

organizational and administrative arrangements necessary to establish the Fund.

The United Nations through its functional commissions, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly continued its deliberations and work on international trade, commodity and economic problems as well as on the Draft Covenants on Human Rights, Freedom of Information and the status of women. During the year the International Atomic Energy Agency was formally established and its relationship with the United Nations agreed upon. The Agency, which is a development arising from President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal in 1953, has primary responsibility and is co-ordinating centre for international activities in the field of the peaceful application of atomic energy.

Some advancement was made in several of the questions concerning trust and non-self-governing territories. A Canadian served on the six-man Special Commission established by the eleventh session to visit the French administered trust territory of Togoland to study the situation resulting from the application of the Statute of Togoland granted by France to the territory. In the light of this Commission's report and the decision of the Trusteeship Council and in order to enable it to reach a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland at its thirteenth session, if the Governments of France and Togoland should ask for this, the twelfth session of the Assembly adopted a resolution which requested France to report to the Trusteeship Council on elections and the convening of a new Togolese Legislative Assembly and on any wishes which it might express in this connection. On the invitation of the Togolese Government the Assembly also appointed a United Nations Commissioner to supervise and report to it on the elections. As a result of deliberations at the twelfth session the Assembly adopted resolutions concerning the status of the territory of South West Africa, the obligations of the Union of South Africa towards that territory and establishing a Good Offices Committee to discuss with South Africa the basis for an agreement on the territory's international status. A tribunal of three jurists was set up by the Assembly to determine the frontier between Ethiopia and Italian administered Somaliland, an urgent problem in view of Somaliland's impending emergence as an independent state in 1960. Economic and social problems among dependent peoples were studied and recommendations made for their advancement.

The study and application of international law by United Nations bodies continued. One of the achievements by the International Law Commission's ninth session in 1957 was the drawing up of articles and commentaries on diplomatic privileges and immunities. Eight difficult cases were considered by the International Court of Justice. The question of defining aggression, the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind and international criminal jurisdiction were given careful and detailed examination in the Assembly.

It will be seen from this general survey and from the following articles that the United Nations' record of progress in the past year has been uneven. There has been disappointment and cause for grave concern in the failure to break the deadlock in disarmament negotiations; the Assembly's efforts on behalf of the Hungarian people have not been successful; and other important political problems continue to trouble relations between states and remain unsolved. Nevertheless the United Nations' efforts at conciliation have been steadily maintained, have achieved some success in certain fields, and continue to demonstrate the importance of this forum for discussion and resolution of differences. In the social and economic fields there has been steady and important progress.