

non-self-governing territories. Canada considered nevertheless that it was most important to keep the cold war struggle out of the colonial question and was not prepared to accept any resolution which described the evils of colonialism in inflammatory terms or called for the immediate independence of all colonies. Canada agreed fully with the necessity of leading remaining colonial territories to independence and self-government as rapidly as possible without violence and chaos intervening.

The Canadian Delegation did not participate in the general debate which extended over nineteen meetings and in which 79 different delegations made statements. In explaining Canada's vote, the Delegation stated that it had been glad to support the joint resolution and regretted the fact that the U.S.S.R. had insisted on pressing its declaration to a vote. The Canadian statement also referred briefly to Soviet domination over Eastern Europe as a form of colonialism which should also be banned.

### ***Soviet Complaints against the United States in connection with the U-2 and RB-47 incidents***

The Soviet Union requested on August 20, 1960, that both the U-2 and RB-47 aircraft incidents be inscribed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly as a single item entitled "The Menace to World Peace created by Aggressive Actions of the United States of America against the Soviet Union". The Soviet Union accused the United States of violations of Soviet airspace for the purpose of military espionage and, consequently, defiance of international law and the United Nations Charter. The explanatory memorandum accompanying the Soviet request that the item be placed on the agenda also charged the United States with "direct acts of aggression".

While defending the U-2 flight, President Eisenhower stated that similar flights would be discontinued. On the other hand, the United States asserted that the RB-47 aircraft had not violated Soviet airspace, that there had been no breach of international law, and that the aircraft was on a scientific mission.

The item was not raised at the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly and the release of the RB-47 fliers during February suggested that the Soviet Delegation would not raise this question at the resumed session of the General Assembly. At the end of 1960, however, the item remained on the General Assembly's agenda.

### ***Cuban Complaint against the United States***

The initial Cuban complaint against the United States was raised in the Security Council in July 1960. In a letter to the President of the Council, the Cuban Foreign Minister, Mr. Roa, charged that the United States had