

for the third seat, previously held by Yugoslavia, and it was not until nineteen ballots had been taken that Greece was elected on December 20.

Argentina, Cuba and Egypt were elected to the Economic and Social Council, and Belgium, China and France were re-elected. Argentina then resigned from the Trusteeship Council and El Salvador was elected to the vacancy for the unexpired portion of Argentina's term.

The Assembly and the Security Council elected six judges to the International Court of Justice on December 6. The judges elected were: Levy Carniero (Brazil) to complete the unexpired term of the late Dr. Azevedo (also of Brazil), S. A. Golunsky (U.S.S.R.), E. A. Ugon (Uruguay), Green H. Hackworth (U.S.A., re-elected), Sir Bengal Rau (India), and Helge Klaestad (Norway, re-elected).

### **Economic Development of Under-developed Areas**

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee completed before Christmas its examination of various aspects of the problem of the economic development of under-developed countries, the main item on its agenda. In particular, it endorsed the arrangements made by the Economic and Social Council at its Thirteenth Session last summer for the financing in 1952 of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. It urged member governments to make contributions for 1952 at least equal to those which they had pledged for the previous eighteen-month financial period.

The Second Committee also adopted a resolution sponsored by Burma, Chile, Cuba, Egypt and Yugoslavia on the financing of economic development. This resolution requests the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its regular session a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circumstances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans to under-developed countries for the purpose of accelerating their development. Support for the resolution came largely from Latin American and Asian countries. It was opposed by the United States, the Western European and Commonwealth countries (with the exception of India and Pakistan). The Soviet bloc and certain of the Central American republics abstained. The resolution recommended by the Second Committee has not yet been approved by the plenary meeting of the Assembly.

### **Budgetary Matters**

On December 22 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, approved a regular budget of \$48,096,780, from which will be deducted an estimated income of \$6,399,800. The Committee also revised the scale of assessments for the regular expenses of the United Nations. The contribution of the U.S.S.R. was increased from 6.93 to 9.85 per cent. The percentage of the United States was reduced from 38.92 to 36.90, in partial implementation of the principle of a ceiling of 33 1-3 per cent on any single contributions, which was accepted by the Assembly in 1948. As a result of these and other minor adjustments in the scale and of the significant improvement in Canada's economic position during the past year, the Canadian assessment was raised slightly, from 3.30 to 3.35 per cent. The United States Delegation called for the immediate application of the 33 1-3 per cent ceiling but received virtually no support from other delegations. The U.S.S.R. and other members of the Soviet bloc strongly objected to any increase in their assessment and opposed the recommended scale without, however, threatening to default on their payments.

Finally, the Fifth Committee approved on November 27 a United States-United Kingdom resolution calling on the President of the Assembly to appoint a seven-member negotiating committee. This committee will consult during the Assembly