

time the President of Pakistan had met twice with the Prime Minister of India but no progress toward a solution had been achieved. The Pakistani representative went on to say that in order to reduce tension between the two countries it was necessary to make progress in the implementation of the two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for Indian and Pakistan. (One part of the two resolutions passed by the Council in 1948 and 1949 respectively called for a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmir people.) The Indian representative, in discussing the UNCIP resolutions, alleged that the situation in Kashmir had so changed that the original contract no longer existed. He also reaffirmed his delegation's contention that Kashmir was an integral part of India. Several members of the Council expressed the hope that direct negotiations between India and Pakistan would be resumed at an early date. A draft resolution to this effect, submitted by the Irish representative, received seven votes in favour to two votes against, with two abstentions. It was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of the Soviet Union.

West New Guinea (West Irian)

Under the auspices of the Acting Secretary-General, renewed efforts were made to find an acceptable solution for the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute on the question of West New Guinea. A formal agreement was signed on August 15 by the representatives of the Netherlands and Indonesia, and a joint resolution submitted by both countries was approved by the General Assembly on September 21. The agreement provides that the administration of West New Guinea be transferred to Indonesia after May 1, 1963, and that for an interim period the administration be transferred to a United Nations temporary Executive Authority established under the authority of the Acting Secretary-General. On October 1, authority over West New Guinea passed from the Netherlands to the United Nations. An Administrator, Dr. Djatal Abdoh of Iran, was appointed to take charge of the administration and a United Nations Security Force of more than 1500 men was sent to West New Guinea to maintain law and order. (Some Canadian airmen are a part of the Force, which is composed principally of Pakistanis). The agreement also stipulates that the people of West New Guinea are to have an opportunity before the end of 1969 to decide in a plebiscite whether they wish to retain or sever their ties with Indonesia.

Admission of New Members

In 1962 the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly the admission to the United Nations of the following new member states: Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda.