

Acknowledgements

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ENDNOTES

1. Lord Viscount Cranborne, House of Lords, Parliamentary Debates, Official Report, 5th Series, vol. cxxvii, 15 April 1943.
2. On 10 December 1920 the League Assembly adopted a resolution stating: "[i]t shall be the duty of the Secretary-General to call to the attention of the Council to any facts which in his opinion show that a member of the League has become a Covenant-breaking State within the Meaning of Article 16. Upon receiving such an intimation, the Council shall, on the request of any of its members, hold a meeting with the least possible delay to consider it..." Records of First Assembly, Plenary, 1920, 400.
3. as quoted in Rovine, Arthur W., "The First Fifty Years: The Secretary-General in World Politics, 1920-1970", A.W. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1970, p.205.
4. The rigorous application of Article 99 entails a declaration to the Council that there may exist a new (not currently considered) threat to the peace. In UN procedural terms, this means adding a new item to the agenda of the Security Council. The Provisional Rules of Procedure (Rule 2) of the Council further state that "[t]he President shall call a meeting of the Security Council ... if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99."
5. The right to provide input to the Council was enshrined in rule 22 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council which states: "The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning *any question* under consideration by it" [emphasis added].
6. Urquart, Brian, "Hammaraskjold," Knopf, New York, 1973, p.389.
7. Ona B. Forest, Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations "Belgian Congo: Summary and Outlook," (Draft Report) June 1960, UN Archives, Dag-1/2.2.1.35.