consults with the Secretary General on the political trends being developed and advises delegates on procedures and legal questions.

In other organs and committees, it may have a direct influence on the policymaking process through the assistance it gives delegates in drafting resolutions, proposing amendments, and writing reports. A US citizen has always served in a high-level post in this office.

Total staff: 33

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

Office of the Under Secretary General for
Political and General Assembly Affairs



~~Confidential~~

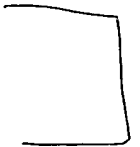
7. Office of Legal Affairs

The Office of Legal Affairs is responsible for assisting the Secretariat and several organs of the United Nations on general legal matters. It serves the Sixth Main Committee of the General Assembly, the International Law Commission, the UN Commission on International Trade Law, the Committee on Host Country Relations, and the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and Strengthening the Role of the Organization. The Director of the Codification Division has been a Soviet since 1965.

Total staff: 115

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 8

Office of Legal Affairs



8. Department of Administration and Management (includes offices of Financial, Personnel, General, and Administrative Management Services as well as the Internal Audit and Electronic Data Processing Divisions)

The Department of Administration and Management assists in the Secretary General's managerial responsibilities and relationships with the Fifth Main Committee of the General Assembly, which deals with administrative, budgetary, and personnel questions. Within the Secretariat, this department oversees the work done by the Offices of Financial, Personnel, General, and Administrative Management Services as well as the Internal Audit and Electronic Data Processing Divisions.

The Office of Financial Services is responsible for formulating and keeping track of the UN budget, the Internal Audit Division for examining and verifying the Secretariat's financial accounts, and the Electronic Data Processing and Information Division for giving computer support and expert technical assistance to the administrative and substantive areas of the Secretariat.

The Office of Personnel Services (OPS) is responsible for the recruitment, placement, and training of the Secretariat's staff, and for the development of personnel policies and staff regulations. Legally, it is only an

advisory body between the Secretary General and the substantive departments or offices. However, in cases of new appointments, OPS can interpose a veto unless the Secretary General exercises his authority and acts against its advice. In matters of promotion or assignment, OPS can only advise, warn, or delay—it cannot refuse the opinion of the department concerned. Along with OPS, the Appointments and Promotions Board and Committee also exercises authority in cases of appointments and promotions. The Assistant Secretary General in charge of OPS has come from the Third World since 1974.

The Office of General Services supervises communications services, provides security services, maintains archives, provides transportation and custodial services, and directs purchase and supply functions for UN buildings throughout the world. The Assistant Secretary General in charge of this office has always come from the United States.

The Administrative Management Service (AMS) was created in 1971 to do manpower utilization studies, comprehensive management surveys, and organizational studies as well as to review administrative procedures and to develop techniques to aid the career development of the Secretariat staff.

Total staff: 1,487

Office of Financial Services
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 5

Office of Personnel Services
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 7



Office of General Services
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2



Administrative Management Service
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2



~~Confidential~~

Internal Audit Division

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 4



Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Division

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



~~Confidential~~

9. Department of Conference Services (includes Dag Hammerskjold Library Staff)

The Department of Conference Services provides language, stenographic, and publishing and documentation services for meetings held under UN auspices. Initially, most of the UN interpreters and translators in the Russian language section of this department were expatriate "White Russians" or their descendants. In 1962, however, the UN and the Soviet Union came to an agreement whereby all translators and interpreters in Russian must be trained at the Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages in Moscow. Since the mid-1960s, most of the people in the Russian language section have been citizens of the Soviet Union. The post of under secretary general in

the Department has been occupied by an East European national since 1962.

As a gift of the Ford Foundation, the Dag Hammerskjold Library is used by the permanent missions' staffs and the Secretariat in the course of their daily work. It also contributes to the preparatory work of conferences by assembling data, answering specific questions, and preparing special bibliographies. The director of the library has been a Soviet citizen for many years.

Total staff: 1,415

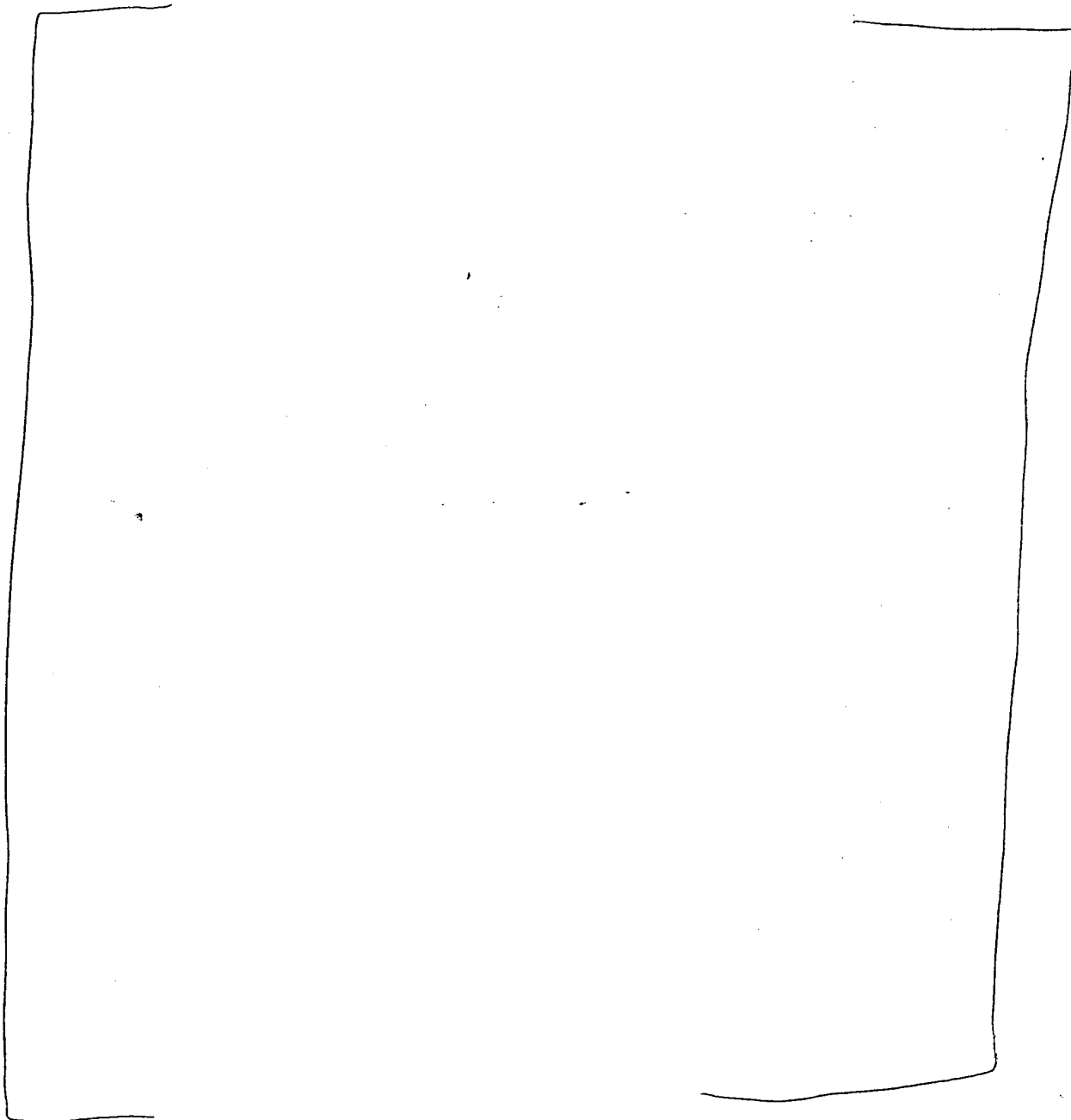
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 143

Department of Conference Services



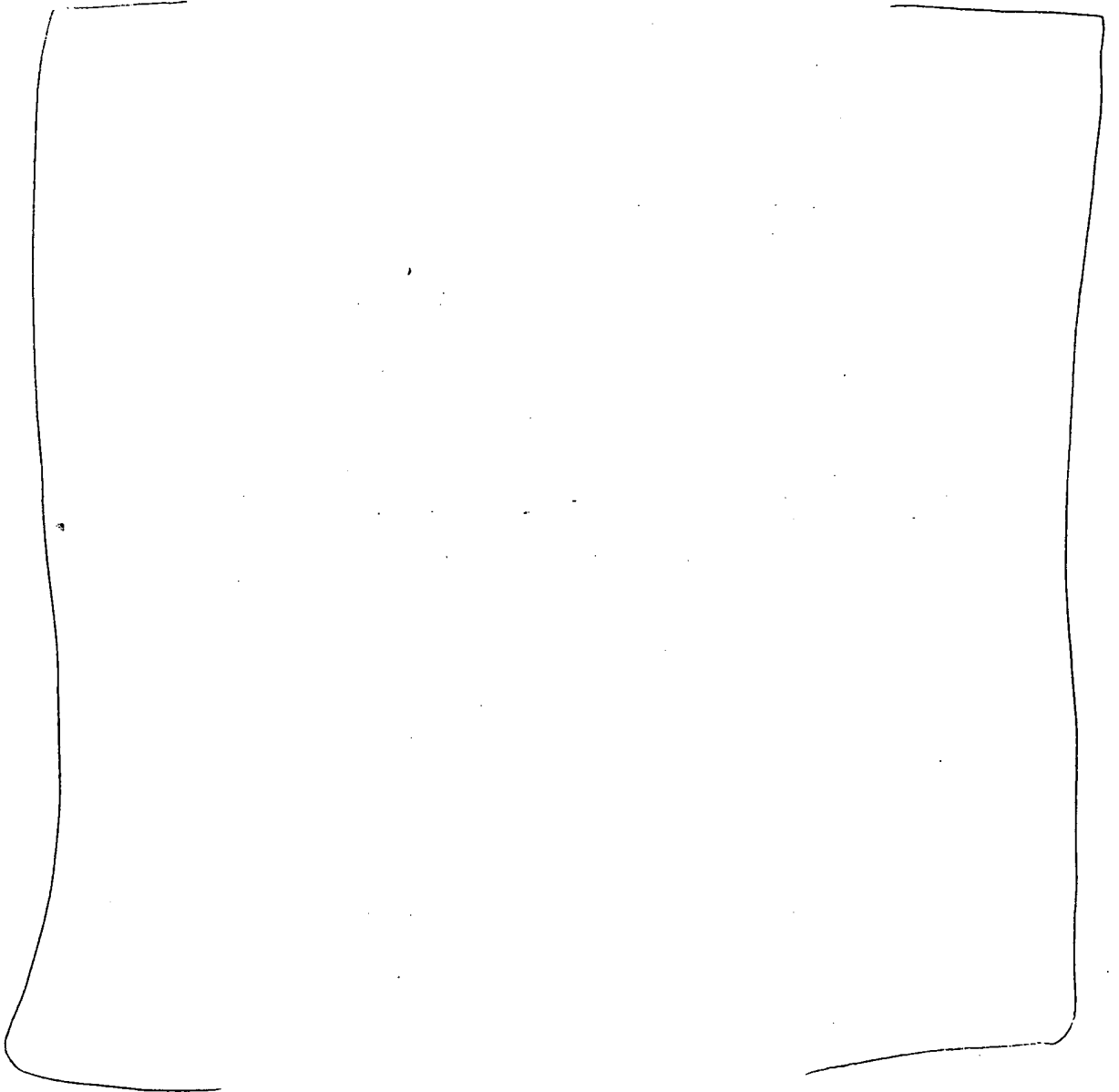
~~Confidential~~

Department of Conference Services (continued)



~~Confidential~~

Department of Conference Services (continued)



~~Confidential~~

Dag Hammerskjold Library
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 10



~~Confidential~~

10. Department of Public Information

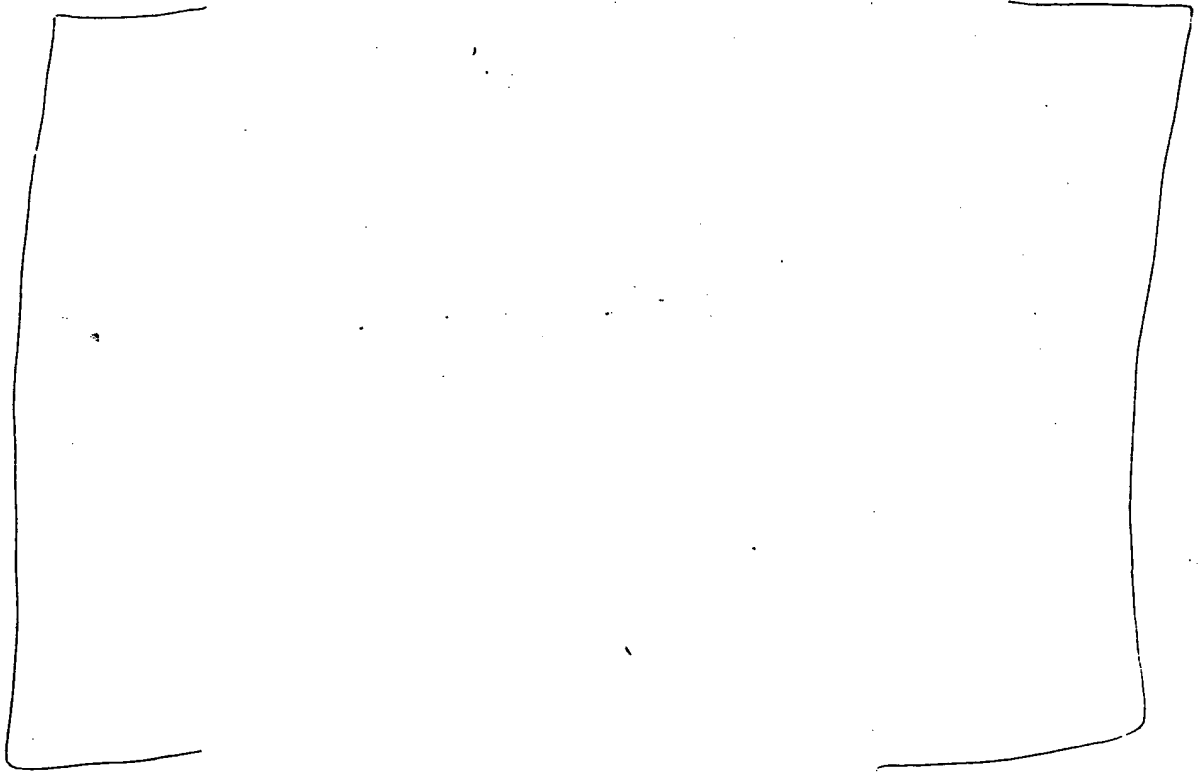
The Department of Public Information arranges for national and international press, radio, and film coverage of UN activities for the purpose of increasing the public's understanding and support for the United Nations. The department maintains 63 information centers charged with assisting both government and

private information media in disseminating information on the United Nations.

Total staff: 737

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 36

Department of Public Information



II. Department of Political and Security Council - Affairs

The Department of Political and Security Council Affairs is responsible for assisting the Secretary General in all relationships with the Security Council, and the General Assembly's First Main Committee, which deals primarily with arms-related matters.

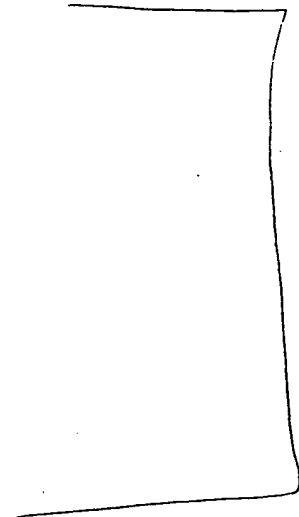
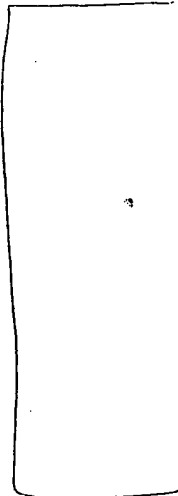
According to Trygve Lie, who became Secretary General in 1946, the five big powers in the Security Council "agreed among themselves to ask me to appoint a national of each of them as an Assistant

Secretary General." They also agreed that the top post in the political department should be held by a Soviet national. The department's Under Secretary General has always been a citizen of the Soviet Union. According to academic literature, however, Soviet dominance is nominal because the department is bypassed on matters of importance to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Total staff: 130

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 22

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs



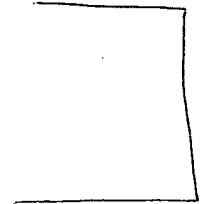
12. Department of Disarmament Affairs

The Department of Disarmament Affairs assists the First Main Committee of the General Assembly, which deals almost exclusively with arms-related issues.

Total staff: 58

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 5

Department of Disarmament Affairs



13. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs is the ECOSOC's Secretariat unit. Its responsibilities include: preparing various reports requested by the Council, drawing up the agenda, making proposals for internal organization, and scheduling meetings during Council sessions.

When the Council is in session, members of the department serve as parliamentary advisers to the chairmen, keep tabs on the progress of the meetings, and make sure that documents become available on time and at the proper place. Following the session, the department oversees the preparation of the Council's annual report to the General Assembly and implements those Council decisions specifically addressed to the Secretary General.

When the Secretary General is not able to address the Council at the opening of its plenary meetings, the Under Secretary General for the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs either reads the speech or delivers a personal statement. The Under Secretary General also exercises the right to intervene any time during the consideration of substantive issues to clarify misunderstandings and to facilitate operational agreements.

Total staff: 450

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 21

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs



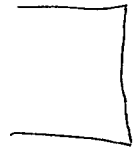
**14. Department of Political Affairs,
Trusteeship and Decolonization**

This department assists the Secretary General in all relationships with the Trusteeship Council, the Fourth Main Committee of the General Assembly (which is in charge of overseeing the decolonization process), the Committee of 24, and the Council for Namibia. Along with the advisory responsibilities, the department also acts as the secretariat to these bodies.

Total staff: 69

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship, and Decolonization



~~Confidential~~

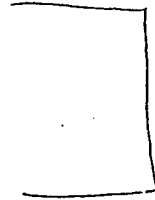
15. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development

This department was created in 1978 in response to the General Assembly's resolution of 1977, which called for the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the UN system. It is charged with supporting those technical cooperation activities not covered by other UN bodies and managing the technical assistance carried out by the UN itself.

Total staff: 445

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 14

Department of Technical Cooperation for Development



~~Confidential~~

16. United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)

In terms of importance and manpower, UNOG is the principal UN office outside New York. Originally set up to serve as a meeting and service center for UN conferences, it has over the years become the residence for the following substantive divisions and organs of the Secretariat: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, European Office of the United Nations Development Program, Committee on Disarmament, Center for Human Rights, and the Economic Commission for Europe.

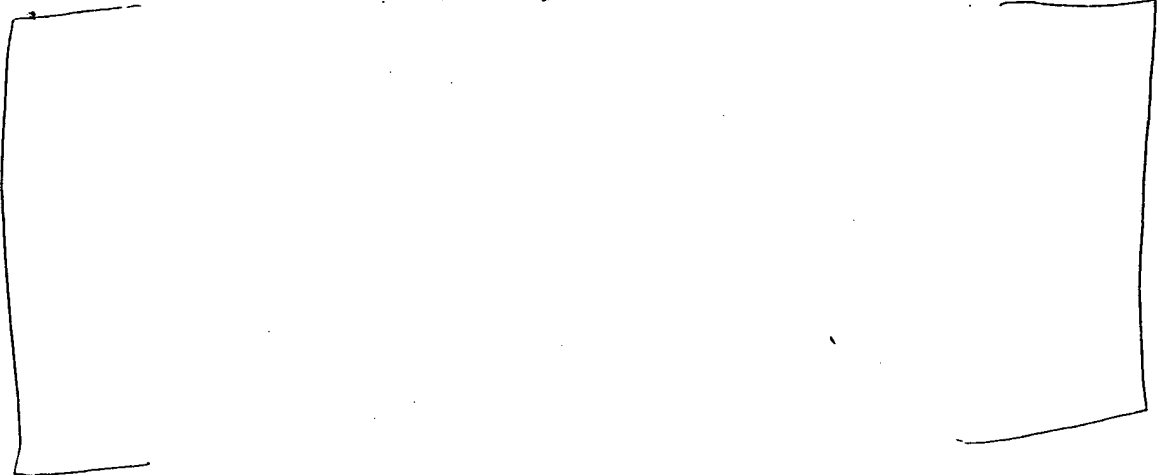
UNOG is composed of the Office of the Director General and a number of divisions dedicated to the provision of conference and language services, building maintenance, and the upkeep of the library. The

Director General represents the Secretary General in relations with permanent missions to the UN and the specialized agencies located in Geneva, but does not have clearly defined authority over the substantive divisions and organs of the Secretariat in Geneva. Theoretically, the UN organizations in Geneva take orders from New York, but the distance and the lack of supervision from UNOG give them substantial independence and make them susceptible to becoming the preserve of a particular country or group of countries.

Total staff: 1,499

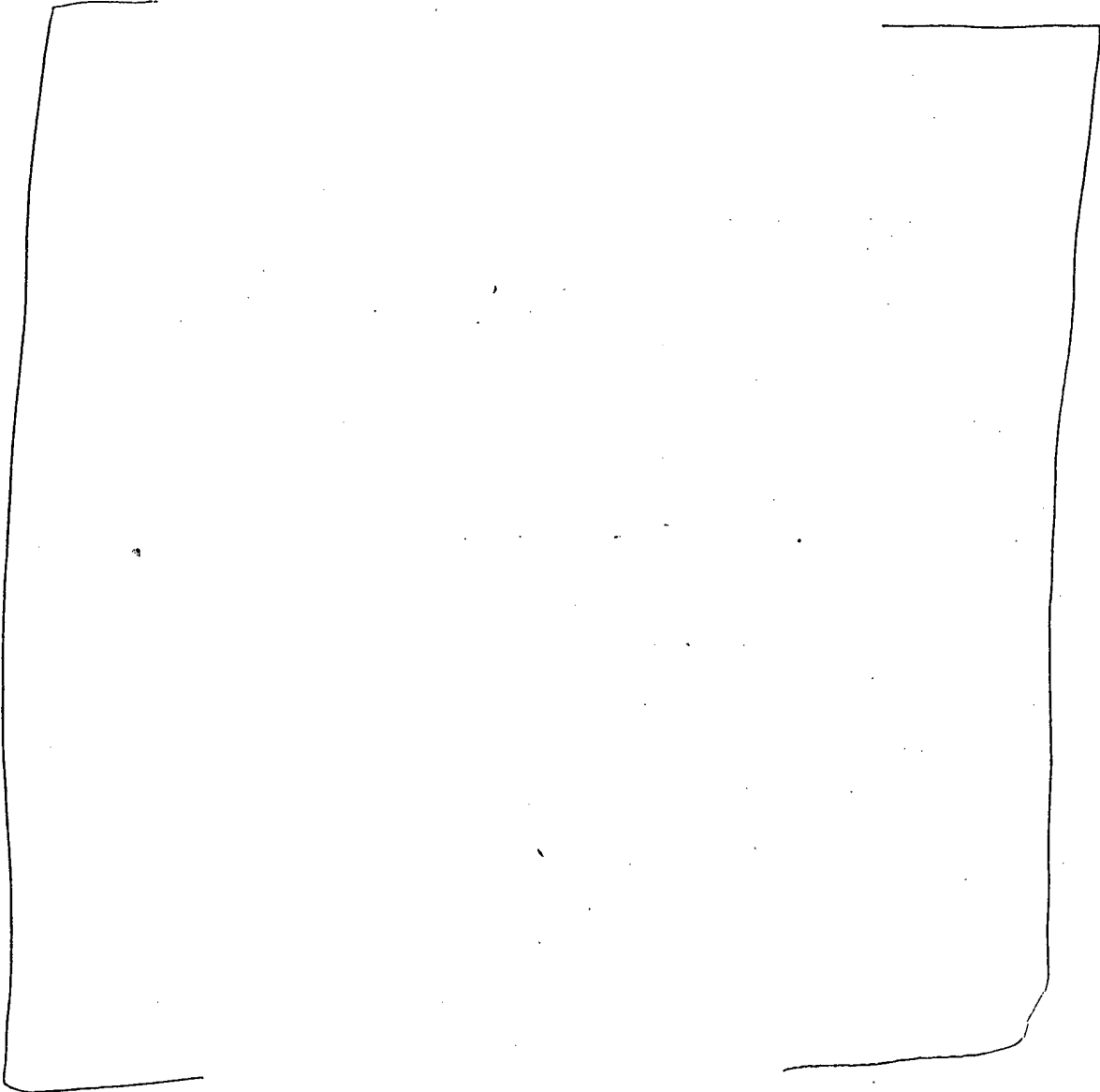
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 107

United Nations Office at Geneva



~~Confidential~~

United Nations Office at Geneva (continued)



~~Confidential~~

- United Nations Office at Geneva (continued)



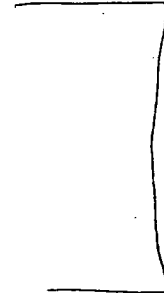
17. United Nations Office at Vienna

Although smaller than the office in Geneva, the United Nations Office in Vienna has much the same function as the office in Geneva and also has become the abode of several substantive divisions and organs of the Secretariat. The following bodies are located in Vienna: International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UN Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Total staff: 133

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 3

United Nations Office at Vienna



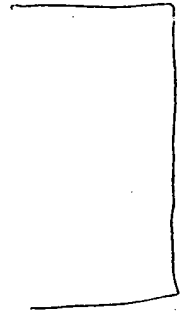
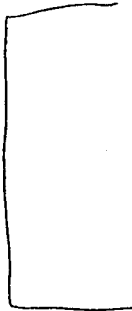
18. Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)—Nairobi

UNEP was created in 1972 to monitor significant changes in the environment (pollution levels in particular) and to encourage as well as coordinate sound environmental practices. It is a product of the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972). Organized along much the same lines as UNIDO and UNCTAD, UNEP's governing council reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, and it is assisted by its own secretariat within the UN Secretariat. Along with providing support for the governing council, UNEP's secretariat also coordinates all programs concerned with the environment and administers a fund that partially finances the initiative.

Total staff: 485

Numer of Soviets/East Europeans: 13

Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Program



~~Confidential~~

19. Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)—Geneva
UNCTAD was founded in 1964 to restructure traditional patterns of trade to allow developing countries a greater role. It also facilitates the coordination of activities by the other institutions within the UN system in the field of international trade and economic development. UNCTAD is neither a specialized agency nor a special program under ECOSOC, but a quasi-independent organ of the General Assembly that reports to the Assembly through ECOSOC. It has its own secretariat and secretary general.

Total staff: 455

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 19

Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

~~Confidential~~

20. Economic Commissions (Geneva, Bangkok, Santiago, Addis Ababa, Baghdad)

There are five regional economic commissions: the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). They were established to foster economic activity in their respective regions and to improve the economic relations between the countries in their regions and other countries. The commissions report annually to the Secretary General and ECOSOC through their respective executive secretaries. Although their secretariats are formally part of the UN Secretariat, they tend to be independent as a result of resolutions, passed in the General Assembly and ECOSOC during the 1960s, aimed at decentralizing UN economic and social functions.

According to academic literature, ECE is the most technically advanced and sophisticated of the commissions. It operates through branch committees and deals with complex technological questions such as the steel committee, chemical industry committee, and the gas committee. In terms of membership and staff, Bloc representation in ECE is proportionately higher than in any other UN organ.

Until 1962, the USSR was the only Communist state represented on ESCAP—then called the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). It tried but failed to gain some form of representation on the commission for North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia, and China. However, when these states were admitted to the United Nations, except for North Korea, they automatically became members of ESCAP.

Unlike the commissions for Europe and the Pacific, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is allowed to hold membership status in ECA. Both states were accorded observer status, which entitles them to attend sessions as nonvoting participants. Neither the Soviet Union nor any of the countries in Eastern Europe belong to or hold observer status in ECLA or ECWA.

Total staff: 2,585

~~Confidential~~

Economic Commission for Europe
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 13



~~Confidential~~

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 13

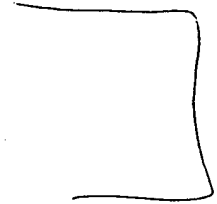


Economic Commission for Latin America
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 5

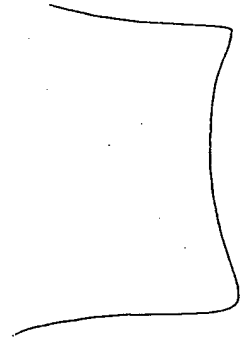
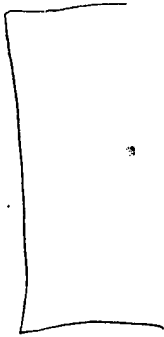


~~Confidential~~

Economic Commission for Western Asia
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 3



Economic Commission for Africa
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 6



~~Confidential~~

**21. Secretariat of the United Nations
Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)—
Vienna**

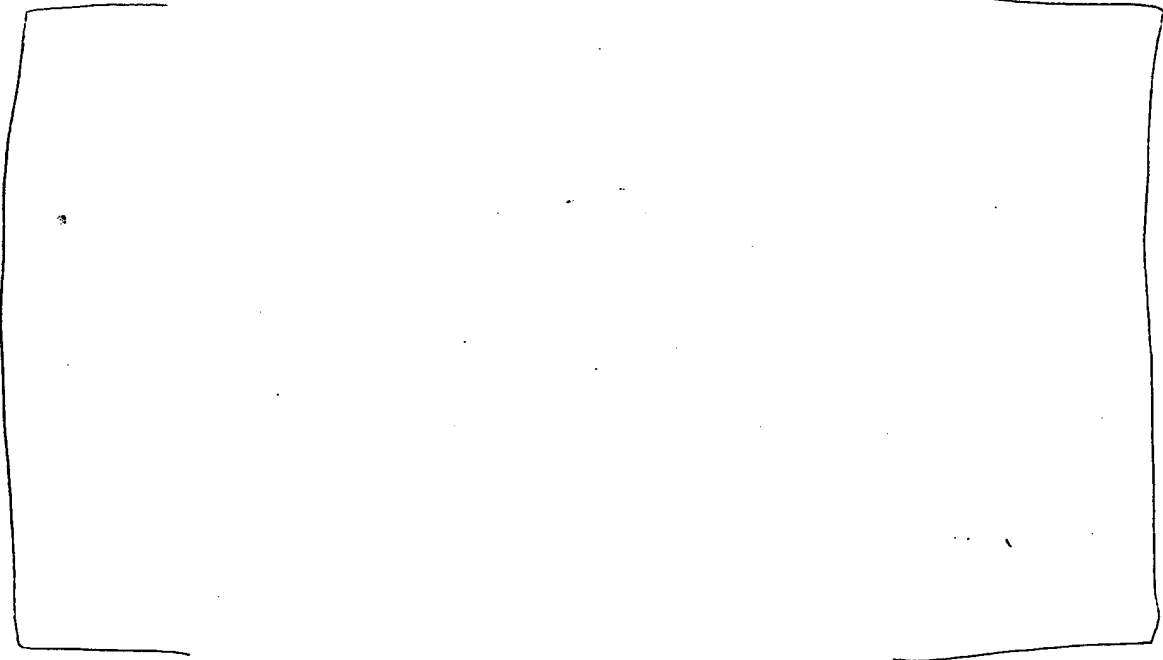
UNIDO was founded in 1967 to promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing world and coordinate all UN efforts toward this end. It is an organ of the General Assembly and functions as an "autonomous organization" within the UN. The principal policymaking body of UNIDO is a 45-member Industrial Development Board, which is elected every three years by the General Assembly. The board

reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It is assisted by its own secretariat within the UN Secretariat, which is headed by an executive director who is appointed by the Secretary General and confirmed by the General Assembly. UNIDO probably will become a specialized agency this year.

Total staff: 1,200

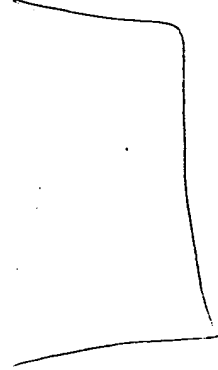
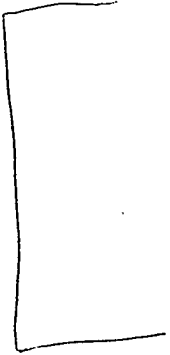
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 57

Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization



~~Confidential~~

Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (continued)



~~Confidential~~

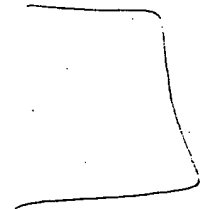
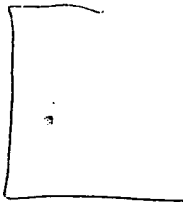
22. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters

The creation of the Office for Economic and Social Matters was a response by the Secretary General to the General Assembly's resolution 32/197 that called for the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the UN system. It was established in 1978 to coordinate all technical intersecretariat services for ECOSOC, the General Assembly, and ad hoc conferences.

Total staff: 35

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters



23. Secretariats of the Staff Pension Committee, Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, Joint Inspection Unit, and Staff on Leave Without Pay
The Staff Pension Committee carries out the entire administration of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund and services the Joint Staff Pension Board, which is composed of members of the staff pension committees of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Committee has 18 members who are elected by the General Assembly, appointed by the Secretary General, or elected by the staff.

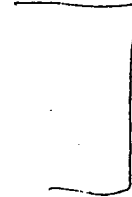
The Joint Inspection Unit is responsible for inspecting and evaluating the financial expenditures of all organizations within the UN system. It consists of 11 inspectors who are appointed by the General Assembly, and a secretariat, whose members are appointed by the Secretary General. It is located in Geneva.

Total staff: 101

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions focuses primarily on the UN salary system, conditions of employment, and other staff problems.

Secretariat of the Joint Inspection Unit

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



Staff on Leave Without Pay

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



24. Offices of Field Operations and Special Missions

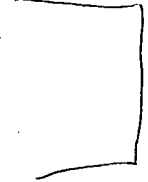
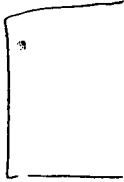
The Office of Field Operations consists of a uniformed but unarmed force whose function is to provide transport, maintain communications, and oversee the security of UN missions in the field. It does not undertake any functions of truce supervision or observation, but does assist those bodies so engaged.

The Office of Special Missions consists of the Secretariat's control and command staff for the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, UN Force in Cyprus, UN Interim Force in Lebanon, and the UN Disengagement Observer Force between Israel and Syria.

Total staff: 1,137

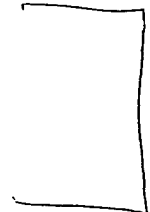
Special Missions

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



Office of the Field Operation and External Support Activities

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



Confidential

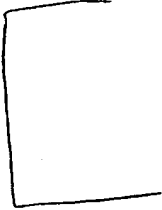
**25. United Nations Center for
Human Settlements (Habitat)—Nairobi**

The United Nations Center for Human Settlements serves the Commission on Human Settlements, which reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The overriding goal of the center is to strengthen the capacity of individual nations to solve their respective human settlements problems by developing strategies, disseminating information, and coordinating relevant programs and activities of other UN organizations. The use of the term "center" in the title is meant to indicate a status somewhat superior to that of most substantive division within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Total staff: 217

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 5

United Nations Center for Human Settlements



Confidential

26. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for the Law of the Sea

This office assists the Secretary General and the Conference on the Law of the Sea. The conference was originally formed to modernize the body of international law governing man's activity on and beneath the oceans. Over the years, its agenda has grown to include issues of territorial limits; rights of passage through straits; use and conservation of fisheries; rights of landlocked countries; international rules, machinery, and fees governing economic exploitation of the seabed; control of marine pollution; scientific research; and procedures for settling disputes.

Total staff: 26

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for the Law of the Sea



~~Confidential~~

27. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) Geneva

UNDRO is authorized by and responsible to the Secretary General for mobilizing, directing, and coordinating the relief activities of the various organizations within the UN system in response to a request for disaster assistance from a stricken state. It also coordinates UN disaster aid with assistance given by intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, such as the Red Cross.

The Disaster Relief Coordinator is appointed by the Secretary General normally for a term of five years, and at a level comparable to that of an Under Secretary General. The coordinator reports directly to the Secretary General.

Total staff: 50

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator



~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

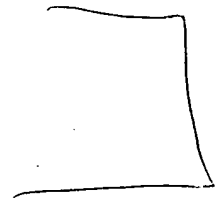
28. Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs—Vienna

This center assists the General Assembly's Third Main Committee, which deals primarily with human rights issues, and serves as the secretariat for ECOSOC's Commission on the Status of Women. It reports to the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

Total staff: 104

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 8

Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs



~~Confidential~~

29. Center for Human Rights—Geneva

The Center for Human Rights is headed by a director who reports to the Secretary General through the Under Secretary General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. Its tasks include: the preparation of studies, reports, and publications on human rights and the implementation of the Program for the Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It provides these services to a number of UN organs, including the General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Total staff: 89

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 5

Center for Human Rights



~~Confidential~~

30. Center for Science and Technology for Development

The Center for Science and Technology is a product of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, 1979) and a subsequent resolution allowing for the creation of an Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development. The center assists the committee in carrying out its mandate, which is to help the General Assembly formulate policy guidelines for the harmonization of policies regarding science and technology within the UN system. The committee monitors the activities and programs related to its subject within the organs of the UN system and prepares operational plans for carrying out the program of action formulated in Vienna. Its reports and recommendations are submitted to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC, which may transmit comments it deems necessary.

Total staff: 30

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2

Center for Science and Technology for Development



~~Confidential~~

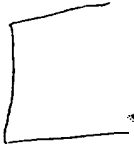
31. United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations

The UN Center on Transnational Corporations is the secretariat of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, and a standing committee and subsidiary body of ECOSOC. The Commission was created to develop and maintain a comprehensive information system on the activities of transnational corporations as well as to help ECOSOC create the basis for a code of conduct for transnational corporations.

Total staff: 62

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 3

United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations



~~Confidential~~

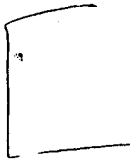
32. Secretariats of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (INCB and UNFDAC)—Vienna

The INCB was created in 1961 to supervise the implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Its members are elected by ECOSOC for five-year terms.

UNFDAC was founded in 1971 for the purpose of developing plans and programs related to drug abuse control and providing funds for their execution. The overall administration and control over the fund rests with the Secretary General. UNFDAC's executive director reports directly to the Secretary General.

Total staff: 22

Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



Secretariat of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1



~~Confidential~~

**33. UN Conference for the Promotion of International
Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear
Energy—Vienna**

The aim of this conference is to promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by establishing universally acceptable principles.

Total staff: 3

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 0

~~Confidential~~

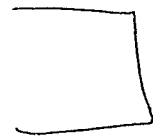
34. Secretariat of the World Food Council (WFC)—
Rome

The WFC was founded in 1974 by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the World Food Conference (Rome, 1974). Established at a ministerial or plenipotentiary level, it is meant to promote and coordinate the political action necessary to carry out the General Assembly's resolutions concerning food. It monitors the world food situation, mobilizes support, and seeks to ensure coherence of policy efforts by governments and international agencies to solve world food problems. The WFC is serviced within the framework of the FAO as well as by its own secretariat. It reports to the General Assembly through ECOSOC, and its 36 members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms after nomination by ECOSOC.

Total staff: 29

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

Secretariat of the World Food Council



BLANK PAGE

Specialized Agencies

1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)— Vienna

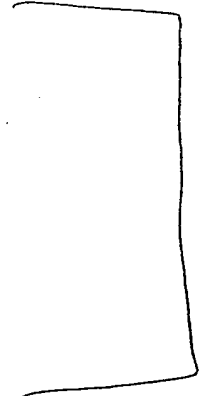
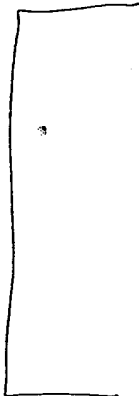
The IAEA was founded in 1956 to foster, encourage, and give advice on the development of the peaceful use of atomic energy throughout the world. The agency also has responsibility for forming and implementing the safeguard provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Because of the changing energy situation, it also has been called upon to provide assistance in feasibility studies for nuclear power plants and to expand its work on the development of siting, safety, and reliability standards for nuclear

power stations. Technically, the IAEA is not a specialized agency, but an independent intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the United Nations. It has 110 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1957.

Total staff: 927

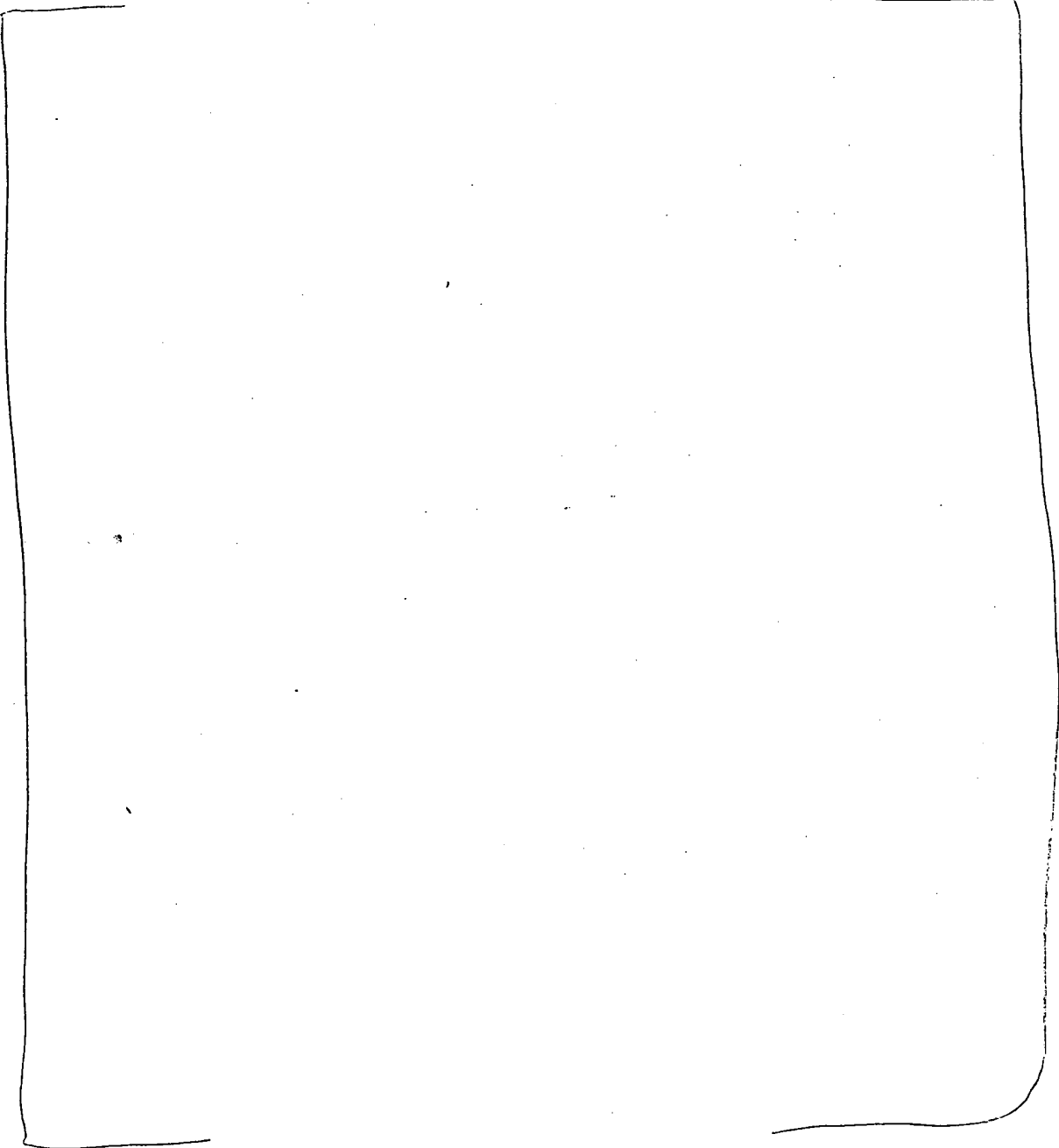
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 107

International Atomic Energy Agency



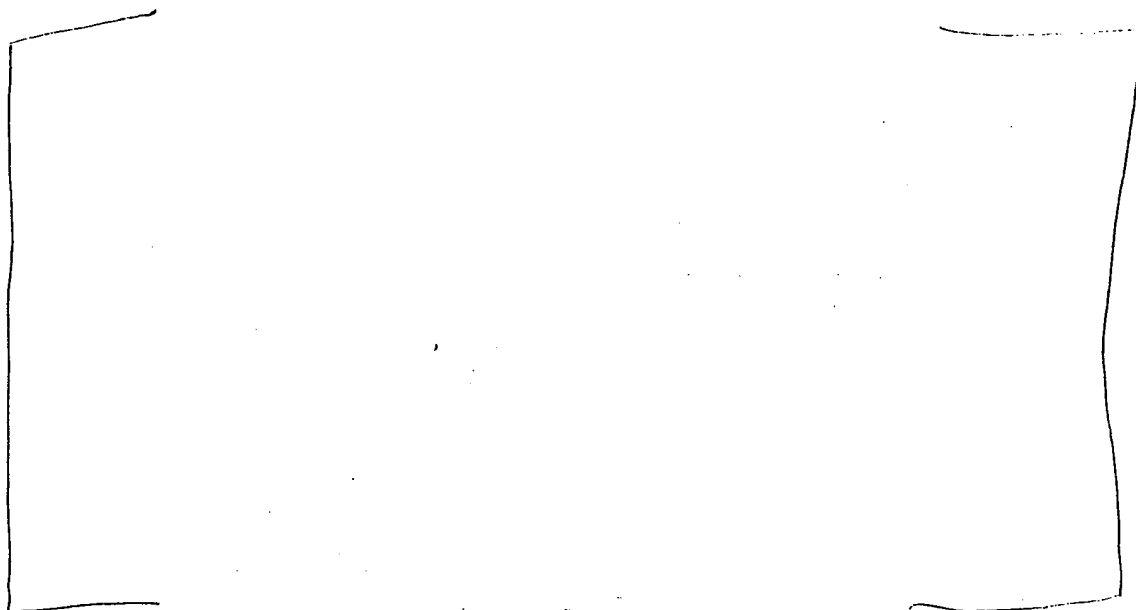
~~Confidential~~

International Atomic Energy Agency (continued)



~~Confidential~~

International Atomic Energy Agency (continued)



~~Confidential~~

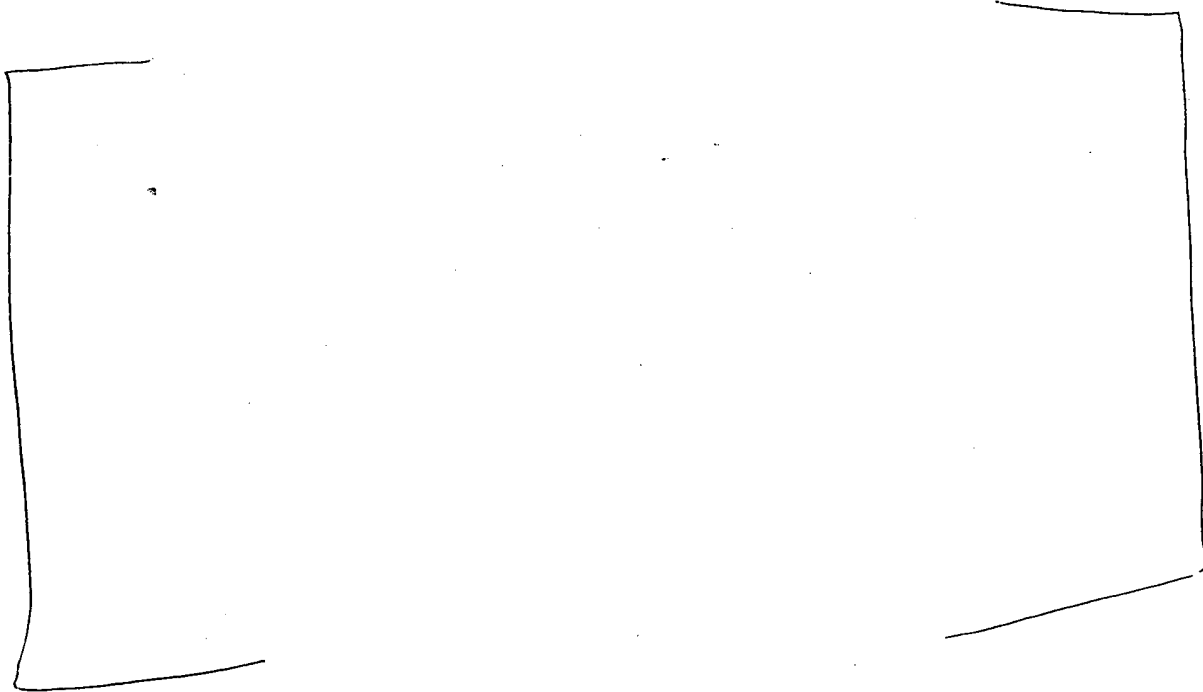
**2. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)—
Montreal**

The ICAO was founded in 1944 to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport for the purpose of ensuring the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world. It has 149 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1970.

Total staff: 876

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 21

International Civil Aviation Organization



~~Confidential~~

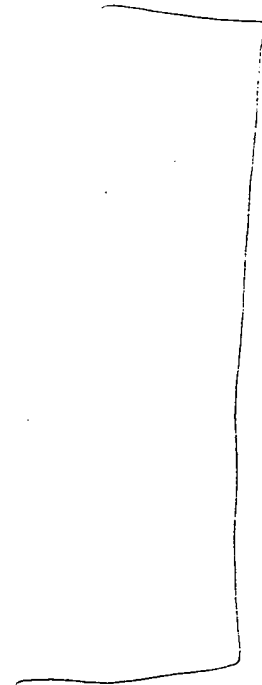
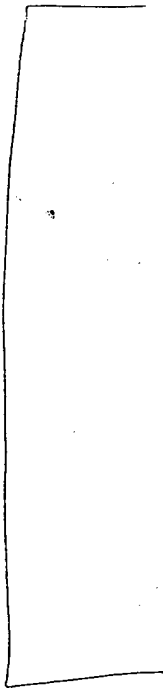
3. International Labor Organization (ILO)—Geneva
The ILO was founded in 1919 to improve working and living conditions throughout the world by encouraging countries to adopt international labor conventions and recommendations setting minimum standards in such fields as wages, hours, work conditions, and social security. It also conducts research and technical cooperation activities, including vocational training and management development. The ILO secretariat is called the International Labor Office. It is headed by a director general who is appointed by

the governing body. The director general's office is responsible for preparing the agenda documents for the general conference, assisting member states implement the conference's decisions, publishing material relevant to the organization's work, and conducting special investigations ordered by the conference and the governing body.

Total staff: 2,500

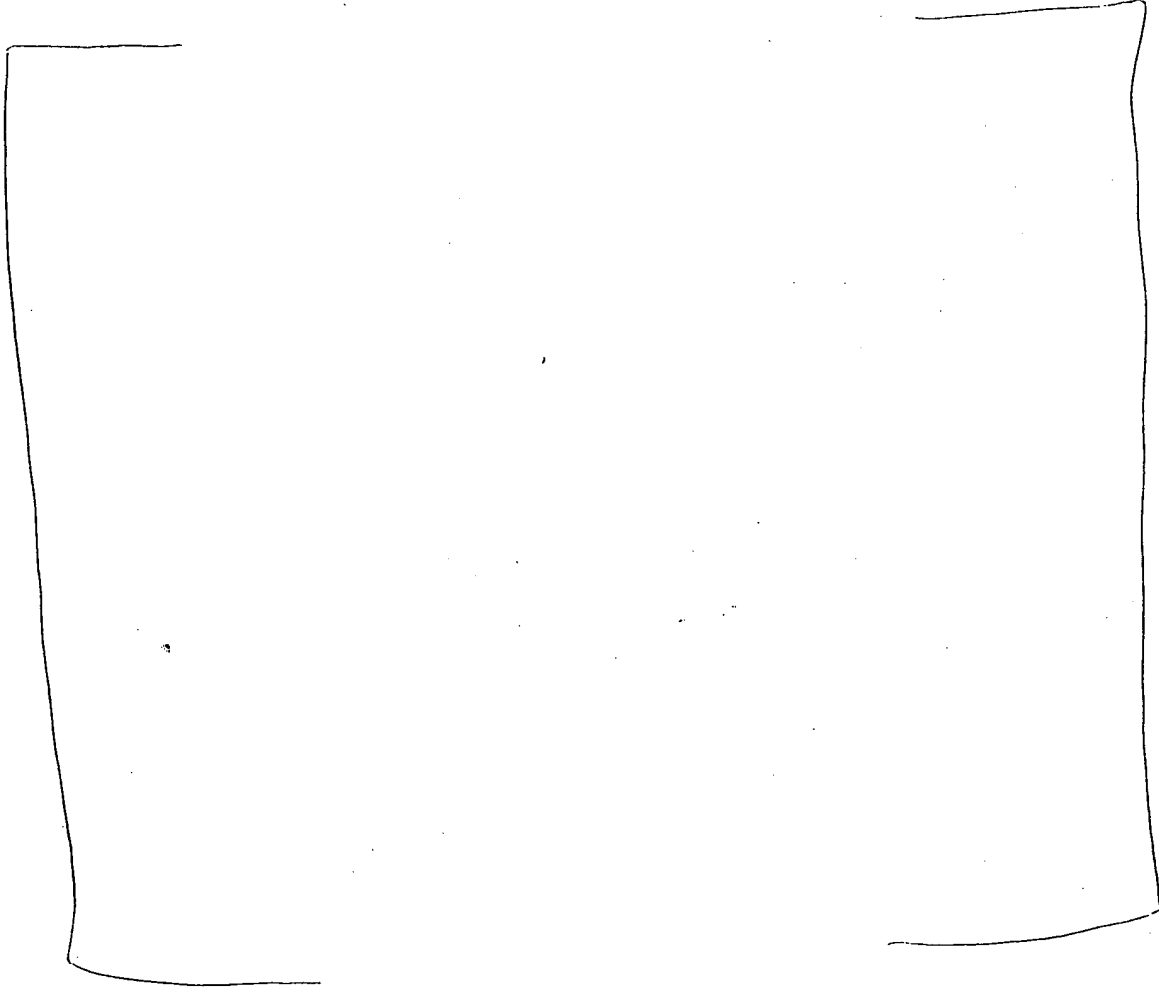
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 58

International Labor Organization



~~Confidential~~

International Labor Organization (continued)



~~Confidential~~

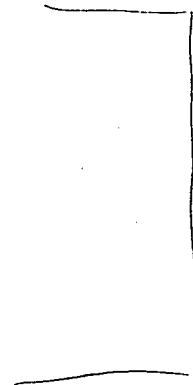
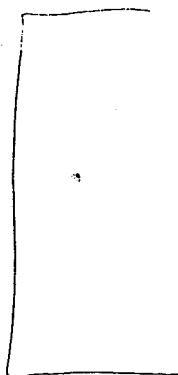
**4. International Maritime Organization (IMO)—
London**

The IMO was founded in 1948 to encourage the highest possible standards of safety and navigation at sea. It has 124 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1958.

Total staff: 256

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 10

International Maritime Organization



**5. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)—
Geneva**

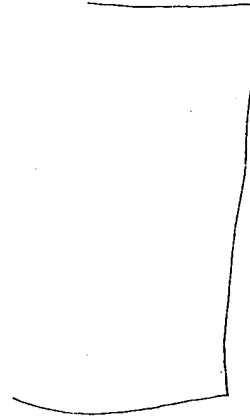
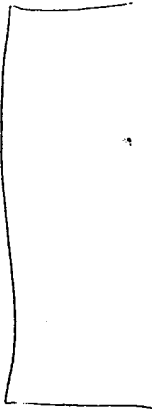
The ITU was founded in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union; its title was changed in 1932. The ITU is responsible for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as for promoting and offering technical assistance to developing countries. To this end, the ITU is presently involved with: effecting the allocation of the radiofrequency spectrum and the registration of radiofrequency assignments to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; coordinating efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; fostering

international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to developing countries; harmonizing the development of telecommunications facilities, notably those using space techniques; undertaking studies; making regulations; adopting resolutions; formulating recommendations; and publishing information concerning telecommunications. It has 157 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1925.

Total staff: 656

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 18

International Telecommunications Union



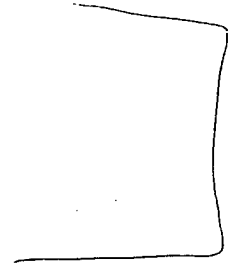
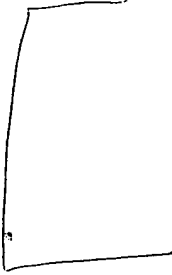
6. World Tourism Organization.(WTO)—Madrid

Founded in 1975, the WTO is responsible for promoting and developing tourism with a view to contributing to economic expansion, international understanding, and world peace. It has 105 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1975.

Total staff: 103

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 7

World Tourism Organization



~~Confidential~~

7. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—Paris

UNESCO was founded in 1945 to promote international collaboration in the fields of education, science, and culture. It has 160 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1954.

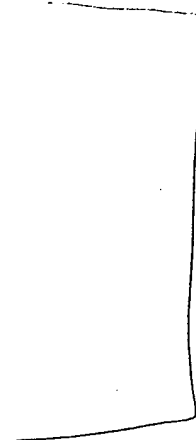
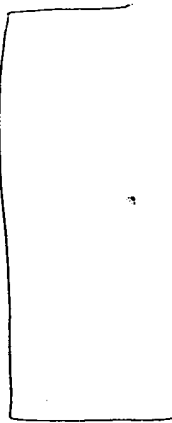
UNESCO's secretariat is headed by a director general, who is appointed by the General Conference upon the nomination of the Executive Board. As the chief

administrative officer of the organization, the secretariat is charged with formulating draft work programs and proposals for action by the Conference and the Board. Staff appointments are by personal choice but must be geographically representative.

Total staff: 2,800

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 73

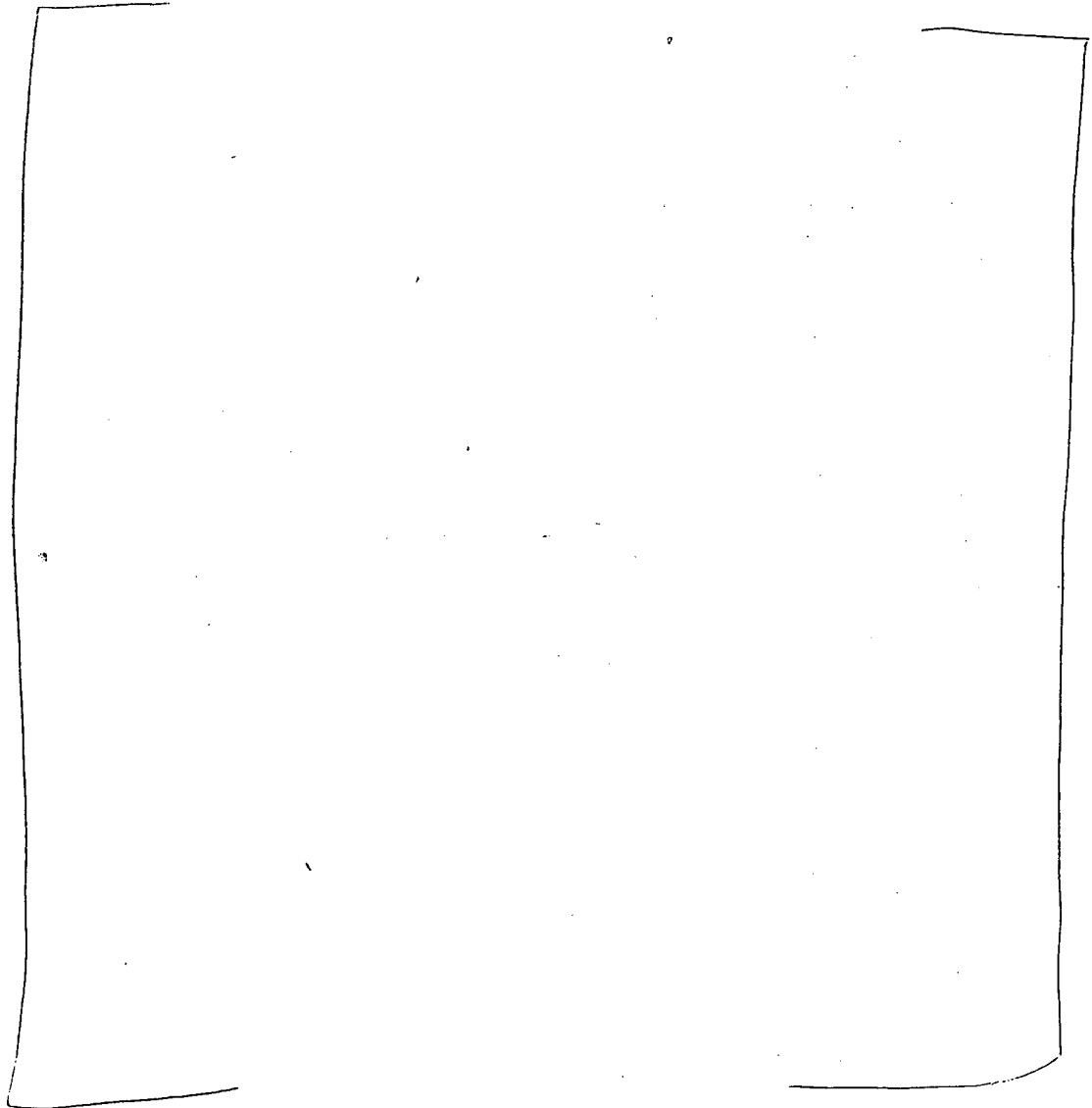
United Nations Educational, Scientific,
and Cultural Organization



~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

United Nations Educational, Scientific,
and Cultural Organization (continued)



~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

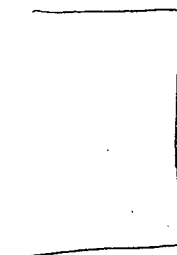
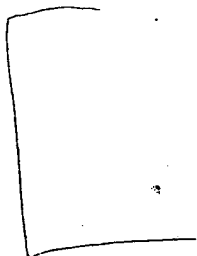
8. Universal Postal Union (UPU)—Berne

The UPU was founded in 1874 to promote communication between people by ensuring the organization, development, and efficient operation of postal services. It has 165 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1924.

Total staff: 135

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 6

Universal Postal Union



~~Confidential~~

9. World Health Organization (WHO)—Geneva

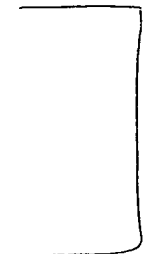
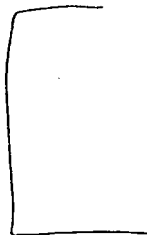
The WHO was founded in 1946 to act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health. Upon request, it helps governments strengthen their health services, by providing information, counseling, and technical assistance. Along with promoting and conducting research on health-related matters, the WHO is also responsible for developing international standards for food and pharmaceutical products. It has 158 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1948.

The WHO's secretariat is headed by a director general who is appointed by the Health Assembly on the nomination of the executive board. The secretariat is the highest technical and administrative officer of the WHO and is ex-officio Secretary of the Health Assembly, the executive board and all other commissions, committees, and conferences convened under WHO auspices.

Total Staff: 3,307

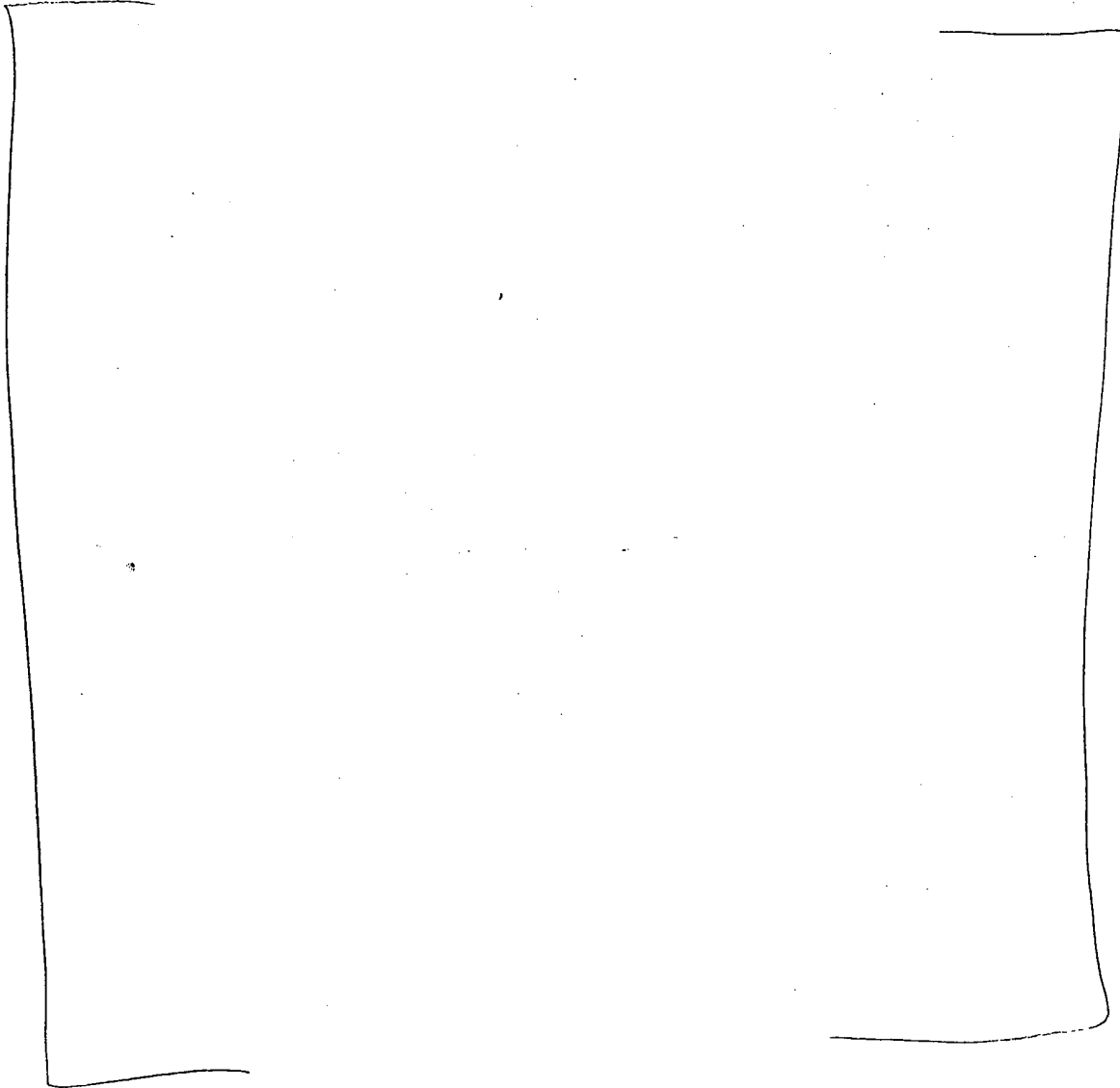
Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 90

World Health Organization



~~Confidential~~

World Health Organization (continued)



~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

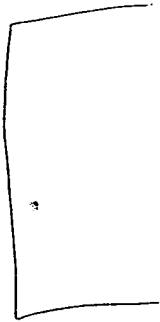
**10. World Intellectual Property Organization
(WIPO)—Geneva**

The WIPO was founded in 1967 to protect intellectual property, further creative intellectual activity, and facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries. It has 100 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1968.

Total staff: 202

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 6

World Intellectual Property Organization



**11. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)—
Geneva**

The WMO was founded in 1947 to improve the exchange of meteorological information and to encourage its application to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities. It has 157 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1948.

Total staff: 242

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 17

World Meteorological Organization



Humanitarian, Technical Aid, and Other UN Bodies

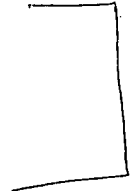
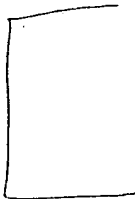
**I. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)—
New York**

UNICEF was founded in 1946 to help governments undertake long-range programs for the benefit of children. The organization focuses its aid primarily on health, safe water, sanitation, education, nutrition, and family planning. UNICEF's income consists entirely of voluntary contributions from governments and private sources. Its executive board consists of representatives from 30 countries whose executive director is appointed by the UN Secretary General in consultation with the board. The Soviet Union joined UNICEF in 1955.

Total staff: 525

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2

United Nations Children's Fund



~~Confidential~~

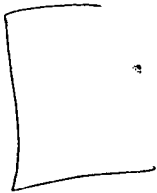
2. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)—New York

The General Assembly authorized the establishment of UNITAR in 1963. It is financed by voluntary contributions and/or grants from governments, inter-governmental organizations, foundations, and other nongovernmental sources. As an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, UNITAR is meant to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations by providing facilities for high-priority training and research projects. It has 24 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1963.

Total staff: 89

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 5

United Nations Institute for Training and Research



~~Confidential~~

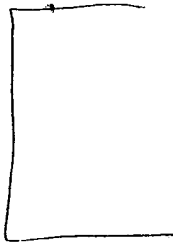
**3. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)—
New York**

The UNDP was founded in 1966 to administer and coordinate most of the technical assistance provided through the UN system. Its objective is to assist developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development by providing systematic and sustained assistance geared to their development objectives. Along with giving financial assistance, UNDP has presently made available to developing countries some 10,000 technicians and advisers. It has 157 members. The Soviet Union joined in 1966.

Total staff: 1,435

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 9

United Nations Development Program



~~Confidential~~

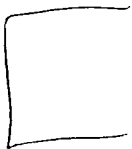
4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)—Beirut

UNRWA was established by the General Assembly in 1949 to direct relief and work programs in the Near East. Its operations are financed by voluntary contributions. The Soviet Union is not on the Advisory Board of UNRWA, but there are two Soviets on loan from other organizations presently working on the agency's staff.

Total staff: 123

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 2

United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East



~~Confidential~~

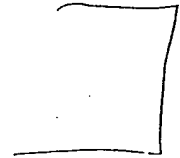
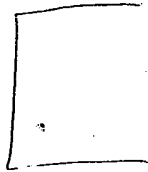
5. United Nations University (UNU)—Tokyo

UNU was established by the General Assembly in 1972. As a system of academic institutions, rather than an intergovernmental organization, UNU is comprised of a programing and coordinating central organ and a decentralized system of affiliated institutions devoted to the study of such global problems as human survival, development, and welfare.

Total staff: 110

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

United Nations University



~~Confidential~~

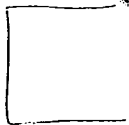
6. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)—Geneva

UNIDIR was founded in 1980 as an autonomous institution working in close relationship with the Department of Disarmament Affairs. The Institute is responsible for carrying out research for the purposes of assisting in ongoing negotiations in the area of disarmament and arms limitation, stimulating initiatives for new negotiations, and providing general insight into the problems involved. It is funded by voluntary contributions from states and private organizations.

Total staff: 7

Number of Soviets/East Europeans: 1

United Nations Institute for
Disarmament Research



~~Confidential~~

Bibliography

Articles

Alker, Hayward R. "Dimensions of Conflict in the General Assembly." *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. LVIII (September 1964), pp. 642-657.

Allen, Robert Loring. "United Nations Technical Assistance: Soviet and East European Participation." *International Organization* Vol. XI, No. 4 (Autumn 1957), pp. 615-634.

Armstrong, John A. "The Soviet Attitude Toward UNESCO." *International Organization*, Vol. XIII, No. 2 (May 1954), pp. 217-233.

Bergeson, Helge Ole. "Human Rights—the Property of the Nation-State or a Concern of the International Community? A Study of the Soviet Position Concerning UN Protection of Civil and Political Rights Since 1975." *Cooperation and Conflict*, Vol. XIV, No. 4 (1979), pp. 239-254.

Blumenfeld, Yorick F. "Russia and the United Nations." *Editorial Research Reports*, (March 1971), pp. 225-241.

Brinkley, George A. "The Soviet Union and the United Nations: The Changing Role of the Developing Countries." *The Review of Politics*, Vol. XXXII, No. 1 (January 1970), pp. 91-123.

Butler, William E. "The Soviet Union and the Continental Shelf." *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. LXIII, No. 1 (January 1969), pp. 103-107.

Bylinyak, S. and Y. Osipov. "UN Conference on Trade and Development." *International Affairs* (Moscow), No. 5 (May 1972), pp. 31-37.

Clark, Claire. "Soviet and Afro-Asian Voting in the UN General Assembly, 1946-65." *Australian Outlook*, Vol. XXIV (December 1970), pp. 296-308.

Cox, Robert W. "The Executive Head: An Essay on Leadership in International Organization." *International Organization*, Vol. XXIII, No. 2 (Spring 1969), pp. 205-230.

Crane, Robert D. "Soviet Attitude Toward International Space Law." *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. LVI, No. 3 (July 1962), pp. 685-723.

Cutler, Robert M. "East-South Relations at UNCTAD: Global Political Economy and CEMA." *International Organization*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1 (Winter 1983), pp. 121-142.

Dallin, Alexander. "The Soviet View of the United Nations." *International Organization*, Vol. XVI (Winter 1962), pp. 20-36.

Dmitriyev, Igor. "IAEA and Non-Proliferation." *New Times (Moscow)*, Vol. LII (December 1976), pp. 111-118.

Drach, V. "UNESCO and the Contemporary World." *International Affairs (Moscow)*, No. 7 (July 1975), pp. 111-118.

Emerson, Rupert and Inis L. Claude. "The Soviet Union and the United Nations: An Essay in Interpretation." *International Organization*, Vol. VI, No. 1 (February 1952), pp. 1-26.

Feeney, William R. "Sino-Soviet Competition in the United Nations." *Asian Survey*, Vol. XVII, No. 9 (September 1977), pp. 809-829.

Frankel, J. "The Soviet Union and the United Nations." *Yearbook of World Affairs*, 1954, pp. 68-94.

Fryer, Eugene D. "Soviet International Law Today: An Elastic Dogma." *Military Law Review*, Vol. LXXXIII (Winter 1979), pp. 21-58.

Gallagher, Maureen. "The World Health Organization: Promotion of US and Soviet Foreign Policy Goals." *American Medical Association Journal*, Vol. CLXXXVI (October 1963), pp. 135-140.

Gardner, Richard N. "The Soviet Union and the United Nations." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 4 (Autumn 1964), pp. 845-857.

Gardner, Richard W. "The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development." *International Organization*, Vol. XXII, No. 1 (Winter 1968), pp. 104-110.

Gareau, Frederick H. "Cold-War Cleavages As Seen From the UN General Assembly: 1947-1969." *The Journal of Politics*, Vol. XXXII, No. 4 (November 1970), pp. 929-968.

Gareau, Frederick H. "The Soviet Bloc and the United Nations System: The Qualitative Record." *The Western Political Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, No. 2 (July 1972), pp. 268-294.

Ginsburg, George. "Soviet Atomic Energy Agreements." *International Organization*, Vol. XV, No. 1 (Winter 1964), pp. 49-65.

Golden, Jeffrey B. "The World Court: The Qualifications of the Judges." *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*, Vol. XIV, No. 1 (1978), pp. 1-46.

Goodman Elliot R. "The Cry of National Liberation: Recent Soviet Attitudes Toward National Self-Determination." *International Organization*, Vol. XIV, No. 1 (Winter 1960), pp. 92-106.

Goodrich, Leland W. "Geographical Distribution of the Staff of the UN Secretariat." *International Organization*, Vol. XVI, No. 4 (Summer 1962), pp. 465-482.

Gregg, Robert W. "The Economic and Social Council: Politics of Membership." *The Western Political Quarterly*, Vol. XVI, No. 1 (March 1963), pp. 109-132.

Grzybowski, Kazimiera. "International Organizations from the Soviet Point of View." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Vol. XXIX, No. 4 (Autumn 1964), pp. 882-895.

Halasz, Louis. "The UN's Peacekeeping Crises: The Battle of Article 19: The Collision Course of the United States and the Soviet Union Over Payment for Past Peacekeeping Operations Could Cause the United Nations to Founder: What's Behind the Crises." *War/Peace Report*, Vol. 4 (November 1964), pp. 3-7.

Hensley, Thomas R. "National Bias and the International Court of Justice." *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, No. 12 (November 1968), pp. 568-586.

Hottelet, Richard. "Moscow and the United Nations" *New Leader*, Vol. XXXVII (October 1964), pp. 12-15.

Hottelet, Richard. "Soviet Strategy and the United Nations: Orchestrating Protest and Propaganda." *New Leader*, Vol. L (September 1967), pp. 3-5.

Jacobson, Harold K. "Labor, the UN, and the Cold War." *International Organization*, Vol. XI, No. 1 (Winter 1957), pp. 55-67.

Jacobson, Harold K. "The Soviet Union, the United Nations, and the World Trade." *The Western Political Quarterly*, Vol. XI, No. 3 (September 1958), pp. 673-688.

"The USSR and the I.L.O." *International Organization*, Vol. XIV, No. 3 (Summer 1960), pp. 402-428.

Kapchenko, N. "World Developments and the United Nations." *International Affairs* (Moscow), No. 12 (December 1973), pp. 41-48.

Kihl, Young W. "Functional Performance and Member-State Behavior in an International Organization: Test and Evaluation." *Journal of Politics*, Vol. XXXIII (May 1971), pp. 337-369.

Kudryactsev, Vladimir. "The USSR and the United Nations". *New Times* (Moscow), No. 2 (January 1981), pp. 18-19.

Little, Tom. "Mr. Khrushchev and the Neutrals at the United Nations." *World Today*, Vol. XVI (December 1960), pp. 510-519.

Malinowski, W. R. "Centralization and Decentralization in the United Nations Economic and Social Activities." *International Organization*, Vol. XVI, No. 3 (Summer 1962), pp. 521-541.

Masters, Roger. "The Emperor's Old Clothes: Russia and the United Nations." *Yale Review*, Vol. LII (1962-63), pp. 176-187.

McMillan, C. H. "The Bilateral Character of Soviet and East European Foreign Trade." *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Vol. XIII, No. 1-2 (1975), pp. 1-21.

Mitchell, Judson R. and Alan T. Leonhard. "Changing Soviet Attitudes Toward International Law: An Incorporative Approach." *Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law*, Vol. VI (Winter 1976), pp. 227-244.

Osakwe, Chris. "Contemporary Soviet Doctrine on the Juridical Nature of Universal International Organizations." *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. LXV (July 1971), pp. 502-21.

Pethybridge, Roger. "Soviet Nationals at the United Nations." *International Relations* (London), Vol. II (April 1965), pp. 709-720.

Petrovsky, Vladimir F. "The Soviet Union and the United Nations: How Russian Scholars View the International Organization." *Vista*, Vol. IV (May/June 1969), pp. 34-40.

Rai, Kul B. "Foreign Aid and Voting in the UN General Assembly, 1967-76." *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. XVII, No. 3 (1980), pp. 269-277.

Rosser, Richard F. "Soviet Opposition to Racial Discrimination in the United Nations." *Russian Review*, Vol. XXI (January 1962), pp. 25-37.

Rowe, Edward T. "Financial Support for the United Nations: The Evolution of Member Contributions, 1946-69." *International Organization*, Vol. XXVI (Autumn 1972), pp. 619-657.

Rubinstein, Alvin Z. "Soviet and American Policies in International Economic Organizations." *International Organization*, Vol. XVIII (Winter 1964), pp. 29-52.

Rubinstein, Alvin Z. "The Soviet Image of the United Nations." *American Philosophical Society Proceedings*, Vol. CVII, (April 1963), pp. 132-137.

"Soviet Policy Toward Underdeveloped Areas in the Economic and Social Council." *International Organization*, Vol. IX, No. 2 (May 1955), pp. 232-243.

"Soviet Policy in ECAFE: A Case Study of Soviet Behavior in International Economic Organizations." *International Organization*, Vol. XII, No. 4 (Autumn 1958), pp. 459-472.

"Selected Bibliography of Soviet Works on the United Nations, 1946-59." *American Political Science Review*, Vol. LIV, No. 4 (December 1960), pp. 985-991.

"The USSR and the IMCC. Some Preliminary Observations." *US Naval Institute Proceedings*, Vol. LXXXV, No. 10 (October 1959), pp. 75-79.

Russett, Bruce M. "Discovering Voting Groups in the United Nations." *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. LX (June 1966), pp. 327-339.

Schapiro, L. B. "Soviet Participation in International Institutions." *Yearbook of World Affairs*, Vol. III (1949), pp. 205-240.

Singh, L. P. "Changing Soviet Strategy and Tactics in ECAFE." *Studies on the Soviet Union*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (1964), pp. 64-71.

Viktorov, V. "Focus on Soviet Initiatives: Results of the 27th UN General Assembly." *International Affairs* (Moscow), No. 3 (March 1973), pp. 60-68.

Books

- Zile, Zigurds L. "A Soviet Contribution to International Adjudication: Professor Krylov's Jurisprudential Legacy" *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. LVIII (April 1964), pp. 359-388.
- Alker, Hayward R. and Russett, Bruce W. *World Politics in the General Assembly*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965.
- Chiang, Pei-heng. *Non-Governmental Organizations at the United Nations*. New York: Praeger, 1981.
- Claude, Inis. *Swords Into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organization*. New York: Random House, 1964.
- Dallin, Alexander. *The Soviet Union at the United Nations: Inquiry Into Soviet Motives and Objectives*. New York: Praeger, 1962.
- Fernbach, Alfred P. *Soviet Coexistence Strategy: A Case Study of Experience in the International Labor Organization*. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1960.
- Finger, Seymour and John Mugno. *The Politics of Staffing the United Nations Secretariat*. City University of New York: Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations (monograph), 1974.
- Gardner, Richard. *The Future of the United Nations Secretariat*. New York: UNITAR, 1972.
- Grant, James F. *The Soviet Approach to the Non-Aligned Movement*. Washington, D.C.: National War College (monograph), 1980.
- Gregg, Robert and Michael Barkun. *The United Nations System and Its Functions*. Princeton, New Jersey: D. Van Nostr and Co., Inc., 1968.
- Hovet, Thomas. *Bloc Politics in the United Nations*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960.
- Hagras, Kamal. *UNCTAD: A Case Study in UN Diplomacy*. London: Praeger Publishers, 1965.
- Huss, Pierre J. and George Carpozi. *Red Spies in the UN*. New York: Coward-McCann, 1965.
- Jackson, Richard L. *The Nonaligned, the UN, and the Superpowers*. New York: Praeger, 1983.

Jacobson, Harold Karan. *The USSR and the UN's Economic and Social Activities*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1963.

James, Alan. *The Politics of Peacekeeping*. New York: Praeger, 1969.

James, Robert. *Staffing the United Nations Secretariat*. Sussex: Institute for the Study of International Organizations (monograph), 1970.

Kaufmann, Johan. *United Nations Decision Making*. Alphen aan den Rijn: Sijthoff and Noordhoff International Publishers, 1980.

Leint, G. J. *The United Nations Giving Countenance to Soviet Strategic Penetration of Africa*. Zwolle: W. E. J. Tjcken Willink, 1977.

Meron, Theodor. *The United Nations Secretariat: The Rules and Practice*. Lexington: Lexington Books, 1977.

Morozov, G. and E. Pchelintsev. *The United Nations Twenty Years of Failures and Successes*. Moscow: Novosti Press Agency, 1965.

Nashat, Mahya: I. *National Interests and Bureaucracy Versus Development Aid: A Study of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance to the Third World*. Geneva: Tribune Editions, 1978.

Osakwe, Chris. *The Participation of the Soviet Union in Universal International Organizations: A Political and Legal Analysis of Soviet Strategies and Aspirations Inside ILO, UNESCO, and WHO*. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1972.

Povolny, Mojmir. *The Soviet Union and the United Nations: Some Soviet Policies in the International Organization*. Czechoslovak Foreign Institute In Exile (monograph), 1961.

Rhodes, James R. *Staffing The United Nations Secretariat*. Sussex: Institute of International Organizations (monograph), 1970.

Rubinstein, Alvin. *The Soviets in International Organizations: Changing Policy Toward Developing Countries, 1953-63*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1964.

Rubinstein, Alvin A. and George Ginsburgs, ed. *Soviet and American Policies in the United Nations: A 25-Year Perspective*. New York: New York: University Press, 1971.

Schwebel, Stephen. *The Secretary-General of the United Nations: His Political Powers and Practice*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1969.

Sewell, James P. *UNESCO and World Politics: Engaging in International Relations*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1975.

Sharp, Walter R. *The United Nations Economic and Social Council*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969.

Shkundev, V. G. *The International Labor Organization: Past and Present*. Moscow: International Relations Publishing House, 1969.

Silverstein, Harvey B. *Superships and Nation-States: The Transnational Politics of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization*. Westview: Westview Replica Edition, 1978.

Smith, Delbert. *International Telecommunication Control*. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1969.

Stroessinger, John. *The United Nations and the Superpowers: United States-Soviet Interaction at the United Nations*. New York: Random House, 1965.

Vavilov, Andrei, Ivan Matveyev and Vsevolod Oleandrov. *The Soviet View of the United Nations*. Moscow: Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, 1974.

Walters, Robert S. *American and Soviet Aid: A Comparative Analysis*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1970.

Theses

Blumenthal, Irene. "The Soviet Union and the United Nations." (Ph.D. 1960 Stanford University.)

Carlisle, Donald Steven. "Soviet Policy in the United Nations and the Problems of Economic Development, 1946-56." (Ph.D. 1963 Harvard University.)

Lindell, John O. "The USSR in UNESCO." (Ph.D. 1972 New York University.)

Salter, Charles R. "Participation of the USSR in International Organizations." (M.A. 1950 Georgetown University.)

Tidmarsh, Kyril. "The Soviet Union and the ILO." (Doctor of Philosophy 1957 St. Anthony's College, Oxford.)