

increase their representation by at least one, and preferably two. They succeeded in obtaining the election of Mr. Onyeama of Nigeria. There was no difficulty about the election of Professor Lachs of Poland, or the re-election of Mr. Ammoun of Lebanon. The election of Professor Petren came at the end of a close contest among several Western European candidates, notably Professor Petren and Ambassador de Luna of Spain.

There are no Canadians serving on the Court at the present time.

The principal decision reached by the International Court of Justice during 1966 was concerned with the proceedings instituted in November 1960 against South Africa with regard to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and the performance of its duties as the mandatory power. On July 18, 1966, the International Court of Justice decided that Ethiopia and Liberia, as individual states formerly members of the League of Nations, had no legal right or interest in claims concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa, entrusted to South Africa.¹

Secretariat

The administrative functions of the United Nations are entrusted to the Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and he, in turn, employs the necessary staff for the proper discharge of his duties.²

According to the Charter, the Secretary-General is to act as the chief administrative officer of the organization and appoints the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly. He is to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintainance of international peace and security. He makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization. In sum, he is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given him by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connection with the organization's normal activities, and the attainment of its basic objectives under the Charter, and for bringing to the attention of the Council and the Assembly those problems and proposals which he considers require decisions. In addition, the Secretary-General may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly or, on occasion, he may use his good offices to seek a solution to a question without bringing it before

¹ See Chapter II, Page 12, for a full discussion of the implications of this decision.

² A list of the senior members of the Secretariat is given in Appendix II, Part 7.