

support for that country was then transferred to Ireland. In further balloting the deadlock continued between Ireland and Liberia. It was, therefore, agreed to split the term between the two candidates and Liberia was elected on the understanding that it would resign at the end of 1961 in favour of Ireland.

Elections to ECOSOC

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, six of the eighteen members of ECOSOC are elected by secret ballot each year for a three-year term. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election. A two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required for election. While there is no convention governing the distribution of seats in ECOSOC, the five permanent members of the Security Council have always been re-elected and the various geographical areas have come to expect a certain level of representation.

The six members retiring at the end of 1960 were: Chile, Costa Rica, China, France, Netherlands and Sudan. Candidates for these seats were Uruguay, El Salvador, China, France, Belgium, Ethiopia, Ghana and Jordan. Elections were postponed until near the end of the first part of the fifteenth session, mainly as a result of controversy over the best means of according more equitable representation to the greatly enlarged African-Asian group either by enlargement of the Councils or by re-distribution of existing seats. In the absence of agreement, African-Asian pressure for greater representation developed to effect immediate re-allocation of seats at the current elections.

In the ECOSOC elections Uruguay, El Salvador, France, Jordan and Ethiopia were all elected to the Council on the first ballot (China failed to gain sufficient votes for election) but a deadlock developed between Belgium and India for the sixth seat. After thirteen inconclusive ballots, the Assembly adjourned elections until its resumed session.

The Congo

Independence was granted to the Republic of the Congo by Belgium on June 30, 1960. Elections held a month before had resulted in the appointment of Joseph Kasavubu as President and the formation of a government under Premier Patrice Lumumba. Unfortunately, the granting of independence led to an exodus of Belgian administrators and technicians leaving virtually helpless a new country where there were fewer than a score of Congolese university graduates and no trained professional or official cadres.

It was during this critical first week that the Force Publique, the armed group of Congolese charged with maintaining internal peace and order,