

LIBRARY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA



CANADA

CALL No.

Access. No.

.....

.....

.....

.....

43.205.226

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

MAY 15 1991

RETURN TO DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DU MINISTERE

63406-3
6



CANADA
and the
UNITED NATIONS

1959

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1960

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1960



CANADA

and the

UNITED NATIONS

1952

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1952

Price 50 cents Cat. No. E4-601
Available from the Queen's Printer
Ottawa, Canada

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
REPRINTED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

1952-53

FOREWORD

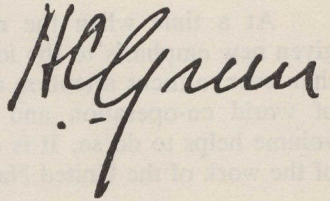
At a time when the rapid emergence of new states seems to have given new emphasis to the idea of nationalism, it is, I think, more important than ever to focus attention on what progress is being made toward the ideal of world co-operation and the harmonization of national interests. This volume helps to do so. It is offered as a record, from a Canadian viewpoint, of the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during 1959.

I believe that in recent years there has been a better understanding of the limitations imposed upon the United Nations by the political climate of the day since it can but reflect the varied aspirations, antagonisms and fears of its members. In spite of this, the United Nations has proved its value as an international forum for safeguarding peace and for stimulating action in the economic, social and human rights fields. The obligation for member governments to consult together regularly and frequently provides a unique opportunity for negotiation on a wide range of international problems. In the debates the scope and the importance of international problems become clearer as member states define their positions and explain the national interests involved. The practice of exchanges on such a broad international basis can bring home to every member state the extent of the interdependence of nations in the world today.

There are, inevitably, some failures in the United Nations record for 1959. Thorny political questions concerning Hungary, Tibet and Korea remained unresolved. Some "colonial" questions vexed relations between West European powers and the newer states of Asia and Africa. On the credit side, we can look back with satisfaction on the unanimous adoption at the General Assembly of resolutions on disarmament, radiation and outer space. We are heartened, too, by the continued search for new ways to assist in improving the economic and social welfare and the health of the people in less developed areas. While there was no evidence of a desire to impede such possibilities as may exist for the reduction of tension by negotiations conducted on a bilateral basis or among a limited number of countries primarily concerned with particular issues, there was a general determination to respect the role of the United Nations in the settlement of international problems, of which the most important is disarmament. The potential capacity of the United Nations to meet new challenges and to perform new tasks is, of course, enormous. For countries like Canada, which see in this the best hope of the future, maintenance of the ultimate responsibility of the United Nations for international peace and security is a principle of cardinal significance.

I hope that you will find, as I do, cause for encouragement in the record set out in the following pages. There was evidence during 1959 of more relaxed relations between the two great power blocs. The fourteenth session of the General Assembly took place in an atmosphere of reduced

international tension. If the momentum of negotiation and consultation can be maintained—and Canada has a responsibility to contribute to such efforts—we may look forward more hopefully to the eventual settlement of issues which have long disturbed international relations.



*Secretary of State
for External Affairs.*

Ottawa, May 25, 1960.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	—	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CCIF	—	International Telephone Consultative Committee
CCIR	—	International Radio Consultative Committee
CCIT	—	International Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCITT	—	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
ECAFE	—	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECA	—	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	—	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	—	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	—	Economic and Social Council
EEC	—	European Economic Community
ETAP	—	Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance
FAO	—	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	—	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	—	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	—	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	—	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	—	International Development Association
IFC	—	International Finance Corporation
ILO	—	International Labour Organization
IMCO	—	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	—	International Monetary Fund
ITO	—	International Trade Organization
ITU	—	International Telecommunication Union
NGO	—	Non-governmental Organization
OEEC	—	Organization for European Economic Co-operation
OTC	—	Organization for Trade Co-operation
PCOB	—	Permanent Central Opium Board
TAA	—	Technical Assistance Administration
TAB	—	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	—	Technical Assistance Committee
TAO	—	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
UNCIP	—	United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCURK	—	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNEF	—	United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO	—	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	—	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	—	United Nations Children's Fund
UNKRA	—	United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
UNOGIL	—	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
UNREF	—	United Nations Refugee Fund
UNRWA	—	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTAA	—	United Nations Technical Assistance Administration
UNTAB	—	United Nations Technical Assistance Board
UNTAC	—	United Nations Technical Assistance Committee
UNTSO	—	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UPU	—	Universal Postal Union
WHO	—	World Health Organization
WMO	—	World Meteorological Organization

EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the thirteenth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held from September 15 to December 13, 1959, and on other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during the calendar year 1959. The agenda of the fourteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the fourteen sessions of the General Assembly met.

- First Session, Part I, London, January 10 to February 14, 1946.
- First Session, Part II, New York, October 23 to December 16, 1946.
- First Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 28 to May 15, 1947.
- Second Session, New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947.
- Second Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 16 to May 14, 1948.
- Third Session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 12, 1948.
- Third Session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 18, 1949.
- Fourth Session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949.
- Fifth Session, New York, September 19 to December 15, 1950.
- Sixth Session, Paris, November 6, 1951 to February 5, 1952.
- Seventh Session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953.
- Resumed Seventh Session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953.
- Eighth Session, New York, September 15 to December 9, 1953.
- Ninth Session, New York, September 21 to December 17, 1954.
- Tenth Session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1955.
- First Emergency Special Session (Middle East) New York, November 1 to 10, 1956.
- Second Emergency Special Session (Hungary) New York, November 4 to 10, 1956.
- Eleventh Session, New York, November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957.
- Resumed Eleventh Session (Hungary) New York, September 10 to 14, 1957.
- Twelfth Session, New York, September 17 to December 14, 1957.
- Third Emergency Special Session, New York, August 8 to 21, 1958.
- Thirteenth Session, New York, September 16 to December 14, 1958.
- Fourteenth Session, New York, September 15 to December 13, 1959.

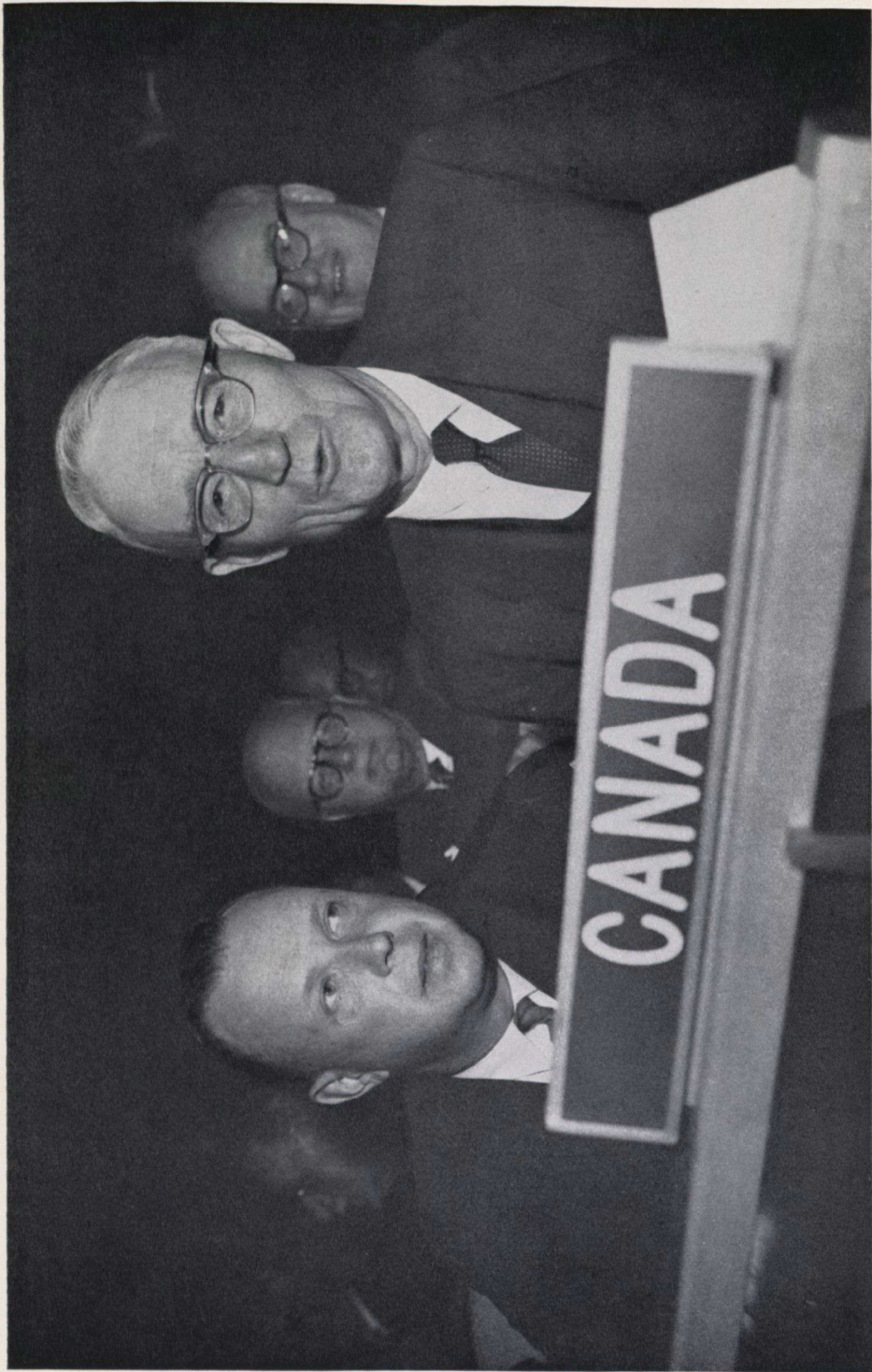
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	v
EDITORIAL NOTE	vi
I GENERAL SURVEY	1
II POLITICAL AND SECURITY	4
Disarmament	4
Effects of Atomic Radiation	6
Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	7
Algeria	8
Hungary	10
Race Conflict in South Africa	10
Treatment of Indians in South Africa	12
Korea	13
Chinese Representation	14
Tibet	14
Laos	15
The Middle East, Arab-Israeli Relations, UNTSO and UNEF	17
III ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL	
Survey of Economic and Social Council	20
<i>Economic Questions</i>	
Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries	21
Industrialization of Under-Developed Countries	23
United Nations Special Fund	23
United Nations Capital Fund (SUNFED)	24
Technical Assistance	25
Regional Economic Commissions	28
<i>Programmes of Assistance</i>	
Introduction	28
Aid for Children	28
Assistance for Palestine-Arab Refugees	29
Aid for Refugees	31

	PAGE
<i>Social Questions</i>	
International Covenants on Human Rights	33
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	34
Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights	35
Freedom of Information	36
<i>Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council</i>	
Introduction	36
Commission on International Commodity Trade	37
Population Commission	37
Social Commission	38
Commission on the Status of Women	39
Commission on Human Rights	39
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	40
Transport and Communications Commission	41
 IV SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	
Introduction	43
International Labour Organization	43
Food and Agriculture Organization	45
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	46
International Civil Aviation Organization	47
International Monetary Fund, Bank, Finance Corporation and Development Association	47
Universal Postal Union	51
International Telecommunication Union	52
World Meteorological Organization	53
International Atomic Energy Agency	54
World Health Organization	56
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	58
 V DEPENDENT TERRITORIES	
Introduction	59
Trust Territories	60
Sessions of the Trusteeship Council	60
Report of the Trusteeship Council	61
Trust Territories of the Cameroons	62
Non-Self-Governing Territories	64
South-West Africa	65
Somali-Ethiopian Frontier Question	67

	PAGE
VI FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	
Introduction	
<i>Finance</i>	
Examination of the Budget	69
Scale of Assessments	71
Extra Budgetary Funds	72
<i>Administration</i>	
Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	73
Geographical Distribution of Staff	74
U.N. Library—Gift of the Ford Foundation	74
VII LEGAL	
International Court of Justice	75
International Law Commission	77
Reservations to Multilateral Conventions	77
Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities	78
United Nations Juridical Yearbook	79
Study of Historic Waters	79
APPENDICES	
<i>Chart: Organs of the United Nations</i>	<i>following page</i> 84
I Agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly	80
II Membership of the United Nations	85
III Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1959. Canadian Representatives at the resumed thirteenth session and at the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly	88
IV Regular Administrative Budgets	89
V Budget Appropriations for 1959 and 1960	90
VI Percentage Scale of Contributions	91
VII United Nations Documents	92
VIII Publications of the Department of External Affairs	93

Page	Topic
VI	FRANCO AND ADMINISTRATION
41	Introduction
42	Francisco
43	Examination of the Franco
44	Scale of Assessment
45	Index: Bibliography
46	Administration
47	Administrative and Political Organization between the
48	United Nations and the Spanish Republic
49	Geographical Distribution of Spanish Republic
50	1938 Library: Spanish Republic (Bibliography)
51	Index: Bibliography
52	Index: Bibliography
53	Index: Bibliography
54	International Law Commission
55	International Law Commission
56	Resolutions of International Conferences
57	International Law Commission
58	International Law Commission
59	International Law Commission
60	International Law Commission
61	International Law Commission
62	International Law Commission
63	International Law Commission
64	International Law Commission
65	International Law Commission
66	International Law Commission
67	International Law Commission
68	International Law Commission
69	International Law Commission
70	International Law Commission
71	International Law Commission
72	International Law Commission
73	International Law Commission
74	International Law Commission
75	International Law Commission
76	International Law Commission
77	International Law Commission
78	International Law Commission
79	International Law Commission
80	International Law Commission
81	International Law Commission
82	International Law Commission
83	International Law Commission
84	International Law Commission
85	International Law Commission
86	International Law Commission
87	International Law Commission
88	International Law Commission
89	International Law Commission
90	International Law Commission
91	International Law Commission
92	International Law Commission
93	International Law Commission
94	International Law Commission
95	International Law Commission
96	International Law Commission
97	International Law Commission
98	International Law Commission
99	International Law Commission
100	International Law Commission



Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, right, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the opening of the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

I

GENERAL SURVEY

At the beginning of 1959 the activities of the United Nations were overshadowed by the strains and tensions apparent at the last General Assembly (XIII), and by mounting anxiety over German questions, especially Berlin. Thus, although it remained clear that the Organization was not equipped to solve major disputes directly involving the interests of great powers, prospects improved for the United Nations to play a useful role both in facilitating agreement between the great powers and in protecting the interests of other states. By mid-year the proposed visits of Mr. Khrushchov to the United States and of President Eisenhower to the USSR had signalled a relaxation in relations between the Soviet and Western powers, and an apparent desire to negotiate had replaced Soviet emphasis on threats and propaganda charges.

Canada was a member of the Security Council during the period under review; a period in which very few major complaints were tabled. The most important one concerned allegations that North Vietnamese forces were involved in aggressive action against Laos. It was a situation of particular interest to Canada, as one of the three members of the International Supervisory Commissions for the Indo-Chinese states. Canada therefore supported a Security Council resolution to set up a sub-committee to investigate and report. It was satisfying to note that the subsequent arrival of the sub-committee in Laos had produced the desired calming effect.

On a number of occasions the Security Council had also to consider Jordanian and Israeli complaints about incidents on their borders. Canadian concern for stability in the Middle East was reflected in her participation in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Serious difficulties have been met in the General Assembly regarding the financing of UNEF, and once again, at the fourteenth session, there was opposition to the principle that expenses should be assessed against all member states. A resolution co-sponsored by Canada was finally adopted by which the principle of collective responsibility was reaffirmed, while the United States and the United Kingdom agreed to make in the coming year voluntary contributions which would reduce by 50 per cent assessments of members outside the Security Council.

The fourteenth session of the General Assembly opened in September 1959 in a noticeable atmosphere of relaxed tension, of moderation and conciliation. The President, Mr. Belaunde of Peru, characterized the session as the "Assembly of Peace", which the Secretary-General later defined as a "peaceful assembly notable for a new spirit, a new sense of responsibilities, a new will to listen to arguments, to seek out a basis for agreement and to take a more realistic view of the problems which arise in the political as well as the economic field".

These opinions seemed to be borne out by indications of certain departures from what had come to be regarded as normal group voting patterns. Undoubtedly the admission of new states—mainly Asian and African—has changed the composition of the Assembly and expanded the range of international problems beyond the "cold war" and the colonial struggle.

It was in the domain of disarmament, where the urgency of the issues has been emphasized by successful launchings of earth and moon satellites and intercontinental ballistic missiles, that the "new spirit" first showed results. Mr. Khrushchov had proposed to the General Assembly the renunciation by all states of any kind of armed force apart from a minimum necessary for internal security. Subsequently, a resolution on general and complete disarmament was, for the first time in United Nations history, co-sponsored by all member states and in consequence adopted unanimously. That resolution provided for action to be taken by the ten-nation Disarmament Committee, and for the Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission, to which belong all members of the United Nations. Canada is a member of the Disarmament Committee, and is represented at the Geneva meetings by Lieut-General E. L. M. Burns, who has already contributed much to the United Nations as former Commander of UNEF in the Middle East.

A widespread feeling of anxiety over the hazards to the health of humanity was reflected in four resolutions aimed at preventing countries now without nuclear weapons from acquiring them, and at stopping further nuclear test explosions. These resolutions were adopted by large majorities. Canada also took the initiative in encouraging the work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation by sponsoring a resolution to make available facilities for collecting and analysing radiation samples from all areas. This resolution received very wide support, even including, after lengthy negotiations, that of the Soviet bloc, and was eventually adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Another resolution adopted unanimously established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, consisting of 24 members (including Canada). It was also decided to convene an international scientific conference in 1960 or 1961, under United Nations auspices.

Among the various political questions under review by the General Assembly, those concerning Korea and Algeria were, although debated more moderately than in previous years, inconclusive. Debates on the items of Tibet and Hungary, however, were reminiscent of the old "cold war" atmosphere. But the item which occasioned the most serious threat to the generally improved climate of international relations concerned the election to the East European seat on the Security Council. Fifty-one inconclusive ballots were held before the compromise favoured by Canada was accepted by which Poland and Turkey split the two-year term. The Canadian Delegation played an active role in bringing about the solution which finally obtained majority support.

Another subject which aroused great interest at the Assembly was that of economic and technical assistance to the less developed countries. In the social and humanitarian field a considerable contribution was made by the unanimous adoption of a Declaration on the Rights of the Child. The continuing problem of resettlement of refugees was recognized in a resolution on World Refugee Year urging all states to make additional contributions to assist these unfortunate people.

In the Fourth Committee, dealing with United Nations Trust Territories and colonial questions, debates took place against the background of the rapid emergence of independent states in Africa. In 1960 the French Cameroons, French Togoland, the Belgian Congo, Italian Somaliland and Nigeria will all gain their independence, and by 1961 the British Cameroons and some of the African members of the French Community will be added to their number. All will undoubtedly apply for membership in the United Nations, which has consistently fulfilled its responsibility to them to assist and promote a smooth transition to independent status.

The prevalent spirit of negotiation and co-operation was reflected again in action taken on a number of legal issues. Of these, the most attention was attracted by the Assembly resolution to convene an international conference at Vienna in 1961 to prepare a convention on diplomatic relations and immunities—the first of its kind since the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

A similar desire for more effective international co-operation greatly facilitated the work of the Specialized Agencies. They continued to provide valuable assistance to less developed areas as well as useful occasions for experts from many lands to come together to deal with current problems in the social, economic, educational, scientific and cultural fields.

The activities of the United Nations during 1959 show clearly what can be accomplished when nations, very naturally preoccupied with furthering their own interests, are prepared to adopt a spirit of realism and conciliation. Successful negotiations can be carried out only on the basis of mutual confidence, and the general improvement in international relations during the year gave rise to hope that the log-jam of East-West rivalries and disagreements might eventually be broken. At the year's end there was, on the other hand, still cause for concern over a number of political issues: relations between Communist China and India; Arab-Israeli tensions; rivalries and revolutions in Latin America; some consequences of national stirrings in Africa; and the racial problems of South Africa. Nevertheless, in contrast to so many previous years in which the United Nations seemed to register accomplishments only in the practical work of the Economic and Social Council and of the related Specialized Agencies, while political questions remained deadlocked, 1959 offered some reason to hope that the desire for international co-operation might broaden and deepen.

II

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Disarmament

Although the Disarmament Commission of the General Assembly, comprising all members of the United Nations, met only once during 1959, a series of important developments had by year's end brought disarmament once again to the forefront of international attention both within and outside the United Nations. The impetus for this upsurge of interest came from the Geneva talks of the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. On August 5, 1959 they announced the intention of their governments to set up a new ten-member committee. Such a committee was envisaged as a "useful means of exploring through mutual consultations every avenue of possible progress towards such agreements and recommendations on the limitation and reduction of all types of armaments and armed forces under effective international control as may, in the first instance, be of particular relevance to the countries participating in these deliberations". Subsequently, Canada agreed to participate with Italy, France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

The conference on measures to reduce the danger from surprise attack, attended by Canada, had adjourned in December 1958 and did not resume its sessions during 1959. On the other hand, the political negotiations seeking to draft a treaty and to establish a control system, for the discontinuance of nuclear tests which had begun between Representatives of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. in Geneva in October 1958, had resumed in January and were continued with periodic recesses throughout 1959. Considerable progress was being made in these negotiations. However, despite agreement on some 20 articles by year's end, a number of important difficulties had still to be resolved. The central problem concerned formulation of a method of making decisions for inspection of national territories when events, detected by instruments at control posts, could be suspected of being nuclear explosions.

In setting up the ten-nation Committee with broad terms of reference, the great powers of course took into account the special responsibility which rests on them to find a basis for agreement. Nevertheless they were fully aware that the Charter recognizes disarmament matters to be of world-wide concern and that ultimate responsibility for general disarmament measures lies with the United Nations. Accordingly it was their intention to keep the Disarmament Commission of the General Assembly appropriately informed of progress in the deliberations of the ten-nation Committee. At their request, the Secretary-General convened the Commission on September 10 to consider a four-power communiqué. In one sitting the Commission approved a resolution welcoming the resumption of consultations on disarmament and expressing the hope, as the four powers had done, that the results achieved in the deliberations of the ten-nation Committee "will provide a useful basis for the consideration of disarmament in the United Nations".

Against this background the question of disarmament assumed special importance at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. There was

unanimous agreement on the one hand that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and on the other that the Secretary-General should provide such facilities as may be required by the ten-nation Committee.

On the initiative of the Soviet Delegation a new item was added to the agenda to provide for discussions on general and complete disarmament. The debate, in which a majority of delegates took part, was marked by the introduction of the United Kingdom proposals advanced by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd on September 17 and the Soviet proposals outlined in Mr. Khrushchov's statement of September 18. It was clear from many interventions that the objective of comprehensive disarmament was supported, at least in principle, by most delegations. At the same time there was general recognition both of the difficulties in achieving this objective and of the interplay of such factors as international confidence, inspection and control, and the solution of political problems in any attempt to reach the goal of complete disarmament. In addition several speakers referred to the necessity for providing adequate collective security in a world without significant international armed forces.

In the First Committee on November 2, Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, stated that in agreeing to serve on the ten-nation Committee, Canada was motivated by the desire to facilitate successful negotiations and would direct every effort towards that end. Recording that "the broad objective of a world without arms is one which the Government and the people of Canada have long cherished", he went on to note that all of the many plans formulated during the preceding years of discussion devoted to disarmament had foundered, not on differences over objectives, but rather on problems relating to the stages of transition from the present situation to that of a disarmed world.

The resultant resolution on general and complete disarmament submitted with the unprecedented co-sponsorship of all 82 members, was approved on November 20. Observing that this question is the most important one facing the world today, the resolution provides for the transmission, both to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and to the ten-power Disarmament Committee, of the complete record of the discussions in the Assembly, including in particular the proposals presented by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. It concludes with an expression of hope "that measures leading to the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time".

The progress being achieved in the Geneva talks and the fact that, as a result of unilateral decisions by the three powers concerned, no nuclear test explosions occurred in 1959 were sources of considerable satisfaction to the General Assembly. Most members nonetheless continued to display active concern for an early definitive cessation of test explosions. Among these was Canada, on whose behalf the Secretary of State for External Affairs declared to the Assembly on September 24 that "The Canadian people are unanimous in their wish to see an end to nuclear testing". The widespread public anxiety in this regard is reflected in three resolutions, all adopted by large majorities and each with the concurring vote of Canada.

One resolution dealt specifically with the announced intention of France to conduct explosions in the Sahara. It expressed the Assembly's grave concern and requested France to refrain from carrying out its intention. A second resolution of a more general character recorded the hope that the authorities concerned would intensify their efforts to conclude as quickly as possible an agreement for the prohibition of nuclear test explosions under an appropriate international control system. The third resolution appealed "to the states

concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests and to other states to desist from such tests". Subsequently, the President of the United States announced at the close of 1959 that his Government would consider itself free to resume testing when the moratorium on tests expired on December 31, 1959. He explained that no future tests would, however, be carried out without advance notice. The United Kingdom Government somewhat later announced that it would maintain its moratorium on tests so long as the Geneva talks continued to be successful.

Under a separate but related item the Assembly considered a draft resolution introduced by the Delegation of Ireland to draw attention to the dangers inherent in the possible spread of nuclear weapons to states other than those now possessing them. The text ultimately adopted by a large majority, including Canada, recognized that an increase of this kind could aggravate international tension. It therefore invited the ten-nation Disarmament Committee to consider and report to the Disarmament Commission on "appropriate means whereby this danger may be averted, including the feasibility of an international agreement subject to inspection and control".

Effects of Atomic Radiation

Pursuant to the decision taken at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly to continue its existence, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, of which Canada is a member, held its sixth session in New York from March 23 to April 1, 1959. The report of its deliberations included valuable conclusions and recommendations concerning its future work. In particular the report showed the Committee's intention to centre its discussions in the immediate future on radiation fall-out and radio-biological questions. It was the Committee's hope that the value of its work on these questions would be increased by the continued receipt of useful data from governments.

On July 9 the Secretary of State for External Affairs pointed out in the House of Commons that "in the Canadian Government's view it is desirable that support be given to the efforts of the Committee to enlarge and improve the data available to it". Accordingly, when the Committee's report was considered at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, the Canadian Delegation took the lead in proposing a resolution designed to fill, as a matter of urgency and importance, the gaps that remain in man's knowledge of the nature, levels and effects of atomic radiation. From the outset the Canadian suggestions enlisted a wide measure of support from virtually all the main geographical areas and political groupings represented in the Assembly. It became necessary, however, to overcome Soviet opposition to any move to have the Scientific Committee play an executive and administrative role or to remove from the governments themselves responsibility for collection and analysis of radiation samples. After lengthy negotiations, a compromise formula was eventually found without derogating from the essential objectives.

The resultant resolution, co-sponsored by Canada and ten other countries, received the unanimous approval of the Assembly on November 17. It provides for joint studies by the Scientific Committee, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested Specialized Agencies with a view to stimulating the flow of information and data on fall-out and radiation levels. In addition it encourages genetic, biological and other studies on the effects of radiation exposure on the health of human population.

Introducing the resolution in the Assembly, the Secretary of State for External Affairs noted that, even should it be possible to reach the desired

goal of an agreement stopping further test explosions, the problem of ionizing radiation would still exist. "There is", he said, "widespread concern that we should be able to assess more accurately than is now possible the nature and extent of the hazards resulting from the addition of man-made radiation to that which already occurs in nature." He went on to announce that Canada was "prepared to receive from other states radiation samples collected according to methods recommended by the Scientific Committee in consultation with appropriate Specialized Agencies, and to analyze such samples in the Canadian Government laboratories which handle Canada's domestic sampling programme. If other governments indicate their readiness to participate in such a co-operative programme of collection and analysis, the Canadian Government, as an initial offer, is prepared to receive and analyze on a regular basis, samples of air, water, soil and food from 20 to 25 foreign sampling stations in each category". The Governments of Japan and Norway announced similar offers. It was expected that other countries would follow suit in response to the invitation contained in the resolution.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

In accordance with the intention it had declared at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the U.S.S.R. did not participate in the 20-member *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which met in New York from May 6 to June 25, 1959 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Matsudaira of Japan. The Governments of India, the United Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland, although invited to attend, were also not represented.

The work of the Committee, which studied intensively a number of technical and legal questions having a bearing on international co-operation in this complex field, was summarized for the General Assembly in a 37-page report. This document records, in addition to a variety of technical conclusions, two principal findings of special importance. The first recognized that "there is a need for a suitable centre related to the United Nations that can act as a focal point for international co-operation". The second states that "progress, plans and needs in connection with the peaceful uses of outer space should be reviewed again by the United Nations in about one year". The report also makes quite clear the generally accepted view that there is at present no need for a new international space agency.

At the fourteenth session, the main concern of the General Assembly, which Canada fully shared, was to find a formula for establishing a new committee with a composition acceptable to the countries most active in space research. In his statement on September 24 the Secretary of State for External Affairs recalled that two years had elapsed since the Canadian Prime Minister had urged that the passage of time should not be allowed to bring to the problem of outer space the complications which failure to reach agreement on nuclear weapons had brought to disarmament. Noting that the pace of scientific and technological progress is staggering to the imagination, Mr. Green expressed regret that the U.S.S.R. had not helped in the preparation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report and observed that the continued non-participation of the Soviet Union could not fail to limit the value of any proposals for further international co-operation.

After several weeks of discussions and negotiations, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. reached agreement on a committee comprising twelve Western countries (including Canada), seven members of the Soviet bloc, and five other countries (India, the United Arab Republic, Sweden, Austria and Lebanon), which would serve during 1960-1961. A resolution creating the

committee was unanimously adopted on December 12, 1959. It envisaged that the committee would review the area of international co-operation, would study practicable means of giving effect to projects for the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be carried out under United Nations auspices, and would consider the nature of legal problems which might arise from exploration of outer space. The resolution also contains a decision to convene in 1960 or 1961, under United Nations auspices, an international conference of interested member states and of the Specialized Agencies for the exchange of experience. Such a conference had been suggested by Mr. Khrushchov in his statement before the General Assembly on September 18.

Speaking in the First Committee on December 11, Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, welcomed the establishment of a permanent committee on outer space and pledged Canadian dedication to the achievement of the objectives for which it was being created. He went on to suggest that an important test of the value of the new body would be its success in ensuring that scientists throughout the world will pursue research in outer space with that degree of freedom to exchange ideas and information which is traditional among scientists. In conclusion he expressed the Canadian view that the new committee should consider, as a matter of priority "the formulation of a rule, and the means of giving universal acceptance to that rule, that no part of space or any celestial body may be appropriated by or subjected to the jurisdiction of any state".

Algeria

Hostilities in Algeria continued in 1959. In a letter addressed on July 14 to the Secretary-General, the permanent representatives of 25 Asian and African states requested the inscription of the question of Algeria on the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. In an explanatory memorandum they recalled the resolutions on this problem which had been adopted unanimously at the eleventh and twelfth sessions, as well as the resolution which failed by one vote to be adopted at the thirteenth session. Noting that despite the appeals in these resolutions there had been no indication of improvement in the Algerian situation, they declared that the attainment of a solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations was becoming increasingly difficult and requested, therefore, that the question be considered again by the General Assembly.

No objection was raised in the General Committee when the question of Algeria was placed on the agenda on September 16. The French Representative, without opposing the inscription of the item, stated that his Government would consider as null and void any recommendation or resolution which might be adopted on Algeria on the grounds that the matter was outside the competence of the United Nations and would be an interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

On the same day President de Gaulle gave public assurances of his resolve to let the inhabitants of Algeria decide freely on their future and to ask all Frenchmen to ratify this decision. He promised that the Algerians would be given the opportunity, once peace had been restored, to vote for one of three courses: outright secession from France, complete unity with France (francisation), and self-government in association with France. A fortnight later, a political spokesman of the nationalist movement, which seventeen states have recognized as the "provisional government of the Algerian republic" (GPRA) said that they were prepared to discuss the

political and military terms of a cease-fire and the methods of carrying out self-determination. On September 30, in the course of the general debate, the French Representative stated that the right of self-determination could apply to Algeria through a plebiscite, the conditions of which were outlined by General de Gaulle. Referring to the manner in which such a consultation would be held, he indicated that anyone who wished could without hindrance come from abroad to observe the vote. The French Delegation thereafter absented itself from all discussion of this question.

President de Gaulle declared in a press conference on November 10 that all Algerians would be able not only to take part in the voting, but also in the preparatory discussions to determine the way in which it would take place and in the campaign preceding it. He repeated that French officials would be ready at any time to receive representatives of the rebel fighters under safe-conduct and to arrange a cease-fire with them. On November 20 the GPRA announced that five of their leaders interned in France had been charged with negotiating conditions and guarantees for the applications of self-determination. This counter-offer was unacceptable to the French Government, who maintained that a cease-fire agreement should be concluded before any steps were taken towards a political settlement.

The First Committee of the General Assembly discussed the question of Algeria between November 30 and December 7. The debate opened with a statement by the Tunisian Representative, who commended President de Gaulle for having recognized the right of the Algerian people to decide freely on their own political future, and the GPRA for having accepted self-determination as a way of ending the conflict. He appealed for personal contacts in order that an outline of a solution could be accepted by both sides without ambiguity and considered that this should entail both the political conditions for a referendum and the material conditions for a cease-fire. On behalf of 22 African and Asian countries, the Burmese Representative introduced a draft resolution which recalled the previous United Nations action, recognized the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, considered the threat to international peace and security constituted by the existing situation, noted that the two parties concerned had accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for a solution and urged "the two parties concerned to enter into pourparlers to determine the conditions necessary for the implementation, as early as possible, of the right of self-determination of the Algerian people, including conditions for a cease-fire".

The Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation intervened in the debate to express Canada's confidence in President de Gaulle's intention and ability to carry out the liberal policy he had enunciated and Canada's concern that any action, however well-intentioned, by the United Nations, might hamper the chances of the peaceful solution to which these proposals had opened the way. "I should like to suggest", he concluded, "that this is an occasion for self-restraint,—for the United Nations, recognizing the indirect but very powerful influence which flows from our discussions here, to refrain from intervening at this delicate stage by way of a formal resolution."

The Canadian Delegation voted against the 22-power resolution. In explaining the Delegation's position, it was submitted that since the debate had revealed such wide agreement on the principles, purposes and prospects for a solution, it would not be a responsible and helpful action to adopt a resolution emphasizing the remaining differences. In the Canadian view such action would complicate rather than simplify the situation at a time when those concerned were making efforts to find a solution in peace and justice which would safeguard the legitimate rights of all involved.

The draft resolution was adopted in the Committee by a vote of 38 in favour, 26 against and 17 abstentions. At the meeting of the General Assembly on December 12 a revised version, modified in an effort to attract more support, was submitted by the Pakistan Representative on behalf of the 22 African and Asian countries which had sponsored the resolution adopted by the First Committee. The new text "urged the holding of pourparlers with a view to arranging a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations". The resolution was rejected, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The final vote was 39 in favour, 22 against (including Canada) and 20 abstentions.

Hungary

The question of Hungary has been before the United Nations since the revolution of November 1956. Successive sessions of the General Assembly have discussed it and adopted resolutions condemning the Soviet intervention and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian authorities to desist from repressive acts. At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly in 1958 Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand was appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the situation in Hungary and report to the General Assembly. In carrying out this assignment Sir Leslie Munro sought to visit Hungary but his requests for facilities were refused and his approaches to the Soviet and Hungarian Missions to the United Nations were to no avail. In spite of these obstacles he studied the problem diligently and made a substantial report which was published and debated in December 1959 during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. This report reasserted the right of the United Nations to investigate this question and reviewed reports of repressive measures in Hungary, referring especially to the investigations of the International Commission of Jurists. On the other hand, the report noted some encouraging signs, particularly the proclamation of a partial amnesty, and concluded with the hope that the Hungarian authorities would take more significant measures to improve the situation.

In the General Assembly debate western representatives praised Sir Leslie Munro for his report and reminded the Hungarian authorities of the West's concern that persecutions were continuing. In spite of the insistence of the Soviet and Hungarian delegations that the General Assembly had no right to debate this internal matter, the General Assembly approved, by a vote of 53 in favour (including Canada), 10 opposed and 17 abstentions, a resolution asking Sir Leslie Munro to continue his efforts and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian authorities to co-operate with him.

In his intervention in the debate the Acting Chairman of the Canadian Delegation explained that though the Canadian Government did not necessarily believe all the rumours circulating about new acts of repression, particularly against young people, the people of Canada were very greatly disturbed and were not entirely convinced by the Hungarian authorities' denials. He suggested that the Hungarian Government might allow an impartial enquiry, either by the United Nations or by any acceptable agency such as the Red Cross. Such a step could, by helping to remove the suspicions which continued to surround Hungary's reputation, be a genuine contribution by Hungary to the emerging relaxation of international tensions.

Race Conflict in South Africa

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. Most

of the member states believe that the provisions of the Charter concerning human rights are being contravened by South Africa's racial legislation. South Africa maintains that this is a matter of domestic jurisdiction in which the United Nations is forbidden by Article 2(7) of the Charter to intervene. The South African Foreign Minister has also said at the United Nations that *apartheid* is justified in principle as being the only satisfactory way to handle the racial situation in his country.

In protest against what it considered to be the General Assembly's unconstitutional interference in its domestic affairs, South Africa announced at the eleventh session in 1956 that it would maintain only token representation at the United Nations. The South African Government maintained this policy until 1958, when it announced its intention to return to full participation in the United Nations, in recognition of what it regarded as a more conciliatory attitude taken by some members towards South Africa at the twelfth session. However, when the item on race conflict in South Africa and that dealing with the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa were inscribed on the agenda of the thirteenth session, the South African Delegation announced that it could not "participate in any further proceedings during this session or any subsequent sessions of the General Assembly concerning these two items." The South African Delegation, however, did participate in the discussion on the other items on the agenda, with the exception of the item on the status of South-West Africa. At the fourteenth session the South African Delegation maintained the same attitude regarding the apartheid item as well as on the item concerning the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The question of race conflict in South Africa was included on the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly without a vote being taken and was allocated to the Special Political Committee for consideration. A draft resolution on the subject was co-sponsored by 36 delegations from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe (the last being chiefly Scandinavian). After noting in the Preamble that the policy of apartheid was still being pursued, the resolution's operative portions: (1) expressed opposition to the continuance of racial discrimination in any part of the world; (2) called upon all member states to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (3) expressed deep regret that South Africa had not yet responded to appeals that it reconsider policies which impaired the right of all racial groups to enjoy fundamental rights; (4) appealed to all member states to use their best endeavours as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the resolution.

All the delegations which participated in the Committee's debate were critical to one degree or another of the South African Government's racial policies, but some delegations also made it clear that they considered the resolution in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. There was some discussion also of the fourth operative paragraph, the sponsors attempting to allay the fears of some delegations that the paragraph was so ambiguous that it might be construed as enjoining member states to use economic sanctions against a fellow member. The Soviet bloc objected to the second operative paragraph on the ground that it implied that Soviet countries, along with the rest of the world, might do more within their own borders to promote human rights. Because of doubts on the wording of particular paragraphs, separate votes on each paragraph were called for by Canada and others, but all paragraphs and the resolution as a whole won majority support, both in committee and in plenary. The vote in plenary on November 17 was 62 in favour; 3 against (France, Portugal and the United Kingdom); with 7 abstentions (Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, the Nether-

lands, Luxemburg, Italy. Later the Representative of Italy stated that he wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the resolution rather than as having abstained).

Whenever the subject has been debated in the United Nations, Canada has always made clear its opposition to racial discrimination wherever it might appear. Canada has not, however, supported resolutions which it considered to be outside the competence of the General Assembly or resolutions which approached the situation in a condemnatory spirit. At the thirteenth session the Canadian Delegation, for the first time, supported a resolution on this question, believing that it was in keeping with the terms of the Charter and that it had been formulated in a spirit of goodwill toward South Africa and with appreciation of the complexity of the problems. The resolution introduced at the fourteenth session was different in tone, however, and, in some paragraphs, introduced a condemnatory note which, in the judgment of the Canadian Delegation, would not have led to any favourable change of attitude on the part of South Africa. The Canadian Delegation therefore abstained on the resolution as a whole, while voting for those paragraphs which opposed racial discrimination everywhere and which called on all member states to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Treatment of Indians in South Africa

The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa has been considered by the General Assembly at each of its sessions except the fourth. The basis of the discussion has been a complaint by India, as well as Pakistan in later years, that under South African legislative and administrative measures, there is discrimination on racial grounds against people of Indian origin, in violation of the human rights provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. South Africa has consistently maintained that the matter is one of domestic jurisdiction in which, under Article 2(7) of the Charter, the General Assembly is precluded from intervening.

A Good Offices Commission which was established by the General Assembly in 1952 had no success and every year since 1954 resolutions have urged the governments concerned to seek a solution by direct negotiation. The South African Government, by way of protest against the inscription of this item (and the item of race conflict), maintained only token representation at the United Nations from 1956 until 1958, when it returned to full participation. At the fourteenth session the item was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly without a vote and assigned to the Special Political Committee.

In the past Canada had abstained on the voting on this question in Committee and plenary but during the thirteenth session Canada and some other delegations had been able for the first time to support a resolution. Its sponsors had modified the text considerably to make it less recriminatory and to avoid the appearance of automatic re-inscription of the item. At the fourteenth session the Assembly adopted, with 66 votes in favour, none opposed, and 12 abstentions, a resolution under which the General Assembly, inter alia, (1) noted that the Governments of India and Pakistan had again reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Union Government, with the express declaration that such negotiations would not prejudice their own position or that of the Union Government regarding their respective juridical stands in the dispute; (2) regretted deeply that the Union Govern-

Chinese Representation

The question of the representation of China has been raised in the United Nations since 1950 when a resolution aimed at replacing the Chinese Nationalist Delegation by representatives of the newly established Communist Government in Peking was defeated. In all subsequent years substantive votes on the question of Chinese representation have been avoided by the adoption of procedural resolutions providing for postponement of consideration of the question.

On July 13, 1959 the Indian Delegation submitted a request for the inclusion of an item dealing with Chinese representation on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session. On September 16, 1959 the General Committee (which deals with the agenda) adopted a resolution submitted by the United States Delegation which decided:

- (1) To reject the request of India for the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's fourteenth regular session of the item entitled: "The Question of the Representation of China in the United Nations".
- (2) Not to consider at the fourteenth regular session any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat Representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session on September 22, 1959 by a vote of 44 in favour (including Canada), 29 against with 9 abstentions. Cuba and Ethiopia switched from an affirmative vote at the thirteenth session to an abstention at the fourteenth. This was balanced by the affirmative votes of Greece and Laos, both of which had abstained at the thirteenth session. An additional negative vote was registered by Guinea. These results compare with the following votes at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions:

<i>Session</i>		<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>	<i>Abstained</i>
Twelfth	1957	48	27	6
Thirteenth	1958	44	28	9

Tibet

The suppression of the Tibetan revolt by the Chinese Communist Government gave rise to widespread condemnation throughout the world and led Ireland and Malaya to propose an item entitled "The Question of Tibet" for inscription on the Agenda of the fourteenth session. The item was referred directly to plenary after the General Committee had voted in favour of inscription.

The General Assembly considered a resolution submitted by the Delegations of Malaya and Ireland. This resolution based itself on the violation of fundamental human rights implied in the Chinese Communist action in Tibet. It affirmed the Assembly's belief that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law. The resolution also called for respect for the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

While no delegation—with the exception of those from the Soviet bloc of countries—defended Chinese action in Tibet, there was some division of opinion in the Assembly on the resolution. Certain delegations argued that a debate on the question would not likely be of assistance to the Tibetan people, while others took the legal view that the matter, being one of internal jurisdiction, did not fall within the range of subjects that could be

discussed by the Assembly. The supporters of the resolution argued that what was at issue was a violation of human rights which the Assembly could not ignore.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 in favour (Canada), 9 against, with 26 abstentions.

Laotian Crisis in the United Nations

On September 4, 1959 the Government of Laos appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for "the assistance of the United Nations . . . in particular . . . that an emergency force to halt aggression and to prevent its spreading should be despatched with the greatest possible speed". Early in August 1959 when the Laotian Government first received reports of fighting in the north-eastern province of Sam Neua between the Communist-orientated Pathet-Lao and Government forces, it had informed the Secretary-General. The Government had stated at that time that the Pathet-Lao were being given active assistance by North Vietnam but it had not made a specific appeal for United Nations action.

Following consultations with the member Governments and at the request of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, Mr. Aegidio Ortona of Italy, called a meeting of that body on September 7, 1959 to consider a "Report by the Secretary-General on the Letter Received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a Note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, September 4, 1959". The Representative of the Soviet Union opposed consideration of the matter on technical grounds and on the grounds that the situation in Laos was the result of the violation of the Geneva and Vientiane Agreements by the Laotian Government. (The Geneva Agreement of 1954 had established a cease-fire ending the Indochinese war and providing for a political settlement which was achieved by the Vientiane Agreement between the Government and the Pathet-Lao in November 1957). He stated that the situation could be normalized only through a return by the Laotian Government to the implementation of those Agreements. The agenda was adopted, however, by a vote of 10-1.

In presenting his report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General noted that various communications concerning the difficulties in Laos had been received previously and that as a result informal studies and consultations had been instituted on the possibilities for assistance by the United Nations without impairing the Geneva Agreements or interfering with the arrangements based upon them. The Secretary-General noted that the appeal of the Laotian Government necessitated consideration of further steps to render assistance.

Following the Secretary-General's report, the United States Representative introduced a draft resolution sponsored by the United States, France and the United Kingdom to the effect that, "the Security Council, decides to appoint a sub-committee consisting of Argentina, Italy, Japan and Tunisia, and instructs this sub-committee to examine the statements made before the Security Council concerning Laos, to receive further statements and documents and to conduct such inquiries as it may determine necessary and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible". All members of the Security Council except the Soviet Union supported the resolution. The Canadian Representative, speaking in favour of the resolution, stated that as a member of the International Commission* Canada had been particularly

*The Commission, consisting of India, Poland and Canada had been set up to supervise the implementation of the Cease-Fire Agreement and had been adjourned *sine die* in July 1958, at the request of the Laotian Government.

ment had not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan; (3) drew the attention of the Union Government to the repeated appeals of the Assembly; (4) appealed to the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan; (5) invited member states to use their good offices to bring about the negotiations envisaged by the Assembly; and (6) invited the parties to report to the Assembly regarding any progress which might be made. The South African Delegation absented itself during the discussion on this resolution.

Canadian delegates did not speak during the debate on the resolution. Canada abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole as well as on the second, third and fourth substantive paragraphs (as marked above), but voted for the remaining paragraphs. Although Canada has often made known its disagreement with the racial policies of the Union Government, it was felt that the resolution was so strongly worded as not to be calculated to bring about any improvement in the existing situation.

Korea

In March 1959 a Note received from the Peking Government to those countries, including Canada, which had contributed forces to the United Nations Command (UNC) brought to an end the exchange of correspondence between the two sides which had characterized activity on the Korean question in 1958. In this exchange the United Nations side was unable to obtain clarification from the Communist side on the latter's proposals for all-Korean elections. The Communists continued to insist on the immediate withdrawal of all United Nations troops.

At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly the First Committee considered and adopted a resolution on the Korean question. After noting that the Communist authorities continued to refuse to co-operate with the United Nations in the resolution of the Korean question and that the greater part of the United Nations forces had already been withdrawn from Korea, the resolution reaffirmed that the United Nations' objectives in Korea were to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. It called upon the Communist authorities concerned to accept these objectives and to agree at an early date on the holding of genuinely free elections. It also requested the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work and asked the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the fifteenth session.

During the debate in the First Committee, the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Nesbitt, reiterated two main points made in the Canadian statement at the thirteenth session. The first was that the original mission of the United Nations in Korea—which was to use its good offices to assist that country to unity and freedom—remained valid. The second was that, while the modalities should always be open to discussion, the one principle on which Canada insisted was that elections must be free and must be carried out under effective international supervision.

The resolution was adopted in Committee by a vote of 49 in favour to 9 against with 19 abstentions. In the General Assembly the vote was 54 in favour (including Canada), 9 against and 17 abstentions. The Representative of Ceylon later made a statement to the effect that his Delegation, which had intended to abstain, had voted in favour of the resolution in error.

concerned with the developments in Laos and was prepared to consider any steps which would help to reduce tension in the area. He noted that it had been the consistent position of the Canadian Government that the principles of the Geneva Settlement should be maintained in Laos and that the obligations arising out of that Settlement rested on all the parties who participated in it. In the Canadian view the most urgent task facing the Council was to agree on a procedure for obtaining the facts of the situation. It was not considered by the Canadian Government that the Security Council would be justified in attempting to impose the International Commission on the Laotian Government for that purpose and Canada therefore supported the resolution. The Representative of the USSR opposed the resolution on the basis that the responsibility for the situation in Laos rested with the Government of that country and that the proposed action by the Security Council was an attempt to by-pass existing international instruments and would in fact subvert the Geneva Agreements. In the Soviet view a strict adherence to the Geneva and Vientiane Agreements and the immediate re-establishment of the International Commission were the only methods of achieving a peaceful settlement in Laos.

The draft resolution had been introduced under Article 29, which permits the Security Council to establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary. A controversy developed prior to the vote on the resolution as to whether it was to be considered procedural, permitting approval by a majority vote, or non-procedural and subject to a veto. It was the view of the Soviet Delegate that the establishment of the sub-committee should be considered non-procedural since the nature of the action proposed could only have far-reaching implications and, therefore, should be subject to the unanimity rule in accordance with the "San Francisco Declaration" of June 1945. This opinion, however, was rejected by a vote of 10-1 (USSR).

The resolution itself was adopted by a vote of 10-1 (USSR) and after examining documents already available at United Nations headquarters the sub-committee departed for Laos on September 12. Under the terms of the resolution the sub-committee interpreted its mandate as one of inquiry rather than investigation and limited to fact-finding on the basis of information submitted to it. It was not considered within the competence of the sub-committee to concern itself with the substance of the issues involved or to make recommendations on future courses of action.

The report of the sub-committee was made public on November 5, 1959. In summarizing the findings of the sub-committee the report stated that opposition to the Laotian Government consisted of former members of the Pathet-Lao and troops which had deserted in May 1959, as well as minority groups living in the border areas. It noted that while some witnesses reported the participation on the side of the Pathet-Lao of forces which had North Vietnamese ethnic characteristics, it was not clearly established whether regular North Vietnamese troops had actually crossed the border into Laotian territory. The report stated, however, that the rebels had received support from North Vietnam in equipment, arms, ammunition, supplies and "the help of political cadres".

Following the publication of the report the Secretary-General accepted an invitation of the Laotian Government to visit that country. He stated that his visit had no link with the sub-committee's report but was based on the general responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his administrative authority under the Charter. During his visit in Laos he appointed the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Sukari Tuomioja, as a personal representative in Laos to review the economic situation and the role of economic and technical assistance which might be given by the United Nations. He was also empowered to

follow up discussions initiated by the Secretary-General with the Laotian Government. In mid-December Mr. Tuomioja in a report to the Secretary-General proposed co-ordinated action by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies to assist Laos in such basic sections of its economy as natural resources, transport and communications. He also suggested a series of short-term projects. As a result of this preliminary study the Secretary-General requested the Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Mr. Roberto M. Heurtematte, to discuss with Laotian authorities various technical and organizational questions relating to such a programme.

The Middle East

Arab-Israeli Relations, UNTSO and UNEF

Although in 1958 the main effort of the United Nations in the Middle East had been concentrated, perforce, on inter-Arab problems, the principal focus of United Nations activity in the area in 1959 was once again the Palestine problem, as during most of the past decade. The chief exception to this pattern was the work of the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Amman, which continued during 1959 in its important task of facilitating inter-Arab relations in accord with the Assembly resolution of August 21, 1958. The Secretary-General has indicated that "a further improvement in relations between Arab countries, which is warmly to be hoped for, would call for a reconsideration of the arrangements regarding the Special Representative in Amman."

No progress was made during the year towards a final settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, but there was evidence of increased understanding, in various quarters of the United Nations, of the basic factors involved in a key element in this dispute, the refugee issue, as a result of a report by the Secretary-General on the matter (see section on "Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees" in Chapter III, page 29). Another aspect of the general Palestine problem which received attention in a United Nations context during the year was the question of the United Arab Republic's refusal to permit the transit of Israeli ships and cargoes through the Suez Canal in accord with the 1951 Security Council resolution, unless all other United Nations resolutions on the Palestine issue, notably those concerning the refugees, were also implemented. Mr. Hammarskjöld indicated in the introduction to his Annual Report that while the United Nations must never lose sight of its repeatedly stated ultimate objectives in the Suez transit issue, it might make its main contribution at present by continuing to work for a reduction of tensions, for the avoidance of incidents and for such solutions to limited problems as might be attainable and which might lead to further opportunities for progress. Canada, which has made clear its stand on the necessity of according free transit to all countries in the Suez Canal, has done what it can to assist the Secretary-General in his efforts regarding this problem.

On the borders between Israel and the Arab states, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), in both of which Canada participates, continued their task of attempting to prevent border incidents and reduce tension.* The most disturbed sector was, as in 1958, the frontier between Israel and the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic, and nearly half of the UNTSO's 103 officers were concentrated here. On January 30 the Security Council met to

*An account of the UNTSO's origin and functioning may be found in *External Affairs*, June 1959 (pp. 131-135).

consider an Israel complaint and a UNTSO report regarding an incident on January 23 in which an Israeli shepherd had been killed. The Canadian Representative pointed out at the meeting that although it hardly seemed possible, on the basis of the UNTSO report, to reach any definitive conclusions about the rights and wrongs of the incident, effective steps should clearly be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents and to deal with the basic causes of continuing friction. An essential element would be full utilization of all aspects of the existing United Nations machinery, including the Mixed Armistice Commission. The Security Council's own consideration of complaints, when found necessary, would be likely to be more fruitful if preliminary recourse to the Commission had clarified the issues. Other members of the Council spoke in the same sense, and the meeting concluded without a formal vote. There were comparatively few incidents on the Israel-Syria border during the remainder of the year, although December witnessed the beginning of certain disputes over cultivation in the southern Demilitarized Zone which were destined to lead to somewhat more serious developments early in 1960.

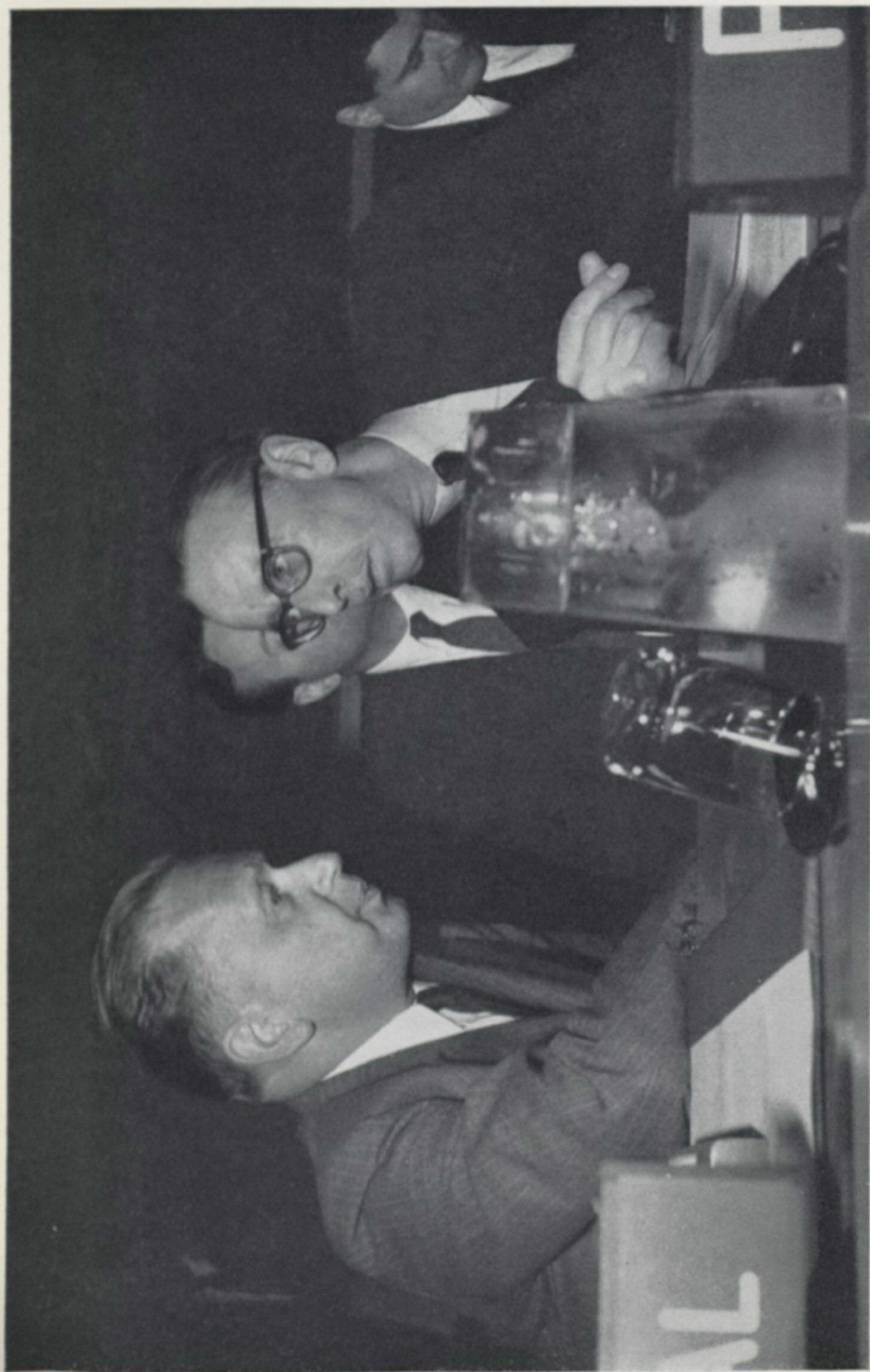
On the Jordan-Israel border the incidents which occurred were minor in scope. The functioning of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission improved significantly as a result of the agreement of the Israeli Delegation, early in the year, to return to participation in regular meetings, after abstention from such meetings since 1956. However, tension on Mount Scopus resulting from the nightly closure of the road to the Arab village of Issawiya in the Scopus enclave continued to be a preoccupation of the Truce Supervision Organization, according to the Secretary-General's report. In the Israel-Lebanon sector, conditions presented no particular problem, although there were occasional illegal border crossings and some incidents involving aircraft.

On the Israel-UAR (Egyptian Region) border, on the Egyptian side of which the United Nations Emergency Force is located, the Secretary-General reported that few serious incidents had occurred, although there were situations which, in the absence of a restraining influence, could readily have assumed serious proportions. These situations included aircraft overflights, small-scale border crossings in either direction by armed personnel, and reported expulsions of Bedouin, but the relative quiet which was preserved provided evidence of UNEF's continued effectiveness in maintaining peace in the area. UNEF's strength is currently about 5,300, and the Canadian contingent, numbering approximately 950 officers and men, is the second largest now serving with the Force. In December, 1959, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns of Canada was succeeded as commander of UNEF by Major-General P. S. Gyani of India.

UNEF Financing

At the time of the opening of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly there appeared still to be general recognition by a majority of United Nations members of the necessity and usefulness of UNEF. Nevertheless, there had been no appreciable progress towards a solution of the increasingly serious problem of financing the Force. In his report of September 10, 1959 the United Nations Secretary-General again called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of UNEF's finances and stated that failure to take early and effective remedial action would "seriously jeopardize the financial solvency not only of the Force but of the entire Organization".

Since the inception of UNEF in 1956 the question of how to finance the Force has been controversial. The majority of United Nations members have agreed that UNEF is a collective responsibility which should be



Mr. Charles Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, confers with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, at a meeting of the Security Council. Canada's term on the Security Council expired on December 31, 1959.

financed by applying to the UNEF Special Account the same scale of assessment which is applied to the regular United Nations budget. This position has been consistently supported by the Canadian Government. Other members have contended that a different scale, which would put a much larger share of the burden on the permanent members of the Security Council, should be used. The Soviet bloc countries reject both these alternatives and have refused to support UNEF financing on the grounds that the Force was created in contravention of the United Nations Charter and should be paid for solely by the "aggressors" in the 1956 Suez engagement. In the past the General Assembly has agreed to the regular scale of assessments as a basis of financing the Force but the assessments of all members have been reduced substantially as a result of special assistance by some members, in particular the United States. Nevertheless, a great many countries have failed to pay their assessments.

The final budget estimates for operation of the Force during 1960 totalled \$20 million and, in the light of previous difficulties in raising funds for the Force, efforts were directed towards finding some means of realizing at least a substantial portion of this sum. Accordingly, a formula was worked out which would preserve the principle of collective responsibility while further reducing the burden on those countries who have failed in previous years to pay their assessments. This formula was incorporated in a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, which was recommended to the General Assembly by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly on December 5, 1959, by a vote of 49 in favour, (including Canada), 9 against, with 21 abstentions. The resolution provides that UNEF's 1960 budget estimates shall be assessed on the basis of the regular scale, but also provides that voluntary contributions announced by the United States and the United Kingdom shall be applied so as to reduce by 50 per cent the assessments of all members except the five permanent members of the Security Council. The resolution further directs that if a member decides to forego its 50 per cent rebate the amount of the rebate shall be credited to the UNEF budget reserve for reimbursement by the United Nations in respect of equipment and materials supplied to their contingents by governments participating in the Force. When the draft resolution was being discussed in the Fifth Committee the Canadian Delegation reviewed the arguments in favour of using the regular scale of assessment. It recognized, however, that some states had difficulties in meeting their obligations, stated the belief that the draft resolution would go far in lightening their burdens, and expressed the hope that the "spirit in which it has been drafted will meet with a reciprocal response from those members who in the past have found it difficult to meet their obligations toward UNEF".

III

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

Survey of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations and in the economic field has a status comparable to the Security Council in the political sphere. It is composed of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly to serve for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. Canada was one of the original members of the Council and has served on it from 1946-48, from 1950-52, and again from 1956-58. While Canada was not a member of the Council during the past year, Canadian participation in the Functional Commissions and Specialized Agencies continued to be extensive.

It is largely through the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs that the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. These objectives are sought through a variety of activities. The economic development of under-developed countries is assisted through the provision of many forms of technical assistance. The Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC is a standing committee of the Council which has overall responsibility in this field. As a result of consideration in ECOSOC the Special Fund and the International Development Association were formed. Four regional economic commissions—for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America, and Africa—provide forums for exchanges of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of mutual concern. Specialized Agencies (that is, those inter-governmental agencies which have negotiated agreements with ECOSOC), such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participate in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Other agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), meet specific requirements.

In the social field the Economic and Social Council tends to be more directly concerned because this work is carried on through the Council's Functional Commissions.

The Council at present has eight functional commissions and one sub-commission, that on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields, the Human Rights Commission, for instance, being responsible for encouraging wider observation of and respect for man's inalienable rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The others include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Commission on International Commodity Trade on all of which Canada at present serves, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission.*

The Council also has an important co-ordinating function. When the United Nations Charter was drafted, it was recognized that there was need

* This Commission was terminated by council resolution 724A (XXVIII)—17 July 1959.

for a body which would be responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of economic and social policy and would be the overall co-ordinator of the economic, social and relief programmes carried out by the United Nations and by the Specialized Agencies. The Economic and Social Council both initiates and co-ordinates economic, social and relief programmes. It receives regular reports from the Specialized Agencies and makes an annual report on its work to the General Assembly.

The Council held its 27th and 28th sessions in 1959. Canada was represented at the 27th session, which was held in Mexico City from April 7 to April 24, by Dr. R. P. Vivian, M.P., who attended as an official observer. The major question confronting the 27th session of ECOSOC was the economic development of under-developed countries, which was discussed in terms of industrialization, land reform, and sources of energy. A good deal of attention was given to means of intensifying and systematizing United Nations efforts to promote rapid industrialization and to relate it more closely to the technical assistance activities of the United Nations. A review was held of work undertaken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned to support national measures of land reform. The stimulus which some of these measures give to capital formation and increased production was recognized. In the field of energy resources, reports on recent developments and on new sources of energy were discussed. The Council also examined a report of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East.

In the social sphere, the Council in 1959 reviewed the work of both its Population and Social Commissions. There was a general awareness of the effect that the rise in population throughout the world will have on economic and social development, including its implications for less developed countries. The Council had for consideration the second "International Survey of Programmes of Social Development" prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. This report reviewed the efforts made at national and international levels throughout the four-year period 1953 to 1957 to maintain and improve social conditions on a wide variety of fronts. The Council noted the report and requested the Secretary-General to collect information from member states concerning experience gained, difficulties encountered and lessons learned in the field of social development which would be of assistance to under-developed countries in planning and carrying out relevant programmes. In the field of Human Rights, the Council was primarily concerned with an operational programme of advisory services, reports and studies on progress in this field. It approved plans for holding further regional seminars.

The Council's annual review of the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields was held at the 28th session. The review was assisted by the personal participation of the Secretary-General and the heads of many of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and was considered very beneficial. The Secretary-General submitted an appraisal of United Nations programmes for the next five years. Proposals for more concerted action by Specialized Agencies were approved.

Economic Questions

Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, member states are pledged to take action in co-operation with the Organization to promote "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and

social progress and development". The activities of member states and of the Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations in fulfilment of this pledge have received increased attention in recent years, as the result of a growing realization that the development of the less developed countries is one of the most urgent and vital tasks facing the world community. The achievement of United Nations membership by more of the under-developed countries has also contributed to a greater emphasis on problems of development in United Nations debates. The range of activity in this field includes the provision of capital and technical aid by industrially advanced countries and a variety of measures of international co-operation designed to increase the flow of international trade and investment and generally to create conditions favourable to balanced economic growth. The major part of the financial and technical resources made available to under-developed countries has been channelled through such bilateral programmes as those undertaken by Canada within the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia or by the United States through its several aid programmes, and by other countries acting individually. Multilateral programmes of assistance under the auspices of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have also had a very important role to play, however, and in recognition of this Canada has continued to give active support through substantial contributions to these United Nations programmes.

Some of the more significant aspects of the discussions about economic development of under-developed countries which took place in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1959 are reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter. The activities of the operative agencies of the United Nations in this field are also summarized. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation which are the principal United Nations institutions extending financial assistance to less developed countries are discussed, with the other Specialized Agencies, in chapter IV.

When the Economic and Social Council held its 28th session in Geneva in July of 1959 it had before it a survey of the measures taken or contemplated by members of the United Nations to further economic and social development in under-developed countries. A report on the international flow of private capital was also considered by ECOSOC at this session. The discussion based on these reports ended in the adoption of a four-part resolution (ECOSOC Resolution 740 XXVIII) relating to the development of under-developed countries. The first part of this resolution urged member countries to proceed as rapidly as possible with all practical programmes and plans for further assisting under-developed countries; the second part invited the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of United Nations assistance in the development of petroleum resources; the third part asked the Secretary-General to compile certain information on technical assistance in the field of industrialization and energy resources; the fourth part called on member countries to continue examining the possibility of a United Nations capital fund or other means of contributing additional financial resources to accelerate economic development. In the course of discussions at the 28th session of ECOSOC on the world economic situation and on international commodity problems, the problems of under-developed countries also received considerable attention and one other item on the ECOSOC agenda—the Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund—was directly related to the question of economic development.

At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly in 1959 a total of eleven resolutions relating to the problems of under-developed countries was put forward. These resolutions followed extensive discussion in the Second

Committee on the report of the Economic and Social Council and on the agenda item "Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries". Three of the eleven resolutions concerned trade and international commodity problems, with special reference to the problems of under-developed countries. Several Latin American states sponsored a resolution looking to further action in the field of agrarian reform. The Canadian Delegation supported this resolution and also voted in favour of a resolution sponsored by the United States and a number of other countries which called attention to the valuable role industrial development banks can play in economic development. An interesting proposal initiated by India, which Canada supported, called for a study by the United Nations Secretariat of the techniques that might be used in making a comprehensive survey of world development problems or, as the Indian Delegation described it, "A Blueprint for World Development". Some of the other proposals approved at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly are described in greater detail below.

Industrialization of Under-Developed Countries

The Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies have discussed for the past several years what action the United Nations might take to promote and accelerate industrial development, which many of the under-developed countries consider an essential step in raising living standards and maintaining economic stability. Canada has taken the position that industrialization is an important aspect of balanced economic development and supported the establishment of a programme of work in this field by the United Nations, on the understanding that specific areas of United Nations interest would be defined, that the assistance provided would be of a practical nature, and duplication of work undertaken by other agencies would be avoided.

A large number of under-developed countries sponsored at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly a resolution calling for intensified activity by the United Nations in the field of industrialization and inviting ECOSOC to establish a Commission for Industrial Development. Canada, in company with several other member countries, took the position that ECOSOC should not be asked specifically to establish a new commission but should be given a free hand to examine the work already done in the field of industrialization and to advise the General Assembly whether some type of new machinery might be useful. The Canadian Delegation voted in favour of the resolution but the Canadian Representative in the Second Committee suggested and the Committee agreed, that ECOSOC be asked to take into account statements made in the debate so that the views which he and other representatives had expressed about prejudging the need for a new functional commission might be noted.

United Nations Special Fund

The United Nations Special Fund came into operation on January 1, 1959 as the result of a decision taken at the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the debates and negotiations which led to the establishment of the Special Fund and Canada has been elected for a three-year term to the Governing Council of the Fund. The purpose of the Special Fund, whose Managing Director is Mr. Paul Hoffman, is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries. The Fund is designed to engage in relatively large projects which would be beyond the scope of the United

Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. These projects may take the form of surveys, research work, the provision of training, experts or equipment, or the establishment of pilot projects and demonstration centres.

The Special Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Recipient governments are responsible for financing the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The combined target set for contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1958 was \$100 million, or \$50 million for each agency. In 1959 contributions totalling approximately \$26 million were received by the Special Fund, including \$2 million contributed by Canada. At a pledging conference held at the United Nations in October 1959 the Canadian Delegation announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada would contribute another \$2 million in 1960. The Special Fund is expected to receive approximately \$32 million in new contributions in 1960.

The first report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund was considered at the 28th session of ECOSOC and the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The report described thirteen projects initiated in twelve countries, including several surveys and pilot projects. Canada co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee of the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the first report of the Special Fund, commending the Managing Director on a successful beginning and calling on member states to provide the Fund with adequate resources. In December 1959 the Governing Council of the Special Fund met for the third time and approved a further list of 31 projects to cost \$23,700,000.

United Nations Capital Fund (SUNFED)

Proposals for the establishment under United Nations auspices of a fund to assist under-developed countries with capital grants and long-term, low-interest loans have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1951. At the 24th session of ECOSOC in July 1958 a resolution was passed calling for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) but this resolution was opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries which would be expected to contribute the greater part of the capital for any such fund. Canada also opposed the resolution. At the twelfth session of the General Assembly a number of under-developed countries again moved a resolution calling for the establishment of SUNFED. After considerable discussion, however, a resolution emerged at the twelfth session which represented a compromise between the proponents of SUNFED and other countries, led by the United States, which favoured an enlargement of the scope of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The compromise resolution provided for the establishment of the Special Fund, whose purposes and activities are described above.

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Special Fund was adopted and the way was cleared for the establishment of the Fund on January 1, 1959. At the same time a resolution passed by a large majority urged the members of the United Nations "to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund." Canada, along with France, the United Kingdom and the United States abstained on this resolution.

Proposals for action by the United Nations towards the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund were again put forward at

the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. Yugoslavia took the lead in introducing a resolution on this subject which was eventually co-sponsored by 47 other delegations. The resolution called on member states to reappraise their position with respect to support for the early establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, asked the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of making progress towards the early establishment of such a fund and invited the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the 30th session of ECOSOC and the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. While this resolution was under discussion in the Second Committee during the fourteenth session, the Executive-Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were preparing articles of agreement for an International Development Association which would make additional capital available to under-developed¹ countries. The proposed I.D.A. figured also in the debate on economic development of under-developed countries at the General Assembly.

The Canadian Delegation took the position at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly that action should be deferred on any other new capital assistance organization until there has been sufficient experience with the operation of the I.D.A. to judge its effectiveness and to determine whether any additional arrangements are needed. The Canadian Representative in the Second Committee pointed out that the major potential contributors were evidently unwilling to support the early establishment of a SUNFED type of fund but that they appeared to be prepared to contribute to I.D.A., which therefore offered concrete prospects. Canada abstained on the Yugoslav resolution referred to above. The United States and the United Kingdom, among other member states, also declined to support the resolution, which was nevertheless passed by a large majority. Canada voted in favour of a resolution originated by the Greek Delegation which welcomed the decision in principle of the Governors of the International Bank to establish an International Development Association and expressed the hope that there would be a close working relationship between the I.D.A. and the United Nations.

Technical Assistance

The purpose of technical assistance is to enable the under-developed areas of the world to benefit from the experience of the technologically more advanced countries by making available to them on request the knowledge and practical help which they need to achieve higher levels of productivity and better standards of living.

Shortly after the United Nations was established, the organization embarked upon a programme of technical assistance in response to a general realization that the majority of the people of the world, with a standard of living barely adequate for survival, were existing in relatively static or insufficiently expanding economies while the economies of the developed countries were expanding at an accelerating rate. These processes were proceeding independently and it was evident that the technical skills of the developed countries would be of little benefit to the under-developed areas unless intensive and co-ordinated efforts were made to have them brought to bear on the areas of greatest need.

To help meet this critical problem the General Assembly set up machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical assistance directly to under-developed countries and to co-ordinate the technical assistance programmes of the Specialized Agencies in their various fields of activity. In

¹ See Chapter IV, Specialized Agencies, for further details on the proposed International Development Association.

accordance with its policy of extending assistance to less advanced areas to its fullest ability, Canada has been active in support of the United Nations programmes. Canadian representatives played an important part in the discussions leading to the establishment of these programmes and have continued to do so in those dealing with their administration. Many places have been made available in Canada for United Nations trainees and a considerable number of Canadian experts have served abroad under United Nations programmes. Canada's financial contributions have consistently formed a larger proportion of the total funds contributed to United Nations technical assistance than the three per cent which is Canada's share of the United Nations general budget.

As it has come to be understood during the ten years since the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), technical assistance involves the training of students and fellows in the more advanced countries, the sending of experts and advisers to the under-developed areas, the exchange of technical information, the organization of seminars for the examination of economic development problems on a regional basis, the supply of equipment which may be required by experts or trainees in the context of their assignments, and in certain cases the provision of experts on a payment basis. The emphasis in United Nations programmes has always been on the provision of experts, and normally some three quarters of its expenditures for technical assistance have been made for this purpose.

The Expanded Programme, under which the greater part of the technical assistance of the United Nations is undertaken, is financed by voluntary contributions from member countries. It was set up by the General Assembly in 1949 to supplement the so-called "Regular" programmes of technical assistance which are financed to the extent of some \$2 million a year from the annual budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Expanded Programme is operated through the Specialized Agencies and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO) a branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.¹ The Bureau was set up on February 1, 1959 as a result of a reorganization of the Secretariat authorized by the General Assembly in order to relate the research and survey work of the Secretariat more directly to the needs of technical assistance and to render such research more effective by making use of operational experience. The former Technical Assistance Administration was merged with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in this reorganization, and the Bureau took over its functions.

Individual country programmes under the EPTA are formulated on the basis of requests received from countries and territories. These requests are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), which also makes the financial allocations for them. The TAB is composed of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Heads of the Specialized Agencies. Local representatives of the TAB in thirty-six offices covering 54 countries and territories are responsible for co-ordinating the annual programmes of each of the organizations (TAO and Specialized Agencies) which provide technical assistance in their areas. The TAB is responsible to the General Assembly for the operation of the EPTA through the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

¹ The Specialized Agencies now participating in the EPTA are the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the World Meteorological Organization. The International Atomic Energy Agency also takes part, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund co-operate in a consultative capacity.

This Committee is made up of the eighteen countries represented on ECOSOC and six other members elected from among member countries of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The regular programmes of the United Nations are also operated through the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. The most important development in these programmes during 1959 was the inauguration of a special programme of technical assistance in public administration.* The need for special measures in this field was first discussed by ECOSOC at its 24th session in July 1957. As a result of consultations by the Secretary-General with the governments of member nations ECOSOC recommended in its resolution 681 (XXVI) adopted on July 16, 1958, that the General Assembly take action to set up a special programme in the field of public administration on a limited and experimental basis. In resolution 1256 (XIII) of November 14, 1958, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to supplement the existing technical assistance programmes by helping governments, at their request, to obtain the temporary services of well-qualified persons for executive or operational duties in their public services. These duties would normally include the training of nationals to assume as soon as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to the internationally-recruited experts. The Assembly decided that the recipient government should meet the cost of this assistance to the extent of not less than the emoluments which one of its nationals would receive for performing similar duties. The Secretary-General was authorized to meet whatever other expenses were incurred in the assignment. Within the first six months of operation of this programme, known as OPEX, more than ninety requests had been received from some 35 governments. A number of experts have already taken up their duties.

Contributions pledged to the EPTA for 1958 by 85 governments totalled \$31,307,200, which represents the largest number of contributors and the highest amount pledged since the inception of the Expanded Programme. Canada, which contributed \$2 million in 1958, maintained the same level of contribution in 1959, bringing the total Canadian contribution since the Expanded Programme began to \$12.95 million. In addition to assistance under the EPTA and the regular programmes, some 21 countries received technical assistance from the United Nations and Specialized Agencies on a paid basis. This included some "third-party financing", by which donor governments paid for specific types of assistance provided to certain recipient countries; the value of this was some \$1.3 million. Assessments on recipient governments in 1958 for the local costs of assistance provided amounted to the equivalent of about \$2.2 million, of which part was met by providing local lodging, transportation and other services.

A United Nations Regional Training Centre was established at the University of British Columbia in 1959 as an experimental project designed for the better co-ordination and supervision of fellowships and scholarships. The Centre, which is operated by the University on behalf of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, received a grant of \$10,000 from the Canadian Government for the year 1959-60. At the end of 1959 thirteen United Fellows were attached to the Centre, studying a variety of subjects in Western Canada and the North-western states of the United States. This region, which is geographically and economically variegated and is in the process of rapid industrial development, was selected by the United Nations as particularly well-suited for the location of a centre for training fellows from many different countries. The ready co-operation of the University of British Columbia and the support of the Government of Canada has ensured the success of the experiment in its first year.

* See *Canada and the United Nations, 1958*, p. 44.

Up to the end of 1959, 2,335 persons had been trained in Canada under the various Canadian bilateral technical assistance programmes and under United Nations, United States and private programmes. Of this total 515 were trained under the programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. During 1959, 57 new trainees arrived in Canada under United Nations sponsorship. Of 121 Canadian experts serving abroad at the end of 1959, 84 were in the service of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, bringing the total number of Canadians who have served as United Nations experts to nearly 800.

Regional Economic Commissions

Canada followed more closely the activities of the four Regional Economic Commissions during 1959. Observers were sent to the fourteenth session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held in April and to a number of Committee meetings, study groups, and tours organized by that body. The 30 members of the ECE include countries from Western and Eastern Europe and the yearly sessions provide regular opportunities to exchange views and discuss trade and economic problems. The new Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its first session in Addis-Ababa, its headquarters, in early January. There are at present fifteen members in the ECA including 6 European Powers which have territorial responsibilities in Africa. Membership is open to countries of the continent of Africa, Madagascar and the other African islands as well as to any State in the area which in the future may become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa cease to be members of the Commission. Although the Union of South Africa is entitled to full membership, it has decided not to join for the present.

The Economic Commission for Latin America held its eighth session in Panama City in May, 1959. ECLA over the last years has been the main forum for discussing proposals for economic co-operation and integration of the area. For the first time Canada was represented by an observer at a plenary session of the Commission.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held its fifteenth Conference at Broadbeach, Australia from March 9 to 19 and was attended by a Canadian observer. The main subjects considered by the 1959 conference were economic development, trade problems with emphasis on the effects the formation of the European Common Market will have on commodity trade and the Mekong River project. ECAFE has 24 full members in addition to three associate members.

Programmes of Assistance

Introduction

The United Nations sponsors special programmes of assistance administered by agencies and funds established for the specific purposes of providing aid for children and refugees. These are financed as "extra-budgetary funds" by the voluntary contributions of member states. A short account of three of these special programmes is given in the immediately following sections.

Aid for Children (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief

for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care particularly in under-developed countries. In 1953 the General Assembly voted unanimously to make UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period.

The aim of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made, it doubles the amount of money made available for the projects by UNICEF, and it establishes the basis for the continuation of the projects after UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1959 its total income from all sources amounted to almost \$23 million; over \$20 million of which came from 83 governments and approximately \$3 million from other sources. The Canadian Government has contributed \$11,975,000 to UNICEF since 1946 including a contribution of \$650,000 in 1959. It also donated over 33 million pounds of dried skim milk to UNICEF in 1959. Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's cash contribution to the Fund in 1960 will be \$650,000. Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources include a donation of \$200,000 collected by Canadian children in their 1959 Hallowe'en "Shell-out for UNICEF" drive.

At its meeting in March 1959 the Fund's Executive Board discussed two new fields for UNICEF activity, namely, primary education and social services. It decided to confine its activity in the realm of primary education for the present to improving the standard of training of primary school teachers in UNICEF's traditional fields of interest such as health, nutrition, hygiene and home economics. On the other hand, it approved in principle the extension of UNICEF aid for social services for children and decided that priority should be given to training for workers in this field, to services which reach the more vulnerable age-groups, to the improvement and extension of day-care and other preventive services which would enable children to live with their own families, to the improvement of existing residential institutions and to the encouragement of planning and co-ordinating bodies. In pursuing its policies, UNICEF works closely with WHO, FAO, UNESCO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

Canada served on UNICEF's Executive Board from 1946 to 1958. While it is not at present a member of the Board, a number of Canadian citizens serve in the Secretariat, among them Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF.

Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees

According to the records of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), 990,181 refugees were receiving rations or full services from the Agency at the end of June, 1959, and 97,447 others, who had become fully or partly self-supporting, were also registered with UNRWA.

During 1959 there was little change in the status of the refugees and no discernible progress was made towards a political solution. In his annual report the Director of UNRWA referred to the fact that the lot of the refugees continues to be one of hardship and disappointment, and mentioned particularly the plight of the young people, 30,000 of whom reach maturity every year without hope of earning a living or establishing homes in a normal way. In the Director's words, "it is no exaggeration to state that

every aspect of life and human endeavour in the Near East is conditioned and complicated by the Palestine refugee problem. Its psychological, political and social repercussions are of no less significance than its economic and humanitarian aspects. Any solution of the Palestine refugee problem must take these aspects into account."

The United Nations' consideration of the refugee problem during the year was focused on the question of the expiry of UNRWA's current five-year mandate on June 30, 1960. In this connection the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of an undertaking made during the General Assembly's 1958 session, submitted on June 15 a thoughtful and far-sighted report on "proposals for the continuation of UN assistance to Palestine refugees". He recommended unequivocally "the continuance of the United Nations activities in support of the refugees for all the time and to all the extent necessary, pending the reintegration of the refugee population into the productive life of the area for which there are economic reasons to hope in connection with its general development". He pointed out that reintegration would require the concurrent resolution of political and psychological problems, and mentioned in this context the broad Palestine issue itself, the problem of inter-Arab relationships and the question of Arab economic cooperation. He commented also that reintegration would have to be freely accepted by the refugees if it were to yield lasting results, and that views now voiced would indicate that the refugees would not voluntarily accept integration without freedom of choice between repatriation and compensation in accordance with the 1948 Assembly resolution; he hoped that during the lengthy process of economic development, ways would be found to bring about a mutually satisfactory adjustment of stands on all sides which would resolve the psychological difficulties by the time integration of most of the refugees became economically possible. In another section of his report, Mr. Hammarskjöld recommended certain technical changes in UNRWA's operations, such as a review of those entitled to receive assistance, and further development of rehabilitation activities.

The Assembly debate on UNRWA did not provide evidence of any significant change from previous years in the attitude of the Arab states or Israel to the solution of the problem. The Canadian Representative, together with a number of speakers from other countries, urged that consideration be given to all constructive possibilities that might lead to a broad settlement of the refugee problem in its various aspects, including the political. Emphasis was also placed, in the Canadian statement, on the need for progress with rectification of the Agency's ration rolls, for development of the Agency's self-support activities, and for more broadly-based financial support for UNRWA.

The resolution finally passed by the Assembly extended the mandate of UNRWA for a further period of three years with a review at the end of two years, requested measures to be taken with regard to the problems of the ration rolls and of the Agency's legal status, urged an increase in voluntary contributions from governments, directed the expansion of the Agency's vocational training and self-support programmes, and requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission* to make further efforts to secure implementation of the paragraph in the December 11, 1948 Assembly resolution which provides a choice between repatriation and compensation for the refugees. The UNRWA resolution was approved by the Assembly by 80 votes to none with one abstention (Israel). Canada abstained with 16 other countries in a

* A body set up in 1948, consisting of Representatives of France, Turkey and the United States. For the origin and earlier activities of the Commission, see the sections on "Palestine" or on "Palestine refugees" in the 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-2, 1952-3, 1953-4 and 1954-5 volumes of this series.

committee vote on the paragraph concerning the Palestine Conciliation Commission, the Canadian view being that the language used in previous years (merely calling for co-operation between the Commission and UNRWA) would have been preferable; while Canada was in agreement with the purpose underlying the clause, it was not clear that the clause would, in isolation, facilitate a solution. There was no paragraph vote in the plenary session.

Canada's contribution to UNRWA consisted, as in 1958, of a normal cash grant of \$500,000, and of a special \$1,500,000 gift of Canadian flour. Canada is currently third among the 37 countries contributing to UNRWA. The United States pays about 70% of the Agency's expenses.

Aid for Refugees

On January 1, 1959 the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) which had terminated the previous day was replaced by a new Programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees. The new programme is administered by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of United Nations member governments. During 1959 the Chairman of the Executive Committee was the Permanent Representative of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, who presided over the three sessions of the Executive Committee which were held in Geneva during 1959.

The mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees, as established by the United Nations General Assembly, includes responsibility for "international" refugees in Europe. At the beginning of 1959 the refugees in Europe in need of international assistance numbered about 160,000, of whom 130,000 were living in unsettled conditions outside refugee camps and close to 30,000 were living in camps. By the end of 1959 the numbers of these refugees had been reduced to about 90,000 unsettled refugees outside camps and 21,000 remaining in camps. These refugees are located primarily in Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has under his mandate several thousand unsettled refugees in the Middle East, but he is not responsible for the approximately one million Arab refugees from Palestine who are assisted by an entirely separate United Nations Agency, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The High Commissioner is also vested with responsibility for about 8,500 refugees of European origin in China who are being re-settled elsewhere under a programme carried out jointly by the High Commissioner and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration. Although the High Commissioner has no formal mandate in connection with the one million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, he has been authorized by the General Assembly to exercise his good offices to encourage international assistance to this refugee group which is being cared for by the Government of Hong Kong. The General Assembly has also empowered the High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to encourage assistance to some 200,000 refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco who are not within his formal mandate. The High Commissioner is therefore co-operating with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which are carrying out an assistance programme among the refugees from Algeria.

One of the major concerns of the High Commissioner for Refugees in 1959 was the World Refugee Programme which was scheduled to begin in June 1959 and end on June 30, 1960. The idea of a world refugee year was proposed in the United Nations by the United Kingdom and on December 5, 1958 a resolution calling for such a year received the support of a majority

of the United Nations members, including Canada. It was the hope of the advocates of World Refugee Year that a concerted effort to assist refugees would achieve two major aims:

- (1) To focus interest on the refugee problem and to encourage additional financial contributions from governments, voluntary agencies and the general public for its solution;
- (2) To encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement, or integration on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely-expressed wishes of the refugees themselves.

By the end of 1959 it was evident that increased financial contributions and resettlement opportunities made possible by World Refugee Year would permit the early liquidation of some refugee problems, including the clearance and closing of the refugee camps in Europe and the re-location of the refugees of European origin in China. This in turn would permit increased concentration of available resources on other refugee problems such as the group of unsettled refugees outside camps in Europe. It was evident that increased support would make feasible some improvements in the very difficult situation of the refugees from Algeria, while signs of increased assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong also began to appear. As a result of World Refugee Year it was expected that UNRWA would receive considerably increased contributions.

Along with more than 70 other governments, Canada informed the United Nations Secretary-General that active Canadian support for the World Refugee Year Programme would be forthcoming. World Refugee Year began in Canada on June 28, 1959. It received early support from the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs who indicated in the House of Commons that the Government was considering what special contribution Canada could make to the success of the Year. On September 24, The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced in the United Nations General Assembly that as its special contribution to World Refugee Year, Canada would waive immigration regulations to permit the admission to Canada of a substantial number of tuberculous refugees and their families. At a press conference immediately following his address the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated that the number of tuberculous cases to be admitted to Canada for treatment and rehabilitation would be at least one hundred and perhaps more.

The Federal Government accepted financial responsibility for the cost of transportation involved in moving this group to Canada from camps in Europe and for the cost of maintaining the families selected until they were in a position to support themselves adequately. The Government also undertook responsibility for the cost of medical treatment for the tuberculous members of the refugee families insofar as the Provincial Governments, which administer the sanatoria in which the refugees would be treated, did not wish to pay such costs. During the discussions between the Federal and provincial authorities, a number of provinces volunteered to accept the cost of hospitalization for the great majority of cases admitted to Canada.

By the end of 1959 the first refugee families to be selected under this scheme had arrived in Canada and the tuberculous members were already undergoing medical treatment. The Federal Government had announced that it was setting aside \$600,000 to cover the cost of the Federal Government's participation in the project up to the end of 1960. The special Canadian contribution to World Refugee Year was hailed by the High Commissioner for Refugees as an undertaking unique in the annals of post-war refugee resettlement.

ment since it was the first time that a country outside Western Europe had admitted tuberculous refugees and had accepted full financial responsibility for them.

As an additional contribution to the success of World Refugee Year, the Government announced in September 1959 that the categories of eligible sponsors for handicapped refugees were being broadened so that private individuals, charitable and religious organizations, and municipal or provincial authorities could sponsor the admission to Canada of handicapped refugees. It was hoped that this step would increase the resettlement opportunities available for the hard-to-relocate refugee families in the European camps.

In addition to the special contributions to the World Refugee Year Programme, the Government increased its annual contribution to the regular budget of the High Commissioner for Refugees from \$200,000 in 1958 to \$290,000 in 1959. This was the second largest contribution to the High Commissioner's 1959 regular budget. At a pledging conference held in New York on December 10, 1959 the Government also pledged \$290,000 to the 1960 regular budget of the High Commissioner. The Government also indicated its support for the efforts of the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year, a private group sponsored by more than 40 national voluntary organizations which undertook to raise some \$1,500,000 from private contributions in Canada.

At the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly which was held in the fall of 1959, three resolutions were adopted during the General Assembly's consideration of agenda item 33 "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". The first resolution invited governments to devote on the occasion of World Refugee Year special attention to the problems of refugees coming within the mandate of the High Commissioner and authorized the High Commissioner to use his good offices in the transmission of contributions intended for refugees who did not come within the competence of the United Nations. The second resolution was concerned with refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco and recommended that the High Commissioner should continue his efforts on behalf of these refugees pending their return to their homes. The third resolution urged governments in the humanitarian spirit of World Refugee Year to continue to focus interest on the refugee problem, to make and encourage additional financial contributions for international assistance to refugees and to encourage additional opportunities for a permanent refugee solution. This resolution also requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist in the promotion of World Refugee Year.

The first resolution was adopted by 66 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, and 12 abstentions. The second resolution was carried by 74 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, and 3 abstentions. The third resolution, of which Canada was a co-sponsor, was adopted by 63 votes in favour (including Canada), 9 against, and 5 abstentions.

Social Questions

International Covenants on Human Rights

In 1954 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights completed preliminary texts of a draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and a draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The two Covenants were transmitted through ECOSOC to the General Assembly for final drafting and adoption and have been one of the main topics of discussion in the

Third Committee since the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. By the end of the twelfth session, the Third Committee had approved the preamble, an article of each Covenant which deals with the question of self-determination (Article 1), and all the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 6-16). These articles relate to the right to work, conditions of work, trade unions, social security, the protection of the family, standards of living, physical and mental health, education, culture and scientific development. By the end of the thirteenth session, substantive Articles 6-11 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been approved by the Third Committee. These articles deal with the right to life, the prohibition of torture, slavery and forced labour, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the treatment to be accorded those deprived of their liberty, and the prohibition of imprisonment merely on the grounds of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

At the fourteenth session, the Third Committee adopted the texts of three more articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Articles 12-14). Article 12, dealing with freedom of movement, provides that everyone lawfully within the territory of a state shall have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence within that territory and that everyone shall be free to leave any country including his own, these rights not being subject to any restrictions "except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the rights recognized in this Covenant". It also provides that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

As adopted by the Third Committee, Article 13 concerning the expulsion of aliens provides that "an alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law" and that he shall be allowed to appeal "except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require".

Article 14 concerning fair trial provides that "all persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals", and that "everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law". It also provides for the right of everyone charged with a criminal offence "to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law", and it entitles him to certain minimum guarantees in the determination of any criminal charge against him. Provision is made for appeals and for the awarding of compensation to persons who have suffered punishment as a result of a conviction which has subsequently been reversed. An additional paragraph sponsored by Canada, Ceylon, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan and Pakistan was adopted and provides that "No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country".

The Third Committee adopted a resolution which was subsequently approved by the General Assembly to give priority at the fifteenth session to the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

Declaration of the Rights of the Child

In 1950 the Social Commission adopted a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration. By a resolution adopted that year, ECOSOC requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft Declaration and communicate to the Council "its observations on the principle and contents" of the draft. Although placed on the agenda of the Commission on Human

Rights in 1951, the draft Declaration was considered for the first time only in 1957. However, the Commission postponed detailed discussion until 1959 in order to obtain the comments of governments on the draft. At its fifteenth session in April the Commission on Human Rights proceeded to discuss the draft Declaration, and decided that its "observations" could take the form of a new draft in view of the time that had elapsed since the first draft had been prepared and the comments submitted by governments. A revised draft Declaration considerably more detailed than the first one was adopted unanimously by the Commission and passed to ECOSOC. At its 28th session in July, the Council decided to refer all the relevant documents to the General Assembly for consideration at its fourteenth session.

The Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, to which this item was referred, devoted 23 meetings to its discussion of the draft Declaration. The Canadian delegation favoured the adoption of a brief statement of principles which would serve the purpose of establishing beyond any doubt what the essential rights of the child are and thereby contribute to the improvement and the strengthening of the status of children throughout the world. By a vote of 70 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions, the Committee adopted a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child which set out ten principles to be observed. According to these principles, the child has the right without distinction or discrimination to enjoy special protection "to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity." They also declare his right to a name and nationality, to social security, family life, education and protection against all form of neglect, cruelty, exploitation and practices which may foster discrimination.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly along with a resolution aimed at obtaining the widest possible publicity to the text of the Declaration.

Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights

The Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights was established by the General Assembly at its tenth session. It provided for three forms of assistance at the request of governments; advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars on human rights topics. The programme as established consolidated the existing technical assistance programmes previously approved by the General Assembly relating to the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of women, the eradication of discrimination, the protection of minorities, and the protection of freedom of information.

Under this programme, three regional seminars were organized by the Secretary-General in 1959: two seminars on judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority, one at Peredeniya (Kandy), Ceylon, from May 4 to 15 and the other at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from August 31 to September 11, and a third seminar at Bogota, Colombia, from May 18 to 29 on the participation of women in public life. A Canadian, Mrs. Abbie Lane, attended the Bogota Seminar.

During the discussions of this programme at the 28th session of ECOSOC, some disappointment was expressed concerning the emphasis on seminars. It was pointed out, however, that few Governments had requested advisory services of experts, fellowships or scholarships. After some discussion on the heavy emphasis on legal subjects for seminars and on the question whether future seminars should be regional or more broadly international in character, the Council noted with satisfaction the success achieved in the seminars held since the programme was initiated; and it approved the plan

presented by the Secretary-General for holding three seminars in 1960, one in Asia, one in Africa and a third in Europe. The first, to be convened in Japan, is to discuss certain problems of substantive criminal law. The second, in Ethiopia, is to deal with the participation of women in public life. The third, in Austria, will consider the protection of human rights in criminal procedure.

Freedom of Information

The problem of freedom of information has been debated by various bodies of the United Nations for many years. The specific proposal for a Draft Convention on this subject has been discussed in the United Nations since 1958, and in 1959 it was again on the Agenda of the Third Committee (Agenda Item 35) as a result of the General Assembly's decision in 1958 contained in resolution 1313.C(xiii) of the thirteenth session of the Assembly. Under this resolution the Secretary-General was requested to write governments requesting comments on the text of the Draft Convention on the basis of which he would report to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. A number of governments submitted comments in answer to this resolution and at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly discussion was resumed in the Third Committee.

The debates which took place in the Third Committee during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly reveal again the familiar and long-standing differences of opinion that have existed on whether the adoption of a convention on freedom of information would in practice restrict, rather than promote, freedom of information, at least as understood in the countries such as Canada. Canada has consistently considered that these serious differences of opinion could make adoption of a convention undesirable and, moreover, that such a convention might have the reverse of the effect intended. These views are shared by approximately one-third of the members of the Third Committee.

However, in view of the wish of the majority in the Third Committee to discuss a Draft Convention, those countries who are critical of such a convention did not oppose discussion of a draft text. In the event, the preamble and Article I of a Draft Convention were both adopted (as amended in discussion) in the Third Committee by the following votes: preamble—43 in favour, 5 against and 24 abstentions; Article I—41 in favour, 4 against and 12 abstentions. In its final sitting the Committee also approved a resolution, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly, whereby priority will be given to this item at the next session of the General Assembly. The total votes on this resolution were again approximately 40 in favour, 2 against and 17 abstentions. Canada abstained on this resolution for the reasons mentioned above.

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Introduction

The eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council were set up to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. The activities of seven of the Commissions which held meetings during the past year are discussed in the following sections. The remaining, the Statistical Commission, assists the Council in developing the work of international statistical services and in promoting the development of national statistics and improving their comparability. It meets biennially and will hold its eleventh session in New York from April 20 to May 6, 1960.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Economic and Social Council established the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) in 1954, with an elected membership of eighteen countries. It now meets once a year, usually in New York. At the outset it took over from the Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) most of the functions of that body, leaving it with responsibility for coordinating the work in this field among other international bodies. The CICT collaborates in its work programme with the ICCICA, the FAO, and the appropriate GATT bodies.

The CICT is made up for the most part of countries with special interests in the production of and trade in primary products, such as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India and Indonesia, as well as some of the more industrialized countries of Europe and North America. Canada has served on the Commission since its work began in 1955.

The terms of reference of the CICT were modified at the 26th session of ECOSOC in such a way as to make it possible for the United States and the United Kingdom to agree to participate in its work. The main task of the reconstituted Commission now is to study and analyze developments and trends in international commodity trade, including excessive fluctuations in price and volume, changes in comparative terms of trade, and the effect of these developments on both international and domestic economic positions of countries participating in international commodity trade, and especially on the economic development of less developed countries. The Commission is empowered to bring to the attention of the ECOSOC or of member governments of the United Nations its views and recommendations concerning the need for governmental action to deal with particular commodity problems. The CICT is also responsible for the continuing review of commodity markets and the publication of studies and statistical reports on international commodity problems.

The seventh session of the Commission was held in New York in March 1959. The most important items on the agenda were the future programme of work, the review of international trade in primary commodities, and an examination of fluctuations in commodity prices and in the volume of commodity trade, including changes in the terms of trade. The Commission also considered submissions by individual governments concerning international commodity problems of direct interest to them. Four main lines of study were adopted for the work programme and these were intended to give direction to the Commission's activities for the next several years. They included studies on:

- (a) the impact of fluctuations in economic activity in industrial countries on international commodity trade;
- (b) measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets;
- (c) prospective production of and demand for primary commodities; and
- (d) price movements and compensatory financing.

The eighth session of the CICT will begin on May 2, 1960, in New York.

Population Commission

The Commission is composed of fifteen members elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Its function is to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions.

During the period under review, the Commission held its tenth session in Geneva from February 9 to 20, 1959. Reviewing the world's population situation, the Commission called the Council's attention to the accelerating growth of population, particularly in under-developed countries. It stated the belief that each government had a responsibility to study the inter-relation between population growth and economic and social progress and emphasized the importance of the task of the United Nations, which is to assist member states in this field by undertaking certain studies, aiding in training of specialized personnel and the development of techniques for population studies and helping to extend and improve basic population statistics.

In the course of its session, the Commission passed two resolutions. One resolution was concerned with the problem of migration and requested the Secretary-General *inter alia* to offer the co-operation of the United Nations to less developed countries in the process of industrialization which desire to undertake various demographic studies, including the magnitude and characteristics of internal migration, especially between rural and urban areas. The Commission also recommended, as a means of encouraging and assisting governments to undertake studies of population trends and their implications, that a series of pilot studies be carried out as co-operative projects of the United Nations and interested governments. These studies would be aimed at demonstrating the value of using available data, especially the results of censuses, in planning and carrying out development programmes. These two recommendations formed the basis of a report submitted to and discussed at the 27th session of ECOSOC held in Mexico City from April 7 to 24, 1959.

Canada is actively participating in the work of the Commission. One of Canada's special contributions has been in the technical field of preparation of standards for the population census to be conducted about 1960 as part of the World's Population Census Programme.

Social Commission

The Commission is composed of eighteen members elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It makes recommendations to ECOSOC in the field of social welfare and social development including the elaboration of international agreements. In recent years many delegations have placed increasing emphasis on the importance of social programmes of the United Nations and particularly of United Nations activities which are likely to assist under-developed countries to deal with social aspects of economic development.

During the period under review, the Commission held its twelfth session in New York from April 27 to May 15, 1959. Reviewing the world social situation the Commission passed seven resolutions which formed the basis for the discussions on social questions which took place at the 28th session of ECOSOC held in Geneva from June 30 to July 31, 1959.

Considerable attention was devoted at the Commission's session to the report "The Long Range Programme of Concerted International Action in the Field of Low Cost Housing and Related Facilities". It was noted that the standard of general housing conditions in many countries remained disappointing. The resolution which was passed recommended that governments should institute or accelerate programmes for the extension of low cost housing and requested that a report be presented to the next session of the Commission on specific joint and individual projects planned by the participating organizations on a long range basis. At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly the Canadian Representative cautioned that the scope for international action in this field was limited largely to technical assistance and advice in the form of reports and studies.



Mrs. Alene Holt, Alternate Representative on the Canadian Delegation to the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, with Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, United Nations Legal Counsel, with whom she deposited the Canadian Government's Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

United Nations

The Commission also examined and studied the "International Survey of Programmes of Social Development", and the report of a group of experts on the development of national social service programmes. It examined the Secretary-General's report on "Training for Social Work: Third International Survey" and recommended that comments of governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations be obtained.

Canada will be a candidate for membership on the Commission at the elections which will be held at the 29th session of ECOSOC in April 1960.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women is composed of eighteen members. Its function is to make recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on promoting women's rights and to develop proposals designed to give effect to the principle that men and women should have equal rights. In 1959 Canada served the second year of a three-year term on the Commission.

The Commission held its thirteenth session in New York from March 9 to 27, 1959. Among questions discussed were the status of women in private law with special regard to family and property rights of women; the access of women to education, economic opportunities for women in professions such as architecture, engineering and law; and equal pay for equal work. The Commission considered reports on the political rights of women in member states of the United Nations and trust and non-self-governing territories; on the age of retirement and the right to pensions of working women; on tax legislation applicable to women, including women with family responsibilities; and on legislation on the nationality of married women.

In the course of its session the Commission passed resolutions requesting the Secretary-General *inter alia* to prepare for the fourteenth session of the Commission a draft convention dealing with the age of marriage, free consent and registration of marriage; to arrange for publication at an early date of a book containing the history of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women and a commentary on its provisions; and to issue in the form of a publication the draft pamphlet on "Equal Pay for Equal Work" prepared in collaboration with the International Labour Office. The Commission also adopted a resolution inviting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the fifteenth session of the Commission a further report on the access of women to the teaching profession. Finally it recommended that (all) states members of the United Nations and members of the Specialized Agencies facilitate by all appropriate means the equal treatment of men and women workers with respect to pension plans and the implementation of the principle that retirement and pensionable age be the same for men and women workers.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights was established in 1946 and is composed of representatives from eighteen states members of the United Nations, elected by the Economic and Social Council. Canada is not a member of the Commission.

The Commission held its fifteenth session in New York from March 16 to April 10, 1959. On the basis of the report of its Committee on Freedom of Information, it decided to review developments affecting freedom of information, including the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of information, as a regular item on its agenda. It recommended for the approval of ECOSOC a resolution request-

ing UNESCO to make a survey by 1961 of the problems of providing such technical assistance. The resolution requested the Secretary-General to provide an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information and a substantive report on such developments from 1954 to 1961.

The Commission considered a revised draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum submitted by France and an amendment submitted by Iraq but decided to undertake the drafting of a declaration at its next session after receiving the comments on the drafts from governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and interested non-governmental organizations. It also discussed and submitted to ECOSOC a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child¹.

The Commission also discussed a report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights which provided information on the 1959 programme of seminars in Ceylon, Argentina and Colombia approved by ECOSOC and the General Assembly, and the plans being made to hold three seminars in 1960.

The Commission continued the discussion of periodic reports on human rights begun at its fourteenth session in 1958. It had before it the first in the series of triennial reports received from forty-one governments on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights in their areas during the period 1954-1956. It also considered and approved a memorandum by the Secretary-General, prepared in consultation with the Specialized Agencies, containing suggestions to assist governments in preparing the triennial reports on human rights and to avoid duplication with the information furnished for the *Yearbook on Human Rights*.

In its discussions on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, the Commission decided to postpone until its sixteenth session consideration of the question of preparing an international instrument designed to eradicate discrimination in education, and took note of UNESCO's decision to draft recommendations to member states and an international convention on various aspects of discrimination in education. It also discussed in detail the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and it decided, in view of the increases in the number of new members admitted to the United Nations, to increase the size of the Sub-Commission from twelve to fourteen.

At its fourteenth session the Commission had appointed a seven member Committee on Communications to study the question of procedures to be established in handling communications concerning human rights, and to prepare recommendations for the Commission's consideration. On the basis of the Committee's report, the Commission recommended for the approval of ECOSOC a consolidated draft resolution on the subject acknowledging that the Commission on Human Rights has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights, and requesting the Secretary-General to follow certain procedures in presenting communications to the Commission.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fourteenth session in Geneva from April 27 to May 15, 1959 to consider problems relating to the international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It is composed of the representatives of fifteen countries which are leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs or producers of raw materials for manufactured drugs "of natural origin". It also includes the representatives of countries where the illicit

¹ See p. 34.

traffic is a serious social problem. During the fourteenth session the following countries were represented on the Commission: Austria, Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia. In addition a number of countries and organizations were represented by observers.

The Canadian Representative on the Commission, Mr. K. C. Hossick, was elected first Vice-Chairman of the Commission and was also elected Chairman of the Illicit Traffic Committee, which met for three days prior to the session of the Commission.

The Commission studied the functioning of the international narcotic control system set up by eight multilateral treaties. About 90 states are parties to at least one of these treaties and practically all countries participate in their implementation. The Commission agreed that a plenipotentiary conference should be convened in Geneva during the latter part of 1960 to consider the adoption of a single convention on narcotic drugs which would consolidate and replace the existing international conventions.

The Commission recognized the need for provisional measures by governments to control the marketing of newly-developed substances which are capable of causing addiction during the period elapsing between their coming on the market and the application of international control measures. The Commission also reiterated the desirability of developing improved methods of determining the origin of opium. The Committee on Illicit Traffic pointed out that the problem of illicit traffic might well become more acute and the Commission drew the attention of governments to the need of close and continued co-operation in suppressing the illicit traffic. Considerable discussion was devoted to the problem of drug addiction among members of the medical and associated professions and stress was placed on the possible dangers resulting from the development of synthetic drugs and the increasing use of barbiturates and tranquilizers.

The Commission considered at some length the need for a modest programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of narcotic control. A recommendation in this regard by the Commission was subsequently approved by the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Assembly recommended that a continuing programme for technical assistance in narcotic control should be established within the regular budget of the United Nations. As a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Canada had already fully endorsed this recommendation and the resolution was approved in the General Assembly by a vote of 76 votes in favour to none against.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Economic and Social Council in 1958, a five-member "Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission" visited the Middle East in September and October of 1959 to study the problem in that area of illicit traffic in narcotics. The Mission, under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. H. Nicholson of Canada, spent six weeks in the Middle East consulting with governmental authorities and studying the problems faced by the enforcement agencies in the region. As a result of that study, the Mission prepared a report outlining the problems facing the Middle Eastern countries in their attempts to eliminate the illegal narcotics traffic and recommending a number of steps which the Mission hoped would decrease the traffic and the incidence of drug addiction in the Middle East.

Transport and Communications Commission

Following the establishment of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) to take over duties under the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, the Transport and Communications

Commission was convened to take action on pending problems and to decide on the future course of its activities. The Commission met in July and adopted two resolutions on the facilitation of International Travel and Transport and on the international transport of dangerous goods. In its report to the Economic and Social Council the Commission recommended that other activities such as technical assistance, statistics and contractual freedom in transport insurance continue to receive the attention of ECOSOC; during the same month ECOSOC reviewed the report of the Commission and accepted its recommendations. It was decided to terminate the Transport and Communications Commission, and to transfer its residual activities to the Council and its Regional Economic Commissions.

I V

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Introduction

Canada is a member of all twelve of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. These agencies are bodies with wide international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields which were established by inter-governmental agreement and brought into relationship with the United Nations at the time of its establishment, or subsequently, in order to carry out the aims of the Charter. Chapter IX of the Charter provides, in part, that member states shall work for the "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations", by undertaking to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solution of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and economic co-operation".

Canada is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established in 1957 which, while not a Specialized Agency, has entered into an agreement with the United Nations and occupies a position comparable to that of the Specialized Agencies.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Specialized Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of the IAEA: it considers not only administrative questions common to the Specialized Agencies, but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several agencies.

International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it became in 1946 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Through its tripartite structure, a feature unique among the Specialized Agencies, it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from the 80 member states to participate in determining ILO activities and policies. It functions through three main organs: the annual International Labour Conference, which is the policy-making body of the Organization, the Governing Body which is the executive council, and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat of the ILO, headed by a Director-General appointed by the Governing Body. The Office has branches in Ottawa and other cities throughout the world, and field offices for operational activities. Besides these three principal organs, the ILO functions through various subsidiary bodies such as regional conferences, tripartite industrial committees and committees of experts.

The aim of the ILO is to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions in all parts of the world. It strives to achieve this objective by setting international labour and social standards in conventions and recommendations adopted at the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference, by providing technical assistance, and by publishing reports and the results of studies undertaken by its staff.

In its forty years of existence, the International Labour Organization has adopted 114 conventions and 112 recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects. Canada has ratified a total of 19 conventions dealing with labour statistics, hours of work and weekly rest in industry, conditions of employment of seafarers and dock workers, minimum wage-fixing machinery, the employment service, and the abolition of forced labour. As Canada is a federal state in which most labour matters lie wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the provinces, constitutional considerations impede the ratification by Canada of most ILO conventions.

The 43rd International Labour Conference met in Geneva from June 3 to 25, 1959 and was attended by over 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 75 member nations. The Conference adopted conventions concerning the minimum age of admission of fishermen to employment, the medical examination of fishermen, and fishermen's articles of agreement; and it adopted a recommendation concerning the organization of health services in places of employment. It took preliminary action on three other instruments on which final discussion will be held in 1960: a proposed draft convention supplemented by a recommendation dealing with the protection of workers against ionizing radiations, and a proposed draft recommendation on the question of collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels. It also held a general discussion on the problems of non-manual workers and approved a report outlining a long-term programme for the ILO with respect to the problems of these workers.

The Conference adopted resolutions concerning the problems of young workers, ILO activities in the field of occupational health and safety, coverage by workmen's compensation of harmful effects of ionizing radiations, and the development of ILO activities in respect of the problems of underdeveloped countries.

As in the past two years, the Conference rejected the credentials of the government, employer and worker delegates from Hungary.

At this session the ILO budget for 1960 was approved, totalling about \$9.0 million. Canada's assessment, which is calculated at the rate of 3.51% for 1960, amounts to a net contribution of \$316,037.

The Conference adopted a new procedure for dealing with the membership of its technical committees which was designed to resolve the difficulties experienced at previous sessions over the question of seating employer delegates from Communist countries of Eastern Europe.¹ The new procedure was put into effect immediately at the 43rd Conference.

During 1959 the Governing Body held its 141st, 142nd and 143rd sessions and discussed a variety of matters including improvements in the practical methods of working of the International Labour Conference, freedom of association, ILO programmes and programme appraisals for 1959-64, finances, and the composition and agendas of various ILO meetings. It also reviewed the membership and size of its ten industrial and analogous committees. Canada secured membership on the same eight committees on which it had been represented since 1954: Inland Transport, Coal Mines, Iron and Steel, Metal Trades, Textiles, Petroleum, Chemical Industries, and

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations* 1958, pp. 61-2.

Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works. Among the reports of committees and conferences examined by the Governing Body were reports on the problems of women workers, manpower and employment and technical assistance. The Governing Body also discussed arrangements which had been worked out with UNESCO and the Berne Union to convoke a committee of experts which is to prepare, for submission to a diplomatic conference, a draft international instrument for the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonographic records and broadcasting organizations. It also approved proposals to hold a study conference on labour-management relations in the American region, the first session of the African Advisory Committee, the First African Regional Conference, a meeting of experts on social policy in North African countries, and other meetings of experts.

During 1959, tripartite Canadian delegations participated in meetings of the Coal Mines Committee, and the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee. A Canadian expert also attended the joint FAO/ILO meeting in Naples on Fishery Co-operatives.

The ILO's operational programme continued to expand in 1959 and further increases for 1960 were approved, particularly for social and economic assistance. In 1959 approximately \$3.8 million were made available to the ILO for its technical assistance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

An agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the ILO was signed on October 12, 1959 concerning the execution by the ILO of Special Fund projects. The ILO has been requested to implement three training projects in India, Poland and Yugoslavia respectively at a cost of \$2.7 million provided by the Fund. Similar projects in Argentina, Colombia and Peru, and a second project in India to establish a Labour Institute are also being considered.

Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established in October 1945. The membership of the Organization increased from 42 countries to 76 countries by 1959. The headquarters of the Organization moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products. To this end FAO collects, analyzes and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purpose. The governing body of the Organization is the FAO conference which normally meets every second year. The conference elects a 25-member council which meets twice a year to decide matters involving policy. Canada is a member of the Council. The Organization has a number of subsidiary bodies of which the Committee on Commodity Problems is one of the most important.

The tenth conference of FAO took place in Rome between October 31 and November 20, 1959. It was attended by 76 member-countries and membership was extended to a new country, the Republic of Guinea, during the conference. Mr. Sen of India was re-elected as Director-General of FAO.

The main topics of the conference covered the problem of the rate of increase in food production in relation to the rate of population increase, the chronic surplus production in certain countries, stabilization measures,

agrarian reforms and action programmes proposed by the Director; e.g. the Mediterranean Project, the World Seed Year and the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

During 1959, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued to carry out the programme adopted at the tenth session of the General Conference which was held in Paris in November 1958*. This included the development of UNESCO's three major projects namely, the extension of primary education in Latin America, scientific research for arid lands, and the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of the east and the west. In the regular programme, special attention was given to regional surveys of educational problems in Asia, the Arab states, and Africa south of the Sahara. In the sciences, research projects in marine science and in problems of the humid tropics were carried out, and field studies were made on the social and economic factors affecting the access of women to education in Africa and on the status of the social sciences in Latin America. Various cultural activities were initiated ranging from the opening of a pilot library project in the eastern region of Nigeria, based on the successful experience of similar projects in Asia and South America, to the popularization of art masterpieces by the use of low-cost sets of colour slides selected from UNESCO albums of paintings from several member countries. One of the main activities of the mass communication programme was the world-wide survey, undertaken at the request of the Economic and Social Council, on the problems of assisting less developed countries to build up press, radio, film and television facilities; increased attention was also given to the training of journalists, and a Latin-American centre for higher studies in journalism was established at the University of Ecuador. From its own budget and with its share of the funds provided under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNESCO, at the end of 1959, had more than 250 experts in education, science, cultural activities and mass communications, working on mission assignments in 55 countries.

Through the National Commission for UNESCO Canadian organizations co-operated in many of these projects and in other activities of the Organization. The Commission held its first national conference in Montreal in March preceding the 1959 annual meeting. Over 250 delegates attended the conference to consider UNESCO's programme and Canada's role in it, giving special attention to the major project on the mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values.

Following a decision of the General Conference to hold a World Meeting on Adult Education in 1960, UNESCO accepted an invitation from Canada for the Conference to take place in Montreal in August 1960. A Canadian Representative participated in the discussions of the Consultative Committee on Adult Education which was held in Paris in May when plans for the Montreal meeting were drawn up.

The Canadian National Commission and the Department of External Affairs were both represented at the Seventh National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO which took place in Denver, Colorado in September 1959.

In April the Director-General, Dr. Vittorino Veronese, paid his first official visit to Canada since assuming office in December 1958. He was

* See *Canada and the United Nations*, 1958.

accompanied by Mr. René Maheu, Assistant Director-General. Canadians interested in UNESCO affairs were also happy to welcome other members of the Secretariat, several of whom attended the Montreal Conference of the National Commission.

On October 15, within a year of its opening, UNESCO's spectacular headquarters building in Paris received its 100,000th visitor.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized Committees: air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance.

During the past few years ICAO has paid great attention to the problems involved in an introduction of jet aircraft on the world's air routes. During 1959 the Council was charged with the study of the prospects of early development of supersonic civil aircraft and their availability for commercial introduction before 1967. The first aim of the study will be to assess the probable technical, economic and social consequences of such a development.

The highlight of the year was the twelfth session of the Assembly held at San Diego, California from June 16 to July 9. Sixty-three member states were represented while two non-member states and nine international organizations sent observers. Principal recommendations related to the elimination of serious deficiencies in air navigation facilities by the application of joint support.

During 1959 the Secretary-General of ICAO, Mr. Carl Ljungberg, retired and was succeeded by a Canadian, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell formerly Deputy Under-Secretary of the Department of External Affairs.

The International Monetary Fund

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Finance Corporation and

The International Development Association

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came into being in December 1945, following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference where their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up.

The Fund and Bank were planned for a peaceful world of liberal trade, currency convertibility and advancing economic development, in which increased resources could be devoted to raising standards of living throughout the world. The two organizations were seen as permanent institutions for world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment, and economic development.

The principal authority over each institution is vested in a Board of Governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a Governor who is in most cases the Minister of Finance or the Governor of the Central Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscriptions in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director in the Fund and the President in the Bank.

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is Canadian Governor of the Bank and the Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank; Mr. James Elliott Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund. Canada has been represented by a Canadian Executive Director on the Boards of the Fund and Bank from the outset of their activity. At the seventh regular election of Executive Directors, held during the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in 1958, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of the Bank and on November 1, 1958 was appointed for a further two year term as Executive Director for Canada of the Fund. Mr. C. L. Read is his Alternate in both institutions.

As of December 31, 1959 sixty-eight countries were members of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. There was no increase in the membership in 1959, but applications from Portugal and Laos for membership were approved by the Board of Governors at the fourteenth annual meeting in September 1959.

In 1959 the agreement of governments was obtained on the increase in the resources of the Bank and the Fund which had been proposed in 1958. Members' quotas in the Fund were raised by 50 per cent and members' subscriptions to the Bank by 100 per cent with special additional increases for Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, in view of the exceptional economic growth shown by these countries since the Fund and Bank were established. Special increases were also approved for those countries whose quotas in the Fund did not exceed \$15 million and for certain other countries.

The International Monetary Fund

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, including support for the introduction or maintenance of convertibility.

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. The general increase in Fund quotas by 50 per cent, together with the special additional increases (including those of \$100 million, \$292.5 million and \$125 million for Canada, Germany and Japan respectively) had the effect as of the end of 1959 of bringing the Fund's total resources to approximately \$14 billion. All quota increases involve payment on the original basis of 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent

in members' currencies. Canada's quota was increased from \$300 million to \$550 million involving a payment of U.S. \$62.5 million in gold and the equivalent of U.S. \$187.5 million in non-interest bearing notes. The final date on which quota increases may be accepted is July 31, 1960.

Heavy borrowings and "stand-bys" by members of the Fund in the years after 1956 had reduced the Fund's holdings of gold and dollar currencies uncommitted and available for lending to about \$1,500 million by the latter part of 1958. However, the increase in the Fund's resources and the economic upsurge in the industrial areas in the past eighteen months which allowed some countries to make repayments on past borrowings from the Fund raised the Fund's holdings of gold and dollars available for lending to close to \$5.7 billion by the end of 1959. In addition the Fund disposes of substantial holdings of European currencies; the usefulness of these holdings has been enhanced since the European move to convertibility at the close of 1958.

From the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947 until December 31, 1959, the Fund affected transactions equivalent to \$3,404 million on behalf of 38 members. Most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars but the Fund also advanced sterling, Canadian dollars, Deutsche mark, French francs, Belgium francs and Netherlands guilders to its members. The only drawing of Canadian dollars occurred in September 1956 when Egypt drew \$15 million. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. During 1959 total drawings on the Fund were only \$180 million, the lowest since 1955.

One of the most important subjects discussed at the 1959 annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund was the elimination of discrimination in international trade and payments. Following the annual meeting the Executive Directors considered the subject and adopted a unanimous decision which, having noted the favourable international financial developments and the wide-spread moves to convertibility which had occurred in 1958-59, went on to say:

"Under these circumstances, the Fund considers that there is no longer any balance of payments justification for discrimination by members whose current receipts are largely in externally convertible currencies. However, the Fund recognizes that where such discriminatory restrictions have been long maintained, a reasonable amount of time may be needed fully to eliminate them. But this time should be short and members will be expected to proceed with all feasible speed in eliminating discrimination against member countries, including that arising from bilateralism."

The Fund's decision on discrimination was communicated to all the member countries of the Fund as well as to the Contracting Parties to the GATT. It had a pronounced influence on the fifteenth session of the GATT.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The main purposes of the Bank, as described in the Articles of Agreement, are, first, to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes; second, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors; and, third, to make loans when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The authorized capital of the Bank was increased in 1959 from \$10 billion to \$21 billion, leaving a margin of unsubscribed capital for admission of new members and for possible subsequent increases in individual sub-

scriptions. Unlike the original subscriptions, of which 2 per cent had to be paid in gold or United States dollars, 18 per cent in the currencies of the members or interest-free notes in the members' currencies and 80 per cent remained subject to call, the general increase in subscriptions is entirely in the form of guarantees involving no cash payments to the Bank. In the case of the special additional increases, however, including the \$100 million, \$390 million and \$166 million in the subscriptions of Canada, Germany, and Japan respectively, one half is payable on the basis of original subscriptions, the other half being entirely in the form of a guarantee. Canada's total subscription to the Bank, after completion of the requirements for the special additional increase, will have been raised from \$325 million to \$750 million, including an additional cash payment of \$1 million in gold or U.S. dollars, and another \$9 million in non-interest bearing notes. The United States guarantee, which has an important bearing on the Bank's ability to borrow, was raised from \$2,540 million to \$5,715 million. The increase in the resources of the Bank will become fully effective by July 31, 1960.

Only a small part of the subscribed share capital of the Bank is paid up; the remainder can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending. Of the total paid-up capital of the Bank \$195.5 million has, in accord with the Articles of Agreement, been paid up in gold or in United States dollars and \$1,782.4 million in the currencies of the member countries. These currencies can, however, be used by the Bank for its lending operations only with the approval of the members concerned. The United States, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Italy, Venezuela, Lebanon, Panama and Costa Rica have to date released without qualification the whole of the remaining paid-up part of their subscriptions, equivalent to \$752.4 million. Many other countries, however, have made conditional or partial releases or agreed to releases over a period. Canada's release amounting to Can. \$58.5 million has been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities.

From its inception to December 31, 1959 the Bank has made 249 loans in 51 countries in the aggregate of \$4,871 million of which \$3,591 million has been disbursed. During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1959, 30 loans were made in 20 countries and territories, totalling the equivalent of \$621 million. During 1959 private investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$181.7 million of which \$.8 million was by private Canadian interests. This brought total private participation in the Bank's lending operations to \$651.4 million of which \$20.9 million was by Canadian institutions.

Since its inception the Bank has sold issues frequently on the United States market and smaller issues in Switzerland, Canada, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The Bank has also placed notes directly with the German Bundesbank. During 1959 the Bank did not float bond issues in the United States, but the equivalent of \$332 million was borrowed outside the United States. There was a net increase of \$198 million in the Bank's funded debt. As of December 31, 1959 the total amount of Bank bonds outstanding was \$1,989.8 million including Canadian dollar bond issues totalling \$33.9 million.

The Bank's total net earnings to December 31, 1959 were \$310.9 million, which were allocated to a Supplemental Reserve, and the total reserves were \$461.9 million.

The International Finance Corporation

As of December 31, 1959, the IFC comprised 58 member countries and had a subscribed capital of \$95.4 million. The Canadian representation in the Corporation is ex officio the same as the representation in the Bank.

The Corporation seeks to fulfill its purpose of promoting the growth of productive private enterprise by investing its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; by acting as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; and by helping to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. IFC investments, unlike those of the World Bank, do not carry government guarantees.

During 1959 the Corporation made fifteen commitments for \$9.8 million in nine countries. The total amount committed through December 1959 by the Corporation was \$21.4 million net of cancellations and expirations. In addition, in two investments, outside participations were arranged for \$5.7 million. Net income, including earnings on temporary investments of subscribed capital in U.S. government securities was \$1.9 million.

The International Development Association

At its fourteenth annual meeting in September 1959 the Board of Governors of the International Bank adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Directors of the Bank to formulate articles of agreement for an International Development Association for submission to member Governments. This resolution was submitted by the United States, which had made an informal suggestion concerning the formation of such an association at the thirteenth annual meeting in New Delhi in 1958.

At the end of January 1960 the Articles of Agreement of the I.D.A. as drawn up by the Executive Directors of the I.B.R.D. were submitted to the member governments for approval. The Agreement will enter into force after September 15, 1960 when it has been signed on behalf of governments whose subscriptions comprise not less than 65 per cent of the total.

The purposes of the I.D.A. are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise the standards of living in the less developed areas of the world. This is to be accomplished largely through providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans. The I.D.A. could make loans for long periods, at low interest rates and could accept repayment of interest and principal in local currencies.

The Articles of Agreement provide for an initial capitalization of \$1 billion to be paid up over a period of five years. Of this amount \$787 million will consist of gold or convertible currencies made up of \$320 million from the U.S. \$443 million from sixteen other industrial nations (including \$37.83 million from Canada) and \$24 million from the other 51 member countries (being the equivalent to 10 per cent of their total subscriptions); the remaining \$213 million is payable in local currencies. Provisions have been made for a review of the adequacy of the Association's resources every five years. The structure of subscriptions and voting rights of the I.D.A. are to be along the lines of the World Bank, to which the Association is affiliated. The Governors and Executive Directors of the I.B.R.D. are *ex-officio* Governors and Executive Directors of the I.D.A.

Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), one of the oldest and largest of the Specialized Agencies, was founded in Berne in 1874. With the admission of the Republic of Guinea in 1959 it reached a membership of 100. Canada has been a member since 1878. The principal aim of the UPU is to improve postal services throughout the world and to promote international collaboration.

The UPU functions through the Universal Postal Congress, an Executive and Liaison Committee, a Consultative Committee on Postal Studies and an International Bureau. The Universal Postal Congress is the supreme authority of the UPU and meets every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary instruments. The last revision of the Convention was made at the fourteenth Congress which was held in Ottawa in 1957; and the Acts of that Congress came into effect on April 1, 1959. The fifteenth Congress is to meet in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1962.

The Executive and Liaison Committee consists of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis and meets annually to ensure continuity of the UPU's work between congresses, maintain relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercise control over the International Bureau and make recommendations to the Congress. At the Ottawa Congress, Canada was elected to the Executive and Liaison Committee. Mr. G. A. Boyle, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, attended its meetings in May 1959 as one of its vice-presidents. At this meeting, the Committee (enlarged) gave consideration among various matters to a general revision of the Convention to bring together in one document which would be of a permanent nature, not subject to signature and ratification at each congress, the constitutional articles now dispersed throughout the Convention, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Ottawa Congress.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all UPU members was established by the Ottawa Congress to carry out studies and give advice on technical matters of interest to postal services. Its Management Council consists of 20 members and meets annually to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Committee.

The International Bureau is the UPU's permanent secretariat. It co-ordinates and publishes information on postal matters, keeps member postal administrations informed of the results of UPU inquiries and of developments in other countries and acts as the clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of member nations relating to the international postal service.

As host country to the fourteenth Congress in 1957, Canada acts as the depositary power for the UPU until the next Congress. Its responsibilities include the certification and forwarding of the Acts of the Congress to other member countries, the safekeeping of credentials of the delegates who attended the Congress, the receipt and safekeeping of ratifications, and notification to other member countries of the deposit of such ratifications. Until April 1, 1959 it received requests for adherence to the Convention and other Acts of the Congress in the case of member states which did not attend the Congress or were not represented at it.

International Telecommunication Union

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and has been a member of this organization and its successor ever since. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international

co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. One was held in 1959. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the eighteen member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) held its Ninth Plenary Assembly in Los Angeles, California, from the 1st to 29th April, 1959, at which technical recommendations and reports were approved for submission to the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference meeting later in the year.

The Administrative Council met in May and June of 1959 and completed arrangements for the convening of an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva on 17 August, 1959, for a period of four months, and a Plenipotentiary Conference also in Geneva from 14 October, 1959, for a period of two months, these Conferences to meet simultaneously during the last two months.

Both Conferences were held as planned and Canada was honoured in having the Head of the Canadian Delegation to the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Mr. C. J. Acton, unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference. The Frequency Allocation Table was extended to an upper limit of 40,000 Mc/s, and in reviewing the table as a whole, changes were made to provide frequency allocations for space research communications, radio astronomy, and other new developments in the field of radio. The Radio Regulations were also revised to bring them up to date with current practice, and the Conference elected eleven members to the International Frequency Registration Board.

The Plenipotentiary Conference considered the reports of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1952; established the budget of the Union until 1965; approved the accounts; revised the Convention; increased the membership of countries to the Administrative Council from 18 to 25, and elected the member countries of the Union to serve on the Administrative Council (to which Canada was re-elected); and elected a new Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The Convention was signed by 85 countries and the Radio Regulations by 84 countries, members of the Union, including Canada.

The results of these conferences will permit the Union to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and use of telecommunications throughout the world; to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation with a view to improving telecommunication services; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends. Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance by the ITU is to be continued for the future.

World Meteorological Organization

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878.

The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950, and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO on which the Director of Meteorological Services of each of the 79 member states is represented. The Congress, which meets every four years, held its third session in April, 1959. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 15 Directors of Meteorological Services) on which Canada is represented. There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations. Dr. Andrew Thomson, Director of Canada's meteorological service, following his resignation as President of Regional Association IV (North and Central America) was requested by WMO to continue as a member of the Executive Committee on a personal basis. He did so until his retirement as Director in September, 1959.

During 1959, the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology held a joint meeting in Montreal with the Division of Meteorology of ICAO to discuss current problems of the provision of weather services for aviation, in particular the special problems arising from the increase in jet aircraft usage. The Congress established a Commission on Hydrological Meteorology at its meeting in April.

With Dr. Thomson's resignation as Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service in September, Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, the new Director, was appointed as the Permanent Representative for Canada to WMO.

The International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency came into existence on July 29, 1957, when its statute had been ratified by 26 signatory governments. The first proposal for its establishment had been made by the President of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953 and was unanimously endorsed by the Assembly. Canada served on the various preparatory bodies which worked to set up the Agency and together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. serves on the Board of Governors as one of the countries "most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials."

The headquarters of the Agency is in Vienna, where the third annual general conference was held September 22-October 2, 1959. The 23-member Board of Governors met four times during the year, also in Vienna.

Seventy countries from all regions of the world and in all stages of economic and technological development are now members of the Agency the basic objective of which, as set out in the statute, is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency's work in pursuit of its objective falls into five main categories: technical assistance; distribution of information; supply of materials and equipment; research and scientific services; and regulatory activities.

As a means of assessing the need for atomic energy and the possibilities of its development, the Agency during 1959 sent four "preliminary assistance missions" to carry out general surveys for a number of member countries. The first visited Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Thailand; the second China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Vietnam; the third Brazil and Venezuela; and the fourth Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Yugoslavia. In the same period the Agency found places for 209 fellows to train in 23 different countries; it received requests for the loan of 82 experts in all, a substantial number of which it was able to meet. New regulations for the granting of technical assistance were developed during the year with a view to making the most of limited available resources in money and manpower.

The issue of bibliographies, directories and other reference works on atomic energy was continued and also the publication of articles presenting the result of research studies in a number of specialized fields.

A number of expert conferences, panels and symposia were organized during the year, some of them jointly with other interested organizations, for the purpose of exchanging views and information on such subjects as medical radioisotope scanning; radioactivation analysis; educational problems of atomic energy; preservation of food by ionizing radiations; application of large radiation sources in industry; the meteorology of radionuclides; safe transportation of large radioactive sources; biological effects of ionizing radiations; methods of measuring tritium concentrations in water and the disposal of radioactive wastes. Further progress was made in the plans to build and equip a laboratory at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, towards which the United States announced that it would make a contribution of \$600,000. This will be a functional not a general research laboratory, which will carry out studies directed toward the development of radioactive standards, the calibration of equipment, quality control, measurement and analysis in connection with the Agency's safeguards and health and safety programmes and in response to requests for service from member states to the extent that these can be met within the facilities available.

A number of requests from member countries for assistance in the procuring of equipment and materials have been dealt with, sometimes (but not always) as a part of the technical assistance programme. Japan had last year asked for the Agency's help in procuring natural uranium for a research reactor and the arrangements to purchase about 3 tons were completed in 1959. The metal sold to Japan had been presented to the Agency by Canada and the revenue from the sale will thus go towards the development of the Agency's programmes of research and assistance. In 1959 agreements were concluded with the United States, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. by which these countries undertook to sell to the Agency for resale to other members specified quantities of uranium enriched in the isotope U-235. During the year Finland made a formal request for assistance in obtaining enriched uranium for use in the Triga Mark II research reactor it is planning.

The Agency has convened panels of experts to carry out reactor safety studies at the request of member states and is proceeding with the development of manuals and handbooks dealing with the safe handling of radioisotopes, safe transportation of radioactive materials and disposal of radioactive wastes. It also has an obligation under the statute to develop "safeguards" procedures to ensure that the assistance it makes available is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose. The Board of Governors is at present working intensively on this problem with a view to developing an agreement on safeguards at the earliest possible date.

Canada has fully supported the Agency's activities and programmes during 1959. In addition to its regular assessed contribution to the budget and to the gift of natural uranium mentioned above, it made a voluntary contribution of \$50,000 towards the "operational fund" out of which the Agency meets requests for technical assistance. There was provision for a further contribution of \$25,000 should it be justified by the response from other members, but this has so far not been called for. Canada, through Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, has also made many experts in various fields available to the Agency both on loan to the Secretariat and in the various expert symposia and panels: It has also helped the Agency's fellowship programme by reserving five places for Agency-sponsored candidates in the reactor school which was opened this year at Chalk River to give a training course for qualified scientists and engineers in the design and operation of reactors, with special emphasis on the natural uranium heavy water type.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO), which came officially into being in 1948, is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations with a membership of 87. Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became its first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

WHO functions through the World Health Assembly; an Executive Board, a Secretariat, and six Regional Committees. The World Health Assembly, the Organization's legislative body, is composed of representatives of all members and meets annually to determine the policies, programmes and budget of WHO. The Executive Board, a technical body, is composed of 18 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health. It meets twice annually to give effect to the decisions of the Assembly. The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General appointed by the Assembly and carries out the administrative work of the Organization.

Most of the operational part of WHO's work is administered through its six Regional Committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), established in 1902 and known until 1958 as the Pan-American Sanitary Organization (PASO). The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau serves as the regional office of WHO in the area, and the Directing Council of PAHO, as the Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas. Canada has been represented by an observer at meetings of the Regional Committee which are held alternately in Washington and capitals of the member states. The most recent meeting was held in Washington from September 21-30, 1959.

The defined objective of WHO is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". To achieve this goal, WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters and provides advisory and technical services to help countries develop and improve their health services. It sends out expert consultants and demonstration teams of specialists upon request by interested countries, trains experts in modern methods of combating diseases, assists governments in control operations against communicable diseases, supports research in numerous virus and parasitic diseases, awards fellowships and assists in improving public health administration and in programmes of maternal and child health,

mental health, nutrition and sanitation. It publishes a number of periodicals to inform national health administrations and scientists of progress in public health; and it maintains an international centre for the compilation and analysis of medical and health statistics.

The twelfth World Health Assembly met in Geneva from May 12 to 29, 1959 and reviewed the expanding activities of the Organization. Among a wide variety of items, it considered a study on an intensified medical research programme prepared by the Director-General and adopted his plan for fostering international medical research for the initial year 1960. The amount of \$500,000 was added to the regular budget for this purpose. The Assembly also considered WHO's activities in the field of environmental sanitation and authorized the establishment of a special account to receive voluntary contributions to provide assistance to governments in planning, preparing for and providing technical assistance in the development of community water supply.

The Assembly expressed its concern over the lack of sufficient funds to finance its malaria eradication programme in 1960 and the following years, and requested the Executive Board and the Director-General to continue their efforts to obtain funds from all possible sources including governments, industry, private organizations and individuals. This programme was initiated in 1955 when it was decided that WHO should "take the initiative, provide technical advice, and encourage research and co-ordination of resources in the implementation of a programme having as its ultimate objective the world-wide eradication of malaria". The total cost of WHO's participation in the programme has recently been estimated to be approximately \$81,000,000. By the end of 1959, \$11,625,476 U.S. had been received in voluntary contributions, and it has been estimated that a further \$7.7 million U.S. are required to finance WHO's operations in 1960 and 1961. Canada has announced its intention of seeking Parliamentary approval for a contribution to the Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for 1960.

The twelfth Assembly approved an agreement between WHO and the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote co-operation and consultation between the two organizations. It also delegated to the Executive Board the authority to act on its behalf concerning any question related to the United Nations Special Fund, and authorized the Director-General to co-operate with the Governing Council of the Special Fund and enter into working arrangements for the provision of services and the execution of health projects.

The Assembly considered the questions of accommodation of the Secretariat and decided to proceed with plans for a new headquarters building. The Swiss Confederation and the Republic and Canton of Geneva have offered to provide a building site and to assist WHO financially by granting loans to a total of \$6,976,744 U.S. The Assembly established a special account (the "Headquarters Building Fund") to receive all sums appropriated, borrowed or contributed for this project.

During this Assembly, an amendment to the WHO Constitution was approved increasing the number of persons designated to serve on the Executive Board from eighteen to twenty-four. The Assembly also approved a budget of \$16,918,700 U.S. for 1960 of which Canada's share is \$483,000 U.S.

The Executive Board of WHO held its 23rd and 24th sessions during 1959. Canada was represented at the 23rd session by Dr. P. E. Moore of the Department of National Health and Welfare who served as Chairman. A Canadian observer attended the 24th session after Canada's three-year term on the Board expired.

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Convention for an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization was drawn up at the U.N. Maritime Conference by thirty-five nations and opened for signature on March 6, 1948, at Geneva. Canada was the first country to ratify the Convention, the instrument of acceptance being deposited with the Secretary-General of the U.N. on October 15, 1948. IMCO officially came into being when, on March 17, 1958, the Convention was ratified by Japan, thus bringing to the requisite twenty-one the number of states which had ratified the Convention. The requirement that at least seven of these states should have not less than one million gross tons of shipping each had also been met by this date, with the result that IMCO became the twelfth Specialized Agency of the U.N. The first session of the IMCO Council was held in London, the headquarters of the Organization, from January 6 to 19, 1959.

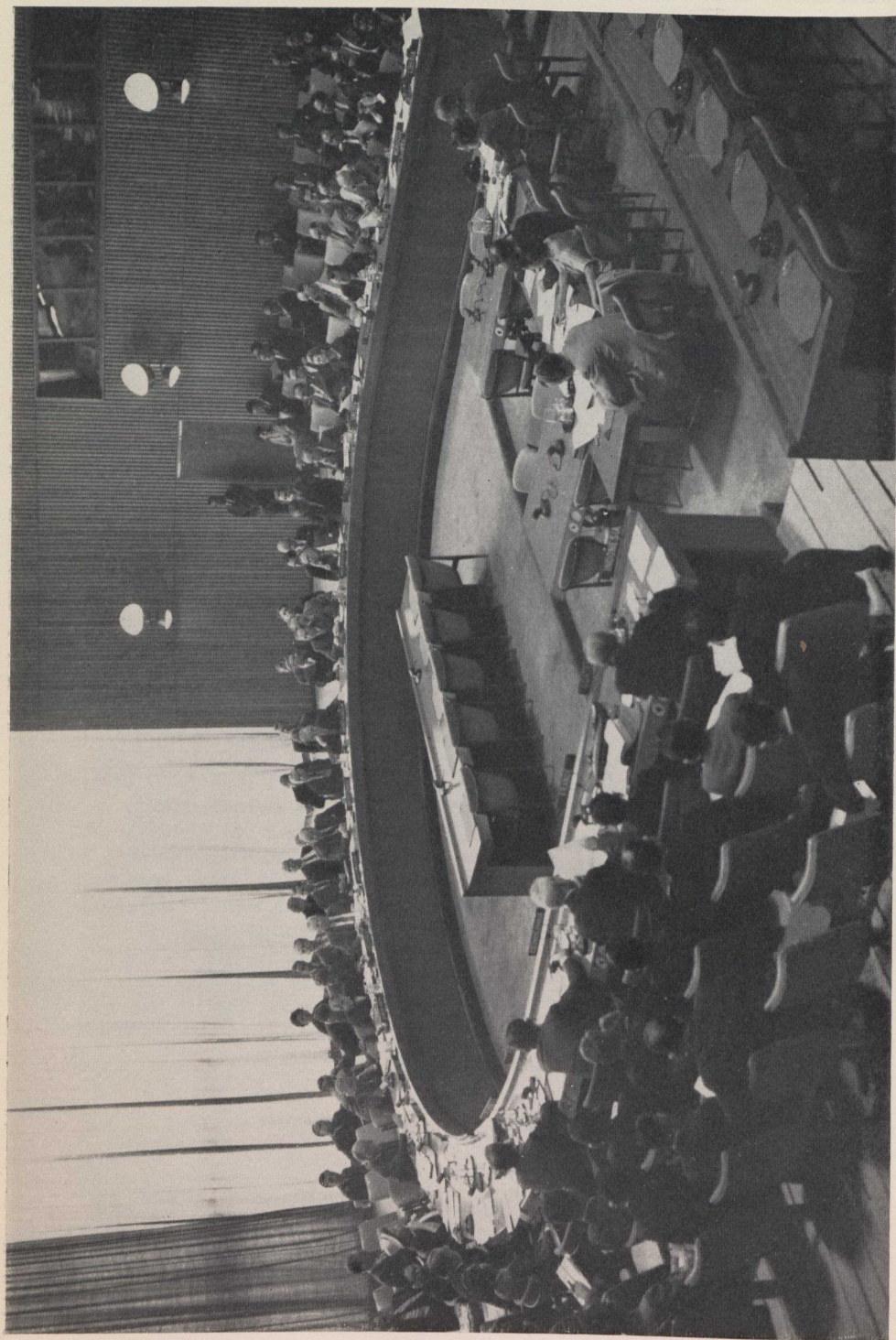
Under the terms of the Convention, this "consultative and advisory agency" will promote co-operation in technical matters, encourage adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation, discourage discriminatory action or unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting international shipping, consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns, provide for the exchange of information and take up any other shipping matters referred to it by any organ of the U.N.

IMCO has as its policy-making body an Assembly of all members which meets every two years. Between sessions of the Assembly, a Council performs all functions of the Organization except that of recommending to members the adoption of maritime safety regulations. The Council is composed of sixteen members, of which eight represent countries having an interest in providing international shipping services, and eight (including Canada) at present represent countries having an interest in international seaborne trade.

The IMCO Convention also provides for a Maritime Safety Committee consisting of fourteen members. This Committee deals with such matters as aids to navigation, rules for prevention of collisions, construction and equipment of vessels, and the handling of dangerous cargoes.

Subsequent to the First Assembly of IMCO in January, 1959, at which the Head of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Louis Audette, Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, was elected Chairman, the Organization assumed from the United Kingdom Government the responsibility of depositary power to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the International Load Line Convention, and the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil.

A conference to revise the 1948 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea will be held under the auspices of IMCO in London beginning May 17, 1960.



View of the General (Steering) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The General Committee is composed of the Assembly President, Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, of Peru; the thirteen Vice-Presidents; and the Chairmen of the seven main Committees.

V

DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Introduction

The responsibilities of the United Nations for dependent territories, both trust territories and other non-self-governing territories (colonies), are set forth in chapters XI and XII of the Charter. Under chapter XI, member states that administer territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government "recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories." The administering states agree, under Article 73(e) of the Charter, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible. No organ was established by this chapter to deal with the information thus submitted, but in 1949 the General Assembly appointed a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the information contained in the reports of the administering states. This Committee, composed of ten members administering non-self-governing territories and seven non-administering members, was originally established on an *ad hoc* basis but has had its term renewed for successive three-year periods.

Chapter XII of the Charter established the International Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of such territories as might be placed thereunder by individual agreements. The basic objectives of this system are set out in Article 76; they include the promotion of the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and "their progressive development towards self-government or independence". In 1946 eleven territories, some of them former mandated territories under the League of Nations, were placed under individual trusteeship agreements. These territories, with the member state responsible for their administration, were Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland—the United Kingdom; the Cameroons and Togoland—France; Ruanda-Urundi—Belgium; Somaliland—Italy; New Guinea and Nauru—Australia; Western Samoa—New Zealand; and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States.

In 1957 that part of Togoland under the administration of the United Kingdom became an integral part of Ghana, after a plebiscite under United Nations supervision had shown that this was the desire of the inhabitants of the territory. During 1959 two administering states, France and Italy, announced that their trusteeship responsibilities would end when the states of Cameroon, Togo and Somalia attained independence in 1960; the United Kingdom announced that the inhabitants of those parts of the Cameroons for which it was responsible would be consulted concerning their political future late in 1959 and early in 1961; a provisional timetable of development leading to independence for Western Samoa in 1961 or early in 1962 was announced by New Zealand.

The Trusteeship Council is established under chapter XII and is composed of those members administering trust territories, the permanent members of the Security Council, and a number of elected non-administering members so that the number of administering and non-administering members is equal. Under chapter XIII the Council is responsible for supervision of the administration of the trust territories. Its functions include the consideration of the reports of the administering authorities, the examination of petitions from inhabitants of the territories, and the sending of periodic visiting missions to the territories. In 1959 missions visited the trust territories of Western Samoa, Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. The report of the Trusteeship Council and that of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories are considered in detail by the Fourth Committee during the regular sessions of the General Assembly.

Trust Territories

Sessions of the Trusteeship Council

In the period under review the Trusteeship Council held two regular sessions, its 23rd from January 30 to March 20 and its 24th from June 2 to August 6, and one special session during November to consider the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscite in the northern part of the trust territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration. The members of the Council during these sessions were Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States (all of which administer trust territories), China, U.S.S.R. (permanent members of the Security Council), Haiti, India, Burma, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic. The Council's standing committees on Petitions, on Administrative Union, on Rural Economic Development and on Classification of Communications also met to consider subjects concerning the trust territories which came under their respective areas of responsibility.

During its regular sessions the Council had before it the annual reports of the administering authorities on all the trust territories. In view of the decision of the General Assembly itself to consider the reports concerning the Cameroons under French and under United Kingdom administration, the reports on these territories were not considered by the Council. Because an independence date for Togoland under French administration had been established, the Council did not consider the annual report of the administering authority but included in its own report as it had done in the case of the Cameroons, an outline of conditions in the territory.

In conjunction with the annual reports, the Council considered the report of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa which had visited both territories of the Cameroons in October and November 1958, and the reports of the two 1959 Visiting Missions to the Pacific. One of these Missions, made up of members from France, India, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom, visited the trust territory of Western Samoa during March and April; the other, with members from Belgium, Burma, China and Italy, visited the trust territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands from February to April.

The Mission to Western Samoa concurred in the New Zealand Government's provisional timetable for constitutional development in the territory, which also met with the approval of the Trusteeship Council. Following the introduction of cabinet government in 1959, a constitutional convention will be held in 1960; in 1961 the inhabitants will be asked, in a plebiscite under the supervision of the United Nations, if they agree to the termination of the

trusteeship agreement; if they agree, it is expected that early in 1962 an independent Western Samoa will conclude a Treaty of Friendship with New Zealand. Each step prior to independence will, of course, be considered at appropriate sessions of the Council and of the General Assembly.

The Council also considered offers by member states of study and training facilities for the inhabitants of trust territories, the training and preparation of indigenous civil cadres in the territories, the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in trust territories, the possible effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain trust territories, the revision of the Council's questionnaire relating to trust territories, the provision of economic assistance to trust territories as they become independent, and matters relating to the future status of several of the trust territories.

The fixing of independence dates in 1960 for three of the ten trust territories (Cameroons under French administration on January 1, Togoland on April 27 and Somaliland on July 1), the knowledge that two others (Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and Western Samoa) would become independent soon after, and rapid political development in the two remaining African trust territories (Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi) made the year 1959 one of considerable achievement in the history of the Trusteeship Council. None of these developments was unexpected, and each came about in an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill between the administering authority and the inhabitants of the trust territory. The year saw major steps taken toward the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

Report of the Trusteeship Council

The Report of the Trusteeship Council to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, covering the work of the Council's 23rd and 24th sessions, was considered by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the General Assembly, which unanimously passed a resolution taking note of it.

The Committee adopted, Canada supporting, two resolutions on educational conditions in trust territories. It also adopted a resolution favouring the establishment of United Nations Information Centres in Trust Territories. Canada abstained on this resolution maintaining that earlier requests from member states for the establishment of such Centres should be met first. Another resolution in the educational field, stressing the importance of training civil servants in the trust territories, was also adopted with Canada voting in favour.

Canada co-sponsored a resolution fixing the date for the independence of Somaliland under Italian administration. This resolution and one fixing such a date for Togoland under French administration were adopted unanimously. Two resolutions dealing with economic assistance to territories emerging from trust status also passed with no negative votes or abstentions. A draft resolution was presented calling for the creation of a special committee to study opportunities for economic assistance to former trust territories. Following a Canadian initiative this resolution as eventually adopted made no reference to a committee but gave this responsibility to the Economic and Social Council.

Canada opposed, as it has always done in the past, a resolution requesting administering authorities to submit target dates for the independence of the remaining trust territories. Canadian practice has been to oppose resolutions which seemed likely to prove impractical to apply or to raise false hopes among the indigenous populations of the territories. A strongly critical

resolution, sponsored principally by Guinea and India, on the situation in the Cameroons under French administration, which took little account of the positions of the administering authority or the government of the territory, was defeated in the Committee. A more moderate resolution asking the Trusteeship Council to consider a programme of reforms for Ruanda-Urundi was adopted unanimously.

In addition to the debate on the report of the Council and on the draft resolutions, the Committee heard six petitions in respect of conditions in the Cameroons under French administration, three concerning Somaliland and two in relation to Ruanda-Urundi.

The General Assembly in plenary session later approved all the resolutions that had been recommended to it by the Fourth Committee.

Trust Territories of the Cameroons

The thirteenth session of the General Assembly was reconvened on February 20, 1959 to consider the political future of the two United Nations trust territories of the Cameroons, one under British and one under French administration. The Assembly had as the basis for its discussion two reports of a United Nations Visiting Mission which had examined the situation in the two territories and a special report of the Trusteeship Council endorsing the recommendations of the Visiting Missions. The Council's report proposed that the 1946 Trusteeship Agreement with France be abrogated upon the attainment of full national independence by the French Cameroons on January 1, 1960. For the British Cameroons, hitherto administered as part of Nigeria, the report recommended that the future of the Southern and Northern territories should be determined separately. In the Southern Cameroons, in contrast to the Northern part, opinion was divided as to the future course of action—whether it should be reunification with the French Cameroons or union with Nigeria—and a plebiscite might be necessary, but the report recommended that further consideration be deferred until the next session of the General Assembly.

The Fourth Committee of the reconvened session, following discussion of these reports, recommended the adoption of two separate resolutions which had been introduced during its debates. The General Assembly formally adopted these resolutions in plenary session on March 13, 1959. The resolution on the French Cameroons (adopted by 56 votes in favour—including Canada—none against, and 23 abstentions) decided that the Trusteeship should end on January 1, 1960; expressed confidence that elections for a new Legislative Assembly would be held soon after independence; and recommended that, upon independence, the French Cameroons be admitted to United Nations membership. The second resolution, on the British Cameroons (adopted by 56 votes in favour—including Canada—none against, and 24 abstentions), stated that separate plebiscites should be held under United Nations supervision in the North and South to ascertain the wishes of the population regarding their future. The plebiscite in the North would take place about the middle of November 1959, and the voters would be asked if they wished the Northern Cameroons to be part of the Northern Region of Nigeria when the Federation of Nigeria became independent, or whether they favoured deciding their future at a later date. The plebiscite in the South would take place between the beginning of December 1959 and the end of April 1960. The questions to be put and the qualifications for voting would be considered at the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. To supervise both plebiscites in the British Cameroons, the General Assembly elected Ambassador Djalal Abdoh of Iran to be United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner who would act on behalf of the General Assembly.

between September 1960 and the end of March 1961. The electorate in each territory would be asked if it wished to join the Republic of Camerouns or the Federation of Nigeria.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

At the fourteenth session the Fourth Committee, (which deals with questions concerning dependent territories) once more engaged in its discussion on the transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the Charter. At the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions the Fourth Committee had approved by simple majorities draft resolutions which would have requested special committees to study and formulate principles underlying the enumeration of territories coming under the terms of Chapter XI, thus requiring reports on their economic, social and educational progress. This was intended to allow the Assembly to include among such territories the overseas possessions of Spain and Portugal. Both these countries claim that, under their constitutions, their overseas possessions are integral provinces of the metropolitan states and not non-self-governing territories as understood under the Charter. At the eleventh and twelfth sessions the draft resolutions did not obtain the two-thirds majority which the plenary session of the Assembly by a simple majority resolved it required. This decision about the required majority was not universally accepted and at the thirteenth session, it was proposed to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the voting majorities required on questions arising from Chapter XI. So as to postpone action on this last proposal, action in the plenary session on the draft resolution for formulating principles regarding the transmission of information was also deferred.

In order to reach a compromise solution at the fourteenth session, Canada co-sponsored in the Fourth Committee a draft resolution to establish a six member Committee (three administering and three non-administering members) "to study the principles determining when an obligation existed to transmit information under Article 73(e)". The terms of reference of the Committee would not have allowed it to investigate conditions in any particular territory or to examine the constitutions of member states. The draft resolution was also co-sponsored by countries representing those groups in the Fourth Committee which usually oppose the administering members, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico and Yugoslavia. It was approved in the Fourth Committee by a large majority. It was adopted by the Assembly by 54 votes in favour to 5 against with 15 abstentions. The Committee thus created is composed of the United Kingdom, the United States, Netherlands, India, Mexico and Morocco and will meet early in May 1960.

At its tenth session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared a special report to the General Assembly (A/4111) on educational conditions in non-self-governing territories, based on the information supplied under Article 73(e). The Fourth Committee held a non-controversial debate on education in these territories and submitted four draft resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly, which were all adopted by large majorities and with no opposing votes by the Fourth Committee and by the plenary session. Canada supported all four resolutions. The resolutions called for the special report (A/4111) to be brought to the attention of educational authorities in the territories; recommended that primary education should be developed in order to eradicate illiteracy; urged administering members to intensify their efforts to eliminate racial discrimina-

tion in their educational systems; and requested them to adopt the necessary measures to spread information about the United Nations in their dependent territories. As it had in previous years, the Assembly also adopted a resolution to encourage study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. In speaking in the debate in the Fourth Committee the Canadian Representative drew attention to the Canadian initiative in promoting the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

The Fourth Committee also had before it a report prepared by the Secretary-General and Specialized Agencies on progress achieved by non-self-governing territories in economic, social and educational and related fields since 1946. As the report ran to nearly 3,000 pages, it was decided not to examine it immediately, but to refer it to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for study at its eleventh session and to request that Committee to submit its observations and conclusions to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

Beginning in 1957, the Assembly has expressed anxiety about the possible effects on certain dependent territories of the movement towards customs union in Western Europe. Of the six countries which, with the effective date of January 1, 1960, were to form the European Economic Community, four were administering members, Belgium, France, Italy and The Netherlands. Many governments feared that this type of Western European integration would react detrimentally to the economies of territories dependent on these administering members. Resolutions requesting the metropolitan countries concerned to furnish information on the possible effects of the association were introduced at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions, and were adopted by large majorities. Canada voted against these resolutions since it seemed unreasonable to expect such reports on the effects of a customs union which was still some distance from achievement. At the fourteenth session, in respect of a similar resolution, Canada abstained.

Canada voted for a resolution which requested administering members to propose their dependent African territories for membership in the Economic Commission for Africa and to include on their delegations representatives from their dependent territories to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Fourth Committee.

The Government of the United States informed the Assembly that Alaska and Hawaii had attained full statehood and that the United States would no longer transmit information about them. Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution congratulating the United States and approving the cessation of information under Article 73(e), which was adopted by large majorities by both the Fourth Committee and the plenary session. The Government of France made a similar declaration concerning the cessation of information on the autonomous republics of the French Community; no action was taken on the declaration.

The Fourth Committee elected Argentina and re-elected Ceylon for three year terms to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly approved these elections.

South West Africa

Since 1920 the Union of South Africa has administered the territory of South West Africa under a mandate of the League of Nations. In 1946 and each year thereafter the General Assembly has requested the Union to place the territory under a United Nations trusteeship agreement. This request

The fourteenth session of the General Assembly dealt first with the future of the Southern Cameroons. A decision had to be made as to who should vote in the plebiscite agreed on at the resumed thirteenth session and what questions the voters should be asked. In this there was considerable disagreement among the Southern Cameroonians themselves as indicated by the views of their leaders, Premier Foncha and Dr. Endeley, leader of the opposition group and former Premier, who appeared as members of the United Kingdom Delegation. Mr. Foncha wanted the choice to be either union with Nigeria or continued trusteeship. Dr. Endeley supported a choice between union with Nigeria and union with the French Cameroons. In their disagreement over who should vote, Mr. Foncha felt that the electorate should be restricted to native-born Cameroonians. Dr. Endeley wanted the electoral qualifications to be drawn so as to give the Nigerian minority in the Southern Cameroons the right to vote since that would strengthen support for his preference, union with Nigeria. Their arguments heard by the Fourth Committee, ultimately produced a compromise. The draft resolution presented to the General Assembly postponed the holding of the plebiscite until early 1961. It proposed an electorate restricted to native-born Cameroonians which would decide either on union with Nigeria or union with the French Cameroons (to become on January 1, 1960 the Republic of Cameroons). This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly (76 in favour—including Canada—none against, 2 abstentions).

In November 1959 the plebiscite was held in the Northern Cameroons and the majority of the electorate unexpectedly decided that they did not want immediate union with Nigeria but wished to decide their future at a later date. There were differences of opinion on the reasons for this result. Some members of the Fourth Committee believed that the Northern Cameroonians were dissatisfied with their system of local government and had chosen the only way open to them of protesting against it. Others thought that the results indicated such strong anti-Nigerian feeling that a complete and immediate separation of the Northern Cameroons from Nigeria was called for.

In the draft resolutions drawn up following discussions in the Fourth Committee it was agreed that the second plebiscite in the North should be held separately from that in the South, but that both should take place between September 1960 and the end of March 1961. The draft resolution also proposed that the questions to be put to the voters were to be the same as those to be voted upon in the South, that is, did they wish to achieve independence through joining the independent Republic of Cameroons, or through joining the future independent Federation of Nigeria?

Two other aspects concerning the Northern Cameroons were debated by the Committee. One was the question of votes for women. The idea of female suffrage aroused opposition in the conservative Moslem society of the Northern Region of Nigeria. However, since the previous plebiscite had indicated Cameroonian dissatisfaction with the character of the local government, there was not much sympathy in the Committee for the Nigerian point of view. The draft resolution, therefore, recommended that the new plebiscite should be conducted by universal adult suffrage. It also strongly recommended immediate reform of the local government of the Northern Cameroons, and the administrative, if not the legislative, separation of the territory from Nigeria before the latter achieved independence in October 1960. The draft resolution on the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, including the recommendations just mentioned, when presented to the General Assembly, was adopted unanimously.

The situation, when the General Assembly concluded its deliberations, was that plebiscites would take place separately in each of the Cameroons

has invariably been rejected by the Union. In 1959 the Union discontinued the submission of annual reports on the administration of the territory, in protest against what it considered undue interference in its domestic affairs.

In 1950 the General Assembly referred the question of the status of the territory to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. The Court's opinion, which the Union has not accepted, was that South Africa continued to have international obligations for South West Africa under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate, that its supervisory functions should in future be examined by the United Nations, and annual reports and petitions should be submitted to the United Nations, that Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations provided a means whereby the territory could be brought under a trusteeship agreement but that the Union was not legally obliged to place the territory under trusteeship, and finally, that the Union acting alone did not have the competence to modify the international status of the territory.

In 1957 the General Assembly decided on a "new approach" and appointed a Good Offices Committee of three members, Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States, to negotiate with the Union on the future international status of the territory of South West Africa. In 1958 the General Assembly received the Good Offices Committee's report and, although it could not agree to the proposals contained therein, re-appointed the Committee in order that negotiations might be continued with the Government of the Union.

At the fourteenth session, despite the somewhat more conciliatory position taken by the Union of South Africa, no progress was made towards resolving the problem. The Union indicated a willingness to continue negotiations regarding the territory's future international status, despite the failure of the second round of discussions held between it and the Good Offices Committee. Also for the first time the Delegation of the Union included a resident of the territory—also a member of its Legislative Council—who was prepared to answer questions on its economic and social development. The Foreign Minister of the Union also indicated that his Government might be prepared to supply information on the territory to the United Nations under certain conditions.

The debate became embittered, however, over the question of granting hearings to petitioners against which the Union maintained its usual adamant attitude. The African, Asian and like-minded powers felt it necessary to table a draft resolution, which, although it called for renewed negotiations with the Union, was so condemnatory in its terms that in the opinion of the Canadian Delegation it would have been impossible for the Union to accept it. Canada, therefore, voted for a series of Swedish amendments, which were designed to make the terms of the draft resolution more acceptable to the Union. They were all defeated. A draft resolution was also tabled requesting further study by the United Nations of legal action to ensure fulfilment of South Africa's obligations in respect of South West Africa, paying particular attention to possible action by the United Nations as well as proceedings which might be instituted before the International Court of Justice.

Both draft resolutions, which in the Canadian point of view would have done nothing to further an acceptable solution of the problem, were adopted by large majorities by both the committee and by the plenary session. Canada abstained in the vote. A series of resolutions on the granting of hearings and the complaints of petitioners, on conditions in the territory and on the desirability of placing it under the United Nations trusteeship system were all adopted by large majorities. Canada abstained on all these resolutions, but voted to express appreciation of the Good Offices Committee's efforts.

The debate this year differed from previous debates in that the Union of South Africa demonstrated a more flexible attitude in discussing conditions in the territory. The hardening of its position during the debate led those members of the Committee traditionally opposed to the colonial powers to contemplate taking harsher and more extreme measures against the Union and, particularly, in respect of its policies on apartheid. For the first time, the United States voted with the majority on the two main resolutions. The United Kingdom, however, continued to support South Africa.

The Somali-Ethiopian Frontier Question

This year the problem of the undefined frontier between Ethiopia and Somalia was again left unresolved despite lengthy negotiations between the two parties and the urgent character which the question acquired because of the advancement of the date of Somalia's independence to July 1, 1960.

The problem, which has its origins in the period of Italian and Ethiopian expansion into the Somali lowlands at the turn of the century, involves various international agreements, the most important being the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891, the Tripartite Agreement of 1906 and the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 1908. The last provided for a delimitation of the frontier which, however, did not proceed very far because of disagreement over the interpretation to be given to the points of reference and tribal territorial limits mentioned in the Convention. From 1935 to 1950 the problem of the frontier did not arise as Italy, and later Britain, occupied contiguous Ethiopian provinces. At the time of their withdrawal in 1950 the British established a "provisional administrative line", the northern section of which was placed farther east than the limits of the pre-1935 Italian occupation. Over the years the question has been further complicated by border incidents and hardships resulting from the division of Somali nomadic groups.

The Trusteeship Agreement of 1950 provided only that "the boundaries of the Trust Territory shall be fixed by international agreement, and, insofar as they are not already delimited, shall be delimited in accordance with a procedure approved by the General Assembly". The latter recommended that same year that Ethiopia and Italy engage in direct negotiation and should this fail, proceed to mediation and finally to arbitration, should mediation prove unsuccessful.

Little progress was reported from 1950 to 1957 and, in the latter year, the General Assembly recommended the establishment of an arbitration tribunal to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two governments with the assistance of an independent person appointed by them. The tribunal was established but, as the two governments were unable to agree on the "independent person", the General Assembly recommended in 1958 that the two governments invite the King of Norway to nominate such independent person in the event of a continued failure to reach such an agreement. Mr. Trygve Lie was subsequently appointed by the King of Norway and negotiations between the two parties took place with Mr. Lie's assistance in Paris, Oslo and New York during the summer and autumn of 1959.

Both parties reported to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session that they had failed to agree on the terms of reference of the arbitration tribunal, despite their acceptance, as a basis for discussions, of a draft compromise prepared by Mr. Lie. The Ethiopians held that the question of the exclusive validity of the 1908 Convention, the irrelevance of third-party treaties and the exclusion of all recommendations outside the 1908 convention

had been fully resolved during the period of bilateral negotiations, and that only the differences over the interpretation of the 1908 Convention could be referred for arbitration. Italy, on the other hand, claimed that all relevant international deeds and factors of equity and welfare should be taken into account.

It was suggested, in the course of the debate on this item in Fourth Committee, that both parties accept, without prejudice to their respective legal positions, the "provisional administrative line" on the boundary between the two states after July 1, 1960, pending a final settlement of the whole question. A three-member commission would have demarcated this line on the ground. However, full agreement was not reached by the two parties over the details of this proposal, despite the efforts of the New Zealand and Japanese Delegations. No draft resolution was brought forward and the Fourth Committee informed the General Assembly that it had no resolution to recommend. The Assembly took no further action.

VI

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

Introduction

It is the responsibility of the General Assembly to review the financial and administrative aspects of the work of the United Nations and to approve the budget. The Assembly discharges this task with the assistance of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee which is a Committee of representatives of all member states. The Fifth Committee is, in turn, assisted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative & Budgetary Questions which is composed of nine members including at least two financial experts of recognized standing. The Advisory Committee is responsible for expert examination of the United Nations' budget and at the beginning of each regular session submits to the Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts for the last financial year. It also reports on a variety of other administrative financial questions referred to it by the Assembly for comments. On the basis of these reports the Fifth Committee debates the questions at issue and makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

In addition to its responsibility for budgetary review, at the fourteenth session the Fifth Committee dealt with administrative questions in connection with co-ordination, public information and personnel matters.

Finance

Examination of the Budget

At its thirteenth session the Assembly had approved appropriations for 1959 of \$60.8 million. At the fourteenth session supplementary appropriations of about \$855,000 were approved, bringing total appropriations for 1959 to \$61.7 million (agenda item 43). Since miscellaneous income was estimated at \$5.5 million the net budget for that year was \$56.2 million. Canada's share of this amount was 3.11 per cent or \$1.7 million.

The gross budget for 1960 was set by the fourteenth session at \$63.1 million. Since miscellaneous income was estimated at \$5.3 million the net budget was \$57.8 million. Canada's assessed share of this amount is 3.11 per cent or \$1.8 million. On the basis of experience in previous years it is anticipated that supplementary estimates will be required in an unknown amount before the end of 1960 to cover the cost of items which were unforeseen at the time the main estimates were approved.

The supplementary estimates submitted for 1959 were modest by comparison with 1958 and 1957. Many delegations commented favourably on this decrease which they believed could be ascribed, in part at least, to careful administration of the budget. However, a few delegations believed there was little cause for satisfaction and maintained that there was no justification for a supplementary provision in respect of ordinary expenses.

During the general discussion of the main budget estimates concern was expressed by many delegations, including that of Canada, at the steady growth of expenditures from year to year. A majority, however, recognized that the proposed increase for 1960 was considerably less than in previous

years. They commended the Secretary-General for the measures he had taken to increase efficiency and reduce expenses and urged that these efforts be intensified in order to offset the continuing rise in administrative and operating costs. A more critical position was taken by the USSR Delegation which argued that there was an urgent need to stabilize the budget and suggested that the 1960 estimates should be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent below actual expenditures in 1958.

Many delegations stressed the importance of developing and applying a sound system of priorities in examining the organization's programme and budget in order to ensure that available resources were used to maximum advantage. In this connection some speakers believed it would be extremely helpful to member states if the information provided by the Secretary-General in explanation of his estimates were expanded to indicate more clearly and concisely the cost of individual projects. The Secretary-General stated it was his intention to facilitate budget analysis by refining the form in which the estimates were presented and furnishing more detailed information on proposed expenditures.

A number of representatives, including the Canadian, also considered that, in the interests of maintaining a high level of administrative efficiency, it would be desirable to have another organizational review of the work of the Secretariat. The last such survey was conducted in 1954 and 1955. After extensive private consultations with other delegations and with the Secretariat, the Delegations of the United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and USSR introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of six experts on a geographical basis to work with him in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit a report of this Committee, together with his recommendations, to the fifteenth session of the Assembly. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Among the many individual items considered during the budgetary examination was the programme of operational and executive personnel which was initiated on an experimental basis in 1959. The programme is designed to assist governments in securing qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character. The Assembly provided \$200,000 for it in its first year of operation. At the fourteenth session the Secretary-General argued that if "adequate scope" were to be given to this experimental programme the allotment of funds for 1960 should be increased to \$300,000. The Advisory Committee, stressing that the programme was still in the experimental stage, believed that an appropriation of \$250,000 would be reasonable. The Canadian Delegation shared this view. However, the Secretary-General's estimate of \$300,000 was approved by the Fifth Committee by 26 votes to 19 (including Canada) with 20 abstentions.

For the past two years the United Nations has been faced with a serious shortage of funds with which to meet its current obligations. Large arrears of contributions, tardy payment of current contributions, and the refusal or inability of some member states to meet their assessments to the United Nations Emergency Force have been largely responsible for this situation. At the thirteenth session the Assembly took measures to provide the organization with adequate funds in 1959 by increasing the Working Capital Fund by \$1.5 million and granting the Secretary-General power to borrow from special accounts and funds in his custody.

At the fourteenth session the Secretary-General again reported that the cash position was critical and said it was a matter of urgency that the Assembly take action to keep the Organization solvent in 1960. As a solution to this problem the Assembly adopted by a large majority a resolution which urged member states to pay their outstanding arrears, requested

the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to obtain earlier payment of current assessments, increased the Working Capital Fund from \$23.5 to \$25 million, and granted authority to the Secretary-General to borrow at short term from Governments and commercial sources as well as from the special accounts in his custody. Canada supported the resolution on the grounds that there was little constructive alternative if the organization was to be assured of sufficient funds to meet its commitments. The Delegation emphasized, however, that only prompt payment of contributions could place the organization on a sound financial basis over the long term.

Scale of Assessments

Since the percentage assessments of member states for contributions to the United Nations budget were approved at the twelfth session of the Assembly for the three-year period 1959-61 (Canada's assessment is 3.11%) this question was not debated at the thirteenth session.

At the fourteenth session the Fifth Committee examined the possibility of making available to member states statistical and other information at the disposal of the Committee on Contributions. This Committee is a small body of ten experts whose main function is to recommend a scale of assessments for adoption by the General Assembly. In reaching its recommendations it applies established principles of assessment to national income and statistical and other data at its disposal. Neither this material nor the Committee's proceedings have ever been made public though a particular member has always had the right to seek an explanation from the Committee as to the basis of its own assessment.

In a report to the fourteenth session the Contributions Committee stated that the publication of "factual material" at its disposal would be inadvisable. The report, as elaborated by the Committee's Chairman during the debate in the Fifth Committee, pointed out that the material was complex, drawn from many different sources and often inadequate or not comparable. Its evaluation required the exercise of considerable judgment and publication would be misleading. In addition publication would discourage countries from submitting to the Committee unpublished confidential information and to this extent would impair the validity of recommended scales. Finally it might entail discussion of intricate and controversial issues in the Fifth Committee which could not be readily resolved in a body of over 80 member states. It was for this reason that the Assembly had appointed the Committee on Contributions, a small group of experts.

While it did not advise general disclosure of information, the Contributions Committee agreed that the factual information pertaining to the assessment of a particular member might be made available to that member upon request.

The Representative of Ecuador believed the Committee's position was too restrictive. He introduced a draft resolution which stated that "in principle the material at the disposal of the Committee on Contributions should be available to all member states". Furthermore its operative paragraph provided that such material should be released to member states upon request "as far as the Committee deems it feasible".

While a number of delegations spoke in favour of this resolution, others found it unacceptable. They believed it would lead to a general disclosure of information and was thus open to the objections raised by the Committee on Contributions.

These two points of view were reconciled in a revised draft resolution which was adopted unanimously by the Assembly. The resolution omitted the reference to principle contained in the original draft and recommended

that the Committee on Contributions grant, "at the discretion of that Committee", requests from a member state for "pertinent" information as to the basis of its recommended assessment.

Extra-Budgetary Funds

A number of special programmes, financed outside the regular assessed budget by voluntary contributions, have been established by the General Assembly to provide aid to children and refugees and technical and other assistance to member states. Canada's contributions to these programmes for 1958, 1959 and 1960 were as follows:

		1958	1959	1960 ¹
UN	Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000
UN	Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	2,000,000 ²	2,000,000 ²	500,000
	Programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (formerly UNREF, the UN Refugee Fund)	200,000	290,000	290,000
UN	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) ³	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
UN	Special Fund ³	—	2,000,000	2,000,000

Following the practice of recent years, the fourteenth session of the Assembly held a special pledging conference for announcing contributions to EPTA. At the same conference members announced their contributions to the Special Fund which was established at the twelfth session and began operations in 1959. As at the two previous sessions, a separate conference was convened to announce pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and the UNHCR. When placed on a comparable basis, pledges to UNRWA were about the same as in 1959. Pledges to the UNHCR were up substantially largely as a result of the support of many countries for World Refugee Year (June 1959-June 1960). Canada pledged \$290,000 to the UNHCR. In addition, Canada is contributing to World Refugee Year by financing the transportation to Canada and treatment and maintenance, where necessary, of more than 100 tuberculous refugees and their families. A number of co-operating provinces have volunteered to pay part or all of the medical costs of the project. All other expenses are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The estimated cost of this programme to the Federal Government to the end of 1960 is \$600,000.

The Assembly also considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds which assists in obtaining pledges of voluntary contributions for these Funds. It adopted unanimously a draft resolution sponsored by Canada which provided for the convening of an *ad hoc* pledging conference on the refugee programmes at the fourteenth session, to be scheduled so that no other meetings were held at the same time. In

¹ These 1960 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

² Includes a special contribution of \$1.5 million for the purchase of wheat flour given to UNRWA.

³ Contributions stated in U.S. funds.

addition, the Assembly re-established the Negotiating Committee until the close of the fourteenth session. Ten member states were appointed to the Committee, including Canada.

Administration

Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination Between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

Over the past few years the United Nations Advisory Committee has made a series of special studies of co-ordination between the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance within the Specialized Agencies. With the completion of these studies it submitted a report to the fourteenth session containing its general observations and conclusions.

General discussion in the Fifth Committee turned largely on the question of determining what should be the focal point of authority in the appraisal of administrative and budgetary co-ordination: (a) within the United Nations (with particular reference to the differing procedures applying respectively to the regular and the expanded programmes); and (b) among the various organizations comprising the United Nations family.

On the first of these questions the Advisory Committee drew attention to a dichotomy between the legislative direction of the EPTA and the other special programmes, on the one hand, and the programmes included in the regular budget, on the other. It noted that for various reasons the responsibility for administrative and budgetary aspects of special programmes had been entrusted by the Assembly to subsidiary bodies and that the Fifth Committee's responsibility for such matters was now confined almost entirely to activities carried out under the regular budget. The Advisory Committee suggested that the Fifth Committee might be given a larger share of the legislative responsibility for the administrative and financial aspects of special programmes as a move in the direction of better integration and co-ordination. This suggestion was criticized by several representatives on a number of grounds and no decision was taken concerning it. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee said the Committee's main concern had been to draw attention to the problem and that it required extensive study.

Concerning co-ordination between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, both the Advisory Committee and delegations made a number of important observations. These included suggestions that the report on the five-year appraisal of agency programmes by the Economic and Social Council should be discussed at a future session of the General Assembly, that a consolidated general budget be established for organizations in the United Nations family, that the Advisory Committee undertake more thorough reviews of agency budgets in implementation of the Assembly's responsibilities under the Charter and that the network of field services and offices of the various agencies be more closely integrated.

Several of these suggestions were incorporated in a resolution which the Assembly adopted unanimously. The resolution authorized the Advisory Committee to keep under review the possibility of further co-ordination among field services, to examine the administrative and budgetary aspects of special programmes at the request of the organ responsible for the programme, to visit the headquarters of the Specialized Agencies when examining agency budgets and to advise agencies on administrative and budgetary matters on request.

The Canadian Delegation spoke in favour of the resolution. In particular it stressed the desirability of more thorough examination of the administrative aspects of agency budgets by the Advisory Committee. In its view

such examination would be of considerable value to member states in discharging their responsibilities for administrative and budgetary review of agency programmes.

Geographical Distribution of Staff¹

The debate on this matter at the fourteenth session was less controversial than in previous years but nevertheless considerably divergent views were expressed. Some delegations felt that there had been little progress during the preceding year in achieving a better geographical balance. They were particularly concerned at the small number of nationals from regions other than North America and Western Europe serving in the top-level posts. Several measures were suggested to remedy this situation including limiting recruitment to nationals of member states which formed a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat, suspending the existing system of career appointments and granting only fixed-term appointments, and applying the principle of geographical distribution to promotion as well as recruitment.

Other delegations believed that in view of the difficulties of improving the situation rapidly, substantial progress had been made. They were opposed to the remedial measures that had been suggested. In their view these measures were too drastic and would threaten the maintenance of an efficient Secretariat. In addition, they believed that admission of the element of nationality to the promotional system would be contrary to the Charter, inequitable to the staff and an infringement of the prerogatives of the Secretary-General.

A resolution introduced by Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic was approved unanimously by the Assembly after the adoption of several amendments. It recommended that in recruiting the staff, particularly for top level posts, the Secretary-General give priority to qualified candidates from states, geographical areas and cultures with a disproportionately small number of nationals on the staff.

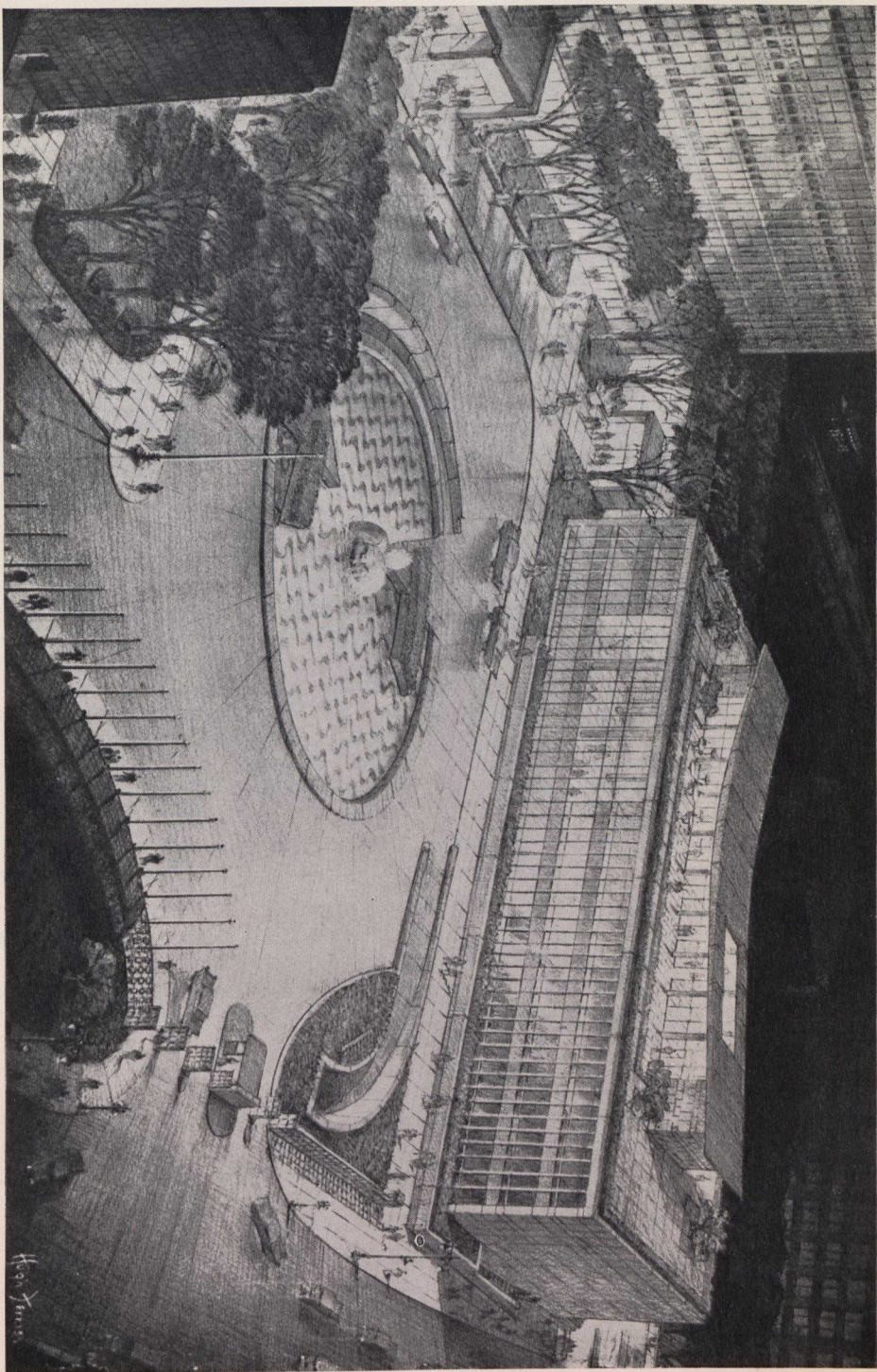
U.N. Library—Gift of the Ford Foundation

At the fourteenth session the Secretary-General announced that the Ford Foundation had made a gift of \$6.2 million to the United Nations for the construction of a building to house the United Nations Library. The Secretary-General explained that officials of the Secretariat and of the Foundation had been consulting on the possibility of such a gift for several years. Despite certain reservations Foundation officials had finally decided to take positive action in the light of the significant and constructive role played by the Library in the total United Nations effort in pursuance of the high objectives of the Charter. For example the Library had become increasingly useful to members of delegations and secretariat staff and in addition was attracting scholars and writers from all over the world.

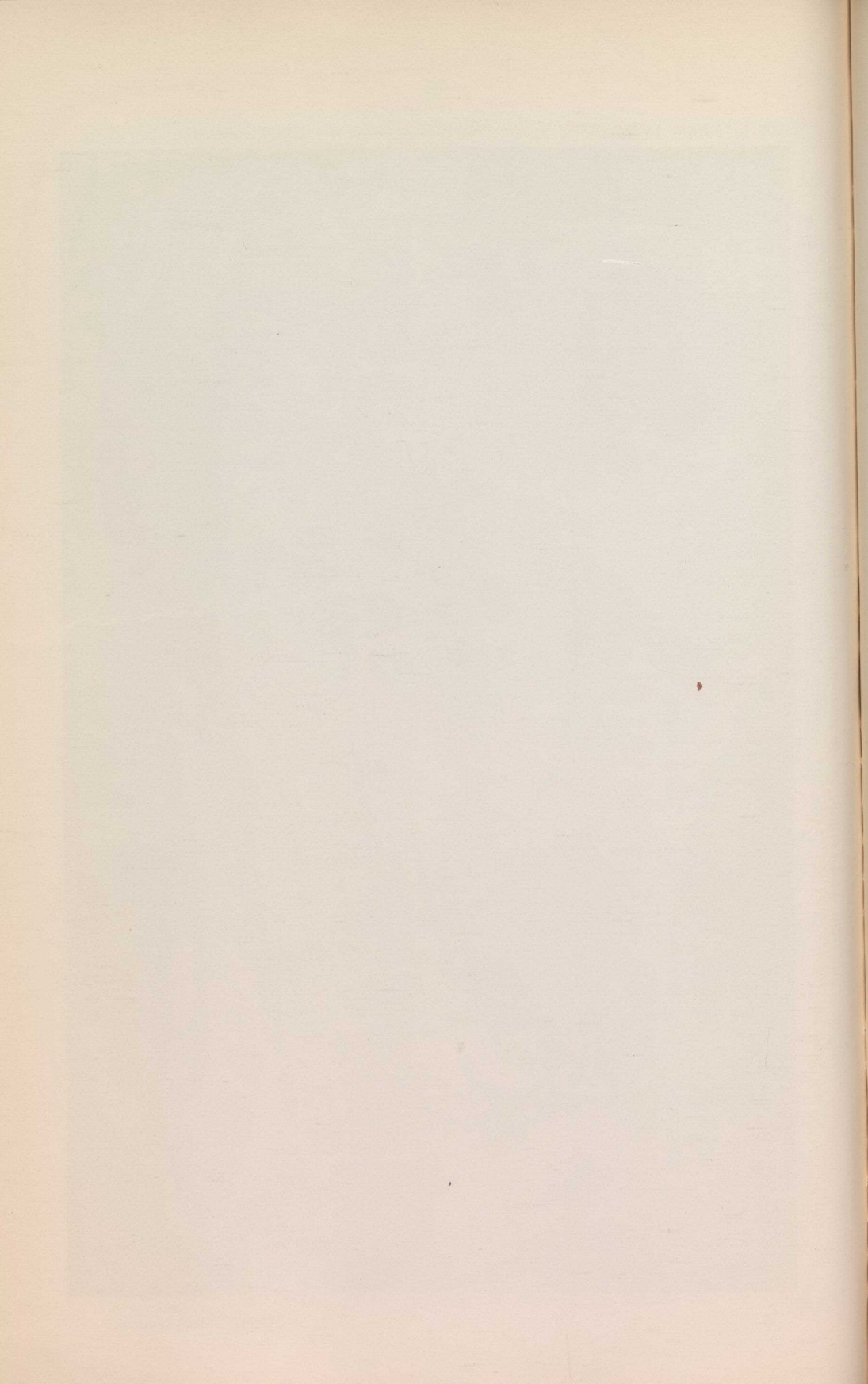
The Secretary-General pointed out that the new building would provide facilities that were badly needed. Present facilities could not cope with current demands for services and would become increasingly inadequate in the future.

Many delegations, including the Canadian, expressed warm appreciation of the Ford Foundation's munificence. This appreciation was also recorded in an Assembly resolution which was co-sponsored by 45 member states and adopted unanimously. The resolution also approved the general architectural plan of the Secretary-General for the building and authorized him to proceed with construction.

¹ A discussion of the background to this matter is contained in "*Canada and the United Nations, 1958*", page 95.



Artist's conception of the new United Nations Library building. The new Library, which will be built on the site of the present one, has been made possible by a grant of \$6.2 million from the Ford Foundation.



VII

LEGAL

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court which bore a similar relationship to the League of Nations. Since the Statute of the Court forms a part of the Charter, all members of the United Nations are parties to the Statute. In addition three national entities which are not members of the United Nations (Switzerland, San Marino, Liechtenstein) have become parties to the Statute.

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen independent judges elected for nine year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although the judges are elected "regardless of their nationality", the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are represented. At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. G. Guerrero of El Salvador. Judge J. E. Read of Canada served on the court from his election in 1946 until his retirement in 1958. There is no judge of Canadian nationality serving on the Court at the present time.

The function of the Court is to decide in accordance with international law the disputes which are submitted to it. As the judicial organ of the United Nations, the Court may also give advisory opinions on any legal question referred to it by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, with the consent of the Assembly, the Specialized Agencies.

Cases

During 1959 the International Court had under consideration the following cases:

(1) Portugal v. India (Case concerning right of passage over Indian territory).

On December 22, 1955 Portugal filed an application with the Court concerning a right of passage which it claimed over Indian territory to and from the Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Aveli. The case has now been pleaded orally and the Court has entered upon its deliberations.

(2) Switzerland v. United States (Interhandel case).

On October 1, 1957 Switzerland filed an application asking the Court to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore certain assets to Interhandel, a company registered in Switzerland. In a judgment of March 21, 1959, the Court held that the application was inadmissible on the ground that there was no jurisdiction in the Court as Interhandel had not exhausted the local remedies available to it in the United States.

(3)-(4)-(5) Israel v. Bulgaria, the United States v. Bulgaria, the United Kingdom v. Bulgaria (Aerial incident of July 27, 1955).

On October 9, 1957 Israel instituted proceedings against Bulgaria for compensation for the destruction of an Israeli civil airliner in July 1955 by

Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Shortly afterwards the United States and the United Kingdom commenced action against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in the destroyed aircraft. In its judgment of May 26, 1959 the Court ruled that Bulgaria had not consented to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court and that the Court consequently did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the dispute. Written pleadings are presently being filed with the Court in cases (4) and (5).

(6) *Belgium v. the Netherlands* (Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land).

This action was taken on November 26, 1957 by special agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands. The International Court was requested to determine whether sovereignty over certain areas of frontier land rests in Belgium or in the Netherlands. The Court, in its judgment of June 20, 1959, found that a Boundary Convention of 1843 had determined Belgium's sovereignty over the land in question and that this sovereignty had not been extinguished.

(7) *Honduras v. Nicaragua* (Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906).

On July 1, 1958 Honduras filed an application commencing proceedings against Nicaragua in a case concerning the arbitral award rendered on December 23, 1906 by the King of Spain. The application alleges that the Government of Nicaragua failed to carry out this arbitral award, which defines the frontier between the two countries, and asks the Court to declare that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to the award. The Court recently extended the time-limit for the filing of the rejoinder by Nicaragua.

(8) *Belgium v. Spain* (Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company).

On September 23, 1958 Belgium began proceedings against Spain alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its property liquidated are contrary to international law. The Court was asked to order restitution of or compensation for the property. Written pleadings are now being filed with the Court.

(9) *France v. Lebanon* (Case concerning the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and the "Société Radio-Orient").

On February 13, 1959 France began proceedings against Lebanon alleging that, in accordance with their constitutional instruments, two French companies, the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and the "Société Radio-Orient", enjoy customs and tax exemptions in Lebanon which had been unilaterally altered by Lebanon contrary to a Convention between the two countries. France claims damages for the loss suffered by the companies.

(10) Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee.

On March 25, 1959 the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization requested the Court to give an advisory opinion on whether the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization was constituted in accordance with the Convention for the establishment of the Organization. The Court has set the time-limits within which written statements may be submitted by any state or any international organization.

(11) *United States v. U.S.S.R.* (Aerial incident of November 7, 1954).

On July 7, 1959 the United States began proceedings against the U.S.S.R. for damages incurred by reason of the alleged destruction by the U.S.S.R. on November 7, 1954, of an American aircraft over Japan. The Government of the U.S.S.R. informed the International Court that it was

unwilling to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in this case. On October 7, 1959 the Court ordered that the case be removed from its list of proceedings.

(12) *Cambodia v. Thailand* (Case of the Temple of Preah Vihear).

On October 6, 1959 the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court is being asked to declare that sovereignty over the temple belongs to Cambodia, and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. The Court has now fixed the time-limits for the filing of the first two pleadings.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held its eleventh session in Geneva from April 20 to June 26, 1959. The Commission resumed its examination of the Law of Treaties and adopted fourteen articles of a draft code concerning the drafting, conclusion and entry into force of treaties; the code is expected to contain over one hundred articles. The Commission also continued its study of consular intercourse and immunities and considered the topic of state responsibility. These subjects will be taken up at the 1960 session, as well as *ad hoc* diplomacy, the right of asylum and the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays.

During the eleventh session the Commission elected a new member, Mr. Nihat Erim of Turkey, to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation in 1958 of Mr. Abdullah el-Erian of the United Arab Republic.

Reservations to Multilateral Conventions

Attempts made in the past by the General Assembly to reach a final solution on the controversial question of the admissibility of reservations to multilateral conventions have been unsuccessful¹. The Secretary-General was merely asked to continue to act as depositary of instruments containing reservations without passing upon their legal effect. This practice was not considered satisfactory as it means that the status of the reservations (and in consequence the status of the convention itself) must remain uncertain. The problem was bound to arise again².

On January 6, 1959 the Government of India deposited with the United Nations its instrument of acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)³ to which was appended a declaration, to the effect that any measures which that Government adopts or may have adopted on various shipping subjects are consistent with the purpose of IMCO as defined in the convention⁴. The Government of India did not agree with the procedure followed by the Secretary-General in consulting each state party to IMCO with regard to the admissibility of India as a member of the organization. India asked that the question be put on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations. After the Representative of India had explained that the declaration in question was "a

¹ See "*Canada and the United Nations, 1950*", pp. 138-139, 1951-1952, pp. 129-131 and "*External Affairs*", Monthly Bulletin March 1952, p. 111.

² See "*Canada and the United Nations, 1951-52*", page 131 *in fine*.

³ This Convention was concluded on March 6, 1948 and Canada was the first country to ratify it on October 15, 1948.

⁴ For the complete text of the instrument of acceptance by India see Document A/4235 of October 6, 1959, Annex I.

declaration of policy" and not a reservation, the Sixth Committee, and subsequently the General Assembly, approved almost unanimously a resolution expressing the hope that in the light of India's statement an appropriate solution to regularize "the position of India may be reached in IMCO at an early date". Canada was a co-sponsor of this resolution, which the Representative of India considered as "a very good example of international conciliation and co-operation".

Independently of the question of India's participation in IMCO, the General Assembly was also requested on the same occasion to "pronounce itself clearly on the principle and procedure to be followed" in the matter of reservations in general⁵. However, it soon became clear in the course of the debate, that no general agreement could be reached on a uniform rule which would make it possible for the Secretary-General to discharge his functions as depositary without the present uncertainties. The majority felt, indeed, that it was not prepared to take a hasty decision on such a complex problem. The following compromise resolution emerged after a protracted debate:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 598 (VI), Reservations to multilateral Conventions,

1. *Decides* to amend paragraph 3(b) of resolution 598 (VI) by requesting the Secretary-General to apply to his depositary practice, until such time as the General Assembly may give further instructions, the aforesaid paragraph 3(b) in respect of all conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and which do not contain provisions to the contrary;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain information from all depositary States and international organizations with respect to depositary practice in relation to reservations, and to prepare a summary of such practices including his own for use by the International Law Commission in preparing its reports on the law of treaties and by the General Assembly in considering these reports."

This resolution constitutes merely an interim administrative solution of the problem; however, on the other hand, while leaving the basic issue unresolved, it will not have the effect of inhibiting the positions which countries may wish to take in the future on the substantive problem of reservations. Thus Canada would be quite free to re-introduce in its original version or in an amended form the majority formula advanced by its delegation at the close of the 1952 debate⁶. As pointed out by the Canadian Representative, this year's debate has once again given evidence of the increasing importance for negotiators of all future United Nations multilateral agreements to consider the insertion therein of specific provisions relating to the admissibility or non-admissibility of reservations and to the effect to be attributed to them⁷.

Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities

Work on the codification and development of the international law governing diplomatic intercourse and immunities was begun by the International Law Commission in 1954. The Commission completed its study in 1958 and submitted a final draft of 45 articles to the thirteenth session of

⁵ See Document A/4188 of August 17, 1959.

⁶ See "Canada and the United Nations, 1951-52", p. 131.

⁷ As was recommended in 1952 in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 598 (VI).

the General Assembly. The articles are concerned with the immunities and privileges of members of permanent diplomatic missions and propose some significant changes in the existing law and practice. The draft articles were not available in time to permit careful examination at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly and the subject was placed on the agenda of the fourteenth session.

In discussion of this item in the Sixth Committee the view prevailed that, in order to give this subject satisfactory examination, a special conference should be convened. A proposal that the conference should deal with consular intercourse and immunities at the same time was rejected and a resolution was adopted recommending that an international conference be convened in Vienna not later than the spring of 1961 to formulate a convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 in favour, one against, with eleven abstentions (including Canada).

United Nations Juridical Yearbook

In 1958 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that the publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook might encourage the development of international law and agreed to place the subject on the agenda of the fourteenth session. This proposal had been raised at three previous sessions of the General Assembly, the last occasion being in 1952.

The Sixth Committee at the thirteenth session considered a proposal for a publication containing four distinct parts. Part I would consist of articles written by private individuals; Part II would be a résumé of the legal activities of the United Nations; Part III would be devoted to decisions of international and national tribunals, and Part IV would contain a bibliography. At the conclusion of the thirteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the publication of a Juridical Yearbook including the financial and technical implications.

This report formed the basis of the discussions in the Sixth Committee at the fourteenth session. The outcome of these discussions was a resolution declaring that a United Nations Juridical Yearbook should be published and that the item should be considered at the fifteenth session on the basis of a detailed outline of such a Yearbook which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare. The resolution was adopted by 59 votes in favour (including Canada), 1 against with 4 abstentions.

Study of Historic Waters

At the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which was held in Geneva in 1958 a resolution was adopted which requested the General Assembly of the United Nations to arrange for a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays. The item was inscribed on the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session but it was postponed until the fourteenth session. At the fourteenth session a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting "the International Law Commission, as soon as it considers it advisable, to undertake the study of the question of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays, and to make such recommendations regarding the matter as the Commission deems appropriate".¹

¹ General Assembly (14th session),
Plenary Meeting, December 7, 1959 (A/PV. 847).

Appendix I

Agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Lebanon (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter (item 7).²
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. Opening of the general debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VIII and IX) (item 12).³
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).
16. Election of two members of the Trusteeship Council (item 17).⁴
17. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge José Gustavo Guerrero (item 18).
18. Interim report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future (item 23).⁵

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/4214) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959. At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items. For the numerical list of the agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

² At its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 14 September 1959 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/4216).

³ At its 853rd plenary meeting on 11 December 1959, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4143).

⁴ At its 857th plenary meeting on 13 December 1959, the General Assembly also considered in connexion with this agenda item the question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council. On this subject, the Assembly had before it a draft resolution submitted by Tunisia (A/L.275/Rev.1) and two draft resolutions submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/L.274, A/L.277); these draft resolutions were not adopted.

⁵ At its 838th plenary meeting on 17 November 1959, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/4261).

19. United Nations Emergency Force (item 28):
(c) Progress report on the Force.⁶
20. Progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 24).
21. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter (item 22).
22. Question of Tibet (item 73).⁷
23. Question of Hungary (item 74).⁸

First Committee

POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATIONS OF ARMAMENTS)

1. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 25).
2. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 26).
3. Question of Algeria (item 59).⁹
4. Report of the Disarmament Commission: letter dated 11 September 1959 from the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to the Secretary-General (item 66).¹⁰
5. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (item 67).
6. Question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara (item 68).
7. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 69).
8. General and complete disarmament (item 70).¹¹

Special Political Committee

1. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council (item 19).
2. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council (item 20).
3. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice (item 21).

⁶ At its 842nd plenary meeting on 21 November 1959, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United States Emergency Force (A/4210). In connexion with this agenda item, see also resolutions 1441 (XIV) and 1442 (XIV).

⁷ At its 826th plenary meeting on 12 October 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/4237), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

⁸ At its 844th plenary meeting on 25 November 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/4294), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

⁹ At its 856th plenary meeting on 12 December 1959, the General Assembly, after having considered the report of the First Committee (A/4339), voted on the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan (A/L.276). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

¹⁰ At its 1025th meeting on 8 October 1959, the First Committee decided to adopt the above wording of this agenda item. In its report (A/4214), the General Committee had recommended that this item and the following three items should form part of a single item entitled "Question of disarmament" as sub-headings (a) to (d).

¹¹ At its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/4222), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 27):
 - (a) Report of the Director of the Agency;
 - (b) Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees: document submitted by the Secretary-General.
5. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (item 60).
6. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa (item 61).
7. Question of the consistent application of the principle of equitable geographical representation in the election of the President of the General Assembly (item 62).¹²

Second Committee

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and V) (item 12).
2. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 30):
 - (a) Report by the Secretary-General on measures taken by the Governments of Member States to further the economic development of under-developed countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII);
 - (b) Progress in the field of financing the economic development of under-developed countries.
3. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 29).
4. Programmes of technical assistance (item 31):
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
5. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency: progress report of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency (item 32).

Third Committee

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL

1. Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child (item 64).
2. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 34).
3. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: text of the draft Convention formulated by the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information and report of the Secretary-General on the comments of Governments thereon (item 35).
4. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 33).
5. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VI and VII) (item 12).
6. International encouragement of scientific research into the control of cancerous diseases (item 71).¹³

¹² At its 852nd plenary meeting on 10 December 1959, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/4340). The draft resolution was rejected.

¹³ At its 826th plenary meeting on 12 October 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/4237), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

Fourth Committee

TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. The future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration (item 41):
 - (a) Organization of the plebiscite in the southern part of the Territory: question of the two alternatives to be put to the people and the qualifications for voting;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscite in the northern part of the Territory and report of the Trusteeship Council.
2. Question of South West Africa (item 38):
 - (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa;
 - (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
 - (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Union of South Africa in respect of the Territory of South West Africa;
 - (d) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
3. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 36):
 - (a) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter;
 - (b) Information on educational conditions;
 - (c) Information on other conditions;
 - (d) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
 - (e) Report of the Secretary-General on new developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community;
 - (f) Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954: report of the Secretary-General.
4. Election to fill vacancies in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 37).
5. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council (item 39).
7. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy (item 40).¹⁴

Fifth Committee

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY

1. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 42):
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
 - (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958).
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1959 (item 43).
3. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 47).

¹⁴ At its 857th plenary meeting on 12 December 1959, the General Assembly considered the report of the Fourth Committee on this agenda item (A/4350) which contained no proposal for adoption by the Assembly.

4. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 52).
5. Budget estimates for the financial year 1960 (item 44).
6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 45):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
7. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (item 46).
8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (item 48).
9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 49).
10. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X) (item 12).
11. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
12. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
13. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (item 53):
 - (a) Annual report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;
 - (b) Report on the fifth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.
14. Personnel questions (item 54):
 - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
15. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice (item 63).
16. United Nations Emergency Force (item 28):
 - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force;
 - (b) Manner of financing the Force: report of the Secretary-General on consultations with the Governments of Member States.
17. The United Nations Library: gift of the Ford Foundation (item 72).¹⁵

Sixth Committee

LEGAL

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eleventh session (item 55).
2. Diplomatic intercourse and immunities (item 56).
3. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook (item 57).
4. Question of initiating a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays (item 58).
5. Reservations to multilateral conventions: the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (item 65).

¹⁵ At its 826th plenary meeting on 12 October 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/4237), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

UNITED NATIONS

THE UNITED

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

INTERNATIONAL
COURT
OF JUSTICE

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

SECRETARIAT

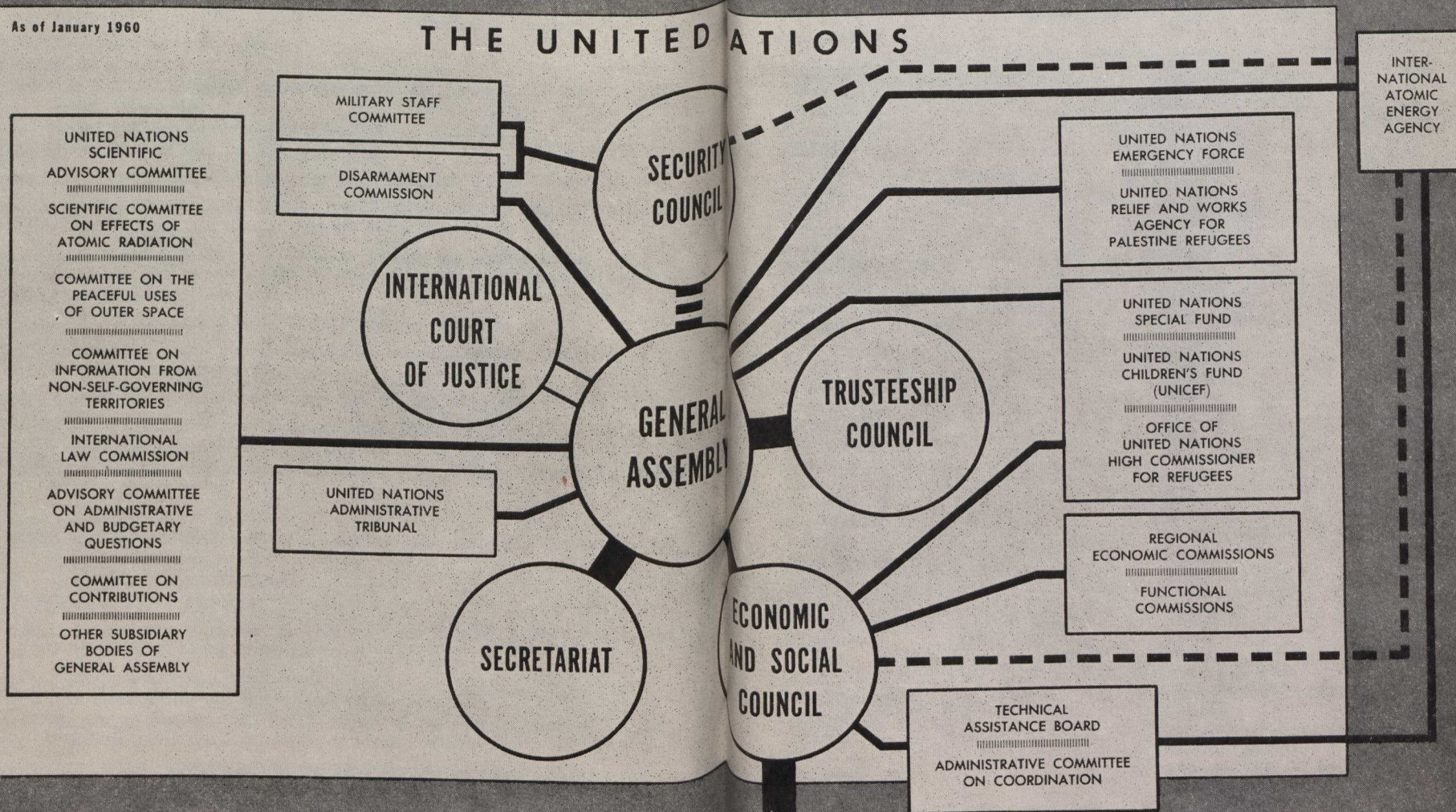
UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF
THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL
NEW YORK
1948

THE SECRET

THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

As of January 1960

THE UNITED NATIONS



THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1959

United Nations

Afghanistan	Italy
Albania	Japan
Argentina	Jordan
Australia	Laos
Austria	Lebanon
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Libya
Brazil	Luxembourg
Bulgaria	Malaya, Federation of
Burma	Mexico
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Morocco
Cambodia	Nepal
Canada	Netherlands
Ceylon	New Zealand
Chile	Nicaragua
China	Norway
Colombia	Pakistan
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Philippines
Dominican Republic	Poland
Ecuador	Portugal
El Salvador	Romania
Ethiopia	Saudi Arabia
Finland	Spain
France	Sudan
Ghana	Sweden
Greece	Thailand
Guatemala	Tunisia
Guinea	Turkey
Haiti	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Honduras	Union of South Africa
Hungary	U.S.S.R.
Iceland	United Arab Republic
India	United Kingdom
Indonesia	United States of America
Iran	Uruguay
Iraq	Venezuela
Ireland	Yemen
Israel	Yugoslavia

Security Council

Permanent Members

China
France
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America

Non-Permanent Members

(2-year term)
Serving until December 31, 1959:
Canada
Japan
Panama

Security Council—Conc.

Serving until December 31, 1960:

Argentina
Italy
Tunisia

Serving until December 31, 1961:¹

Ecuador²
Ceylon²
Poland

¹ Elected at the fourteenth session to serve from January 1, 1960.² Ecuador and Ceylon were elected on the first ballot on 12 October and Poland on the 52nd ballot on 13 December, 1959. (Thirteen inconclusive ballots were held on 12 October, 12 on 13 October; 6 on 19 October; 6 on 3 November; 6 on 17 November; 6 on 1 December; 2 on 11 December, and 1 on 13 December. Before the last ballot was taken, the President of the Assembly announced an understanding that Poland would at this time be the sole candidate to the Security Council. If Poland was elected she would keep this post for the calendar year 1960. The resignation of Poland, which was an integral part of the agreement arrived at, would become effective 31 December 1960. It would follow that, during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, Turkey would be the sole candidate to fill the vacancy in the Security Council to occupy that place during the year 1961.)**Economic and Social Council (3-year term)**

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Finland
Mexico
Pakistan
Poland
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom

Serving until December 31, 1961:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
New Zealand
Spain
United States of America
Venezuela

Serving until December 31, 1960:

Chile
China
Costa Rica
France
Netherlands
Sudan

Serving until December 31, 1962:¹

Brazil
Denmark
Japan
Poland
U.S.S.R.
The United Kingdom

¹ Elected at the fourteenth session to serve from January 1, 1960.**Trusteeship Council**

Administering Trust Territories:

Australia
Belgium
France¹
Italy²
New Zealand
United Kingdom
United States

Territories:

China
U.S.S.R.

Elective Members (3-year term):

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Haiti³
India⁴

Serving until December 31, 1961:

Burma
Paraguay
United Arab Republic

Permanent Members of the Security
Council not Administering Trust

¹ Will no longer qualify after April 27, 1960 as an administering member but will remain on the council as a Permanent Member of the Security Council.² Will cease to qualify as an administering member after July 1, 1960.³ At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, Bolivia was elected to replace Haiti after December 31, 1959.⁴ India was re-elected to the Trusteeship Council at the fourteenth session.

International Court of Justice

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, proceeding independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the Statute of the Court states that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of office of five judges should expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years. The judges who were to serve the initial three and six-year periods were chosen by lot. The terms of office began on the date of the first election, February 6, 1946. The present judges of the Court, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

Judge	End of Term
Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, of Panama	1964 ¹
Enrique C. Armand-Ugon, of Uruguay	1961

Abdel Hamid Badawi, of United Arab Republic	1966
Jules Basdevant, of France	1964
Roberto Cordova, of Mexico	1964
Green H. Hackworth, of United States of America	1961
Helge Klaestad, of Norway (President)	1961
Feodor Ivanovich Kojevnikov, of U.S.S.R.	1961
V. K. Wellington Koo, of China	1966
Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, of the United Kingdom	1964
Lucio Moreno Quintana, of Argentina	1964
Sir Percy Spender, of Australia	1966
Jean Spiropoulos, of Greece	1966
Bodhan Winiarski, of Poland	1966
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, of Pakistan (Vice-President)	1961

¹ Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama, having received an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Security Council, was declared elected as Judge of the International Court by the Acting President. Dr. Alfaro will serve for the unexpired term of the late Judge Guerrero, ending 5 February 1964. (813th plenary meeting, 29 September 1959)

Disarmament Commission¹

Membership for 1959:

All members of the United Nations

¹ This Commission was established on January 11, 1952, by the General Assembly, to function under and report to the Security Council (see "Canada and the United Nations"—1951-52, Appendix V, pp. 157-158). A change in the composition of the Commission took effect January 1, 1958, with the Permanent Membership being expanded by resolution 1150 (XII) of November 19, 1957, of the General Assembly, adding fourteen to the permanent membership for 1958. However, the Soviet Delegation indicated that it would refuse to participate in any work of the Disarmament Commission, either in its expanded or original composition, and neither the Disarmament Commission nor its Sub-Committee (the first five members listed above) met in 1958. A resolution passed at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly set up for 1959 a Disarmament Commission of all members of the United Nations on an *ad hoc* basis. (For details see Article on Disarmament, Chapter II of "Canada and the United Nations" 1958). A further resolution, adopted at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, continued the Commission indefinitely with the same composition.

Appendix III

Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1959 and Canadian representation at the resumed thirteenth session and at the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly

Resumed thirteenth session, New York. February 20-March 13, 1959. Representative: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

Fourteenth regular session, New York. September 15 to December 13, 1959. Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Hon. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. Gustave Monette, Q.C., L.L.D., Senator; Dr. Percy Vivian, M.D., M.P.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Alternate Representatives: Mrs Alene Holt, Alderman, City of Peterborough; Mr. Heath M. Macquarrie, M.P.; Professor Maxwell Cohen, B.A., LL.B., L.L.M.; Mr. Morley Scott, Department of External Affairs; Mr. Arthur Irwin, Department of External Affairs.

Economic and Social Council

Twenty-seventh session, Mexico City, April 7-24, 1959.

Twenty-eighth session, New York, June 30-July 31, 1959.

Resumed twenty-eighth session, New York, December 14 and 15, 1959.

Trusteeship Council

Twenty-third session, New York, January 30-March 20, 1959.

Twenty-fourth session, New York, June 2-August 6, 1959.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Tenth Conference, Rome, October 31-November 20, 1959.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Preparatory Committee and First General Assembly, London, January 5-19, 1959.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Third General Assembly, Vienna, September 22-October 2, 1959.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation

Annual meeting of Board of Governors, Washington, September 28-October 2, 1959.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Twelfth session of the Assembly, San Diego, California, June 16-July 9, 1959.

International Labour Organization

Forty-third session of the Conference, Geneva, June 3-25, 1959.

International Telecommunication Union

Third Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, October 14-December 14, 1959.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The *Conference* is held every second year and will meet in Paris in November 1960.

Universal Postal Union

The *Universal Postal Congress* is held every fifth year and will meet in 1962 in Rio de Janeiro.

World Health Organization

Twelfth World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 12-30, 1959.

World Meteorological Organization

Third World Meteorological Congress, Geneva, April 1-28, 1959.

Appendix IV

Regular Budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies¹ and Canadian Assessments

Organization	Regular Budgets (net) ²			Canadian Assessments ⁵		
	(1) 1958	(2) 1959	(3) 1960	(4) 1958	(5) 1959	(6) 1960
(In thousands of United States Dollars)						
United Nations ³	57,985	56,132	57,792	1,790	1,740	1,800
ILO.....	7,923	8,530	9,004	282	301	316
FAO.....	8,118	9,214	9,324	339	384	382
UNESCO.....	11,860	12,614	12,958	347	371	381
ICAO.....	3,417	3,757	3,779	139	155	168
UPU.....	609	580	613	15	15	15
WHO ⁴	13,208	13,888	15,695	426	435	483
ITU.....	1,671	2,361	1,845	42	41	49
WMO.....	469	526	653	10	11	17
IMCO.....	—	237	255	—	6	11
TOTALS.....	105,411	107,839	111,918	3,380	3,459	3,622

¹Exclusive of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund, whose operations are financially self-sustaining.

²UN budget figures for 1959-1960 are from UN document A(4353). Agency figures are from UN documents A/C5/766 and 786 Table B. Figures are appropriations or *estimates* net of miscellaneous income.

³Budget figures include staff assessments.

⁴Budget figures exclude undistributed reserves.

⁵Based on the appropriations or *estimates* contained in columns (1), (2) and (3).

Appendix V

Budget Appropriations or Estimates of the United Nations for 1959 and 1960

<i>Section</i>	<i>Dollars (U.S.)</i>	
	<i>1959</i> <i>Appropriations</i> \$	<i>1960</i> <i>Estimates</i> \$
1. Travel of Representatives, Members of Commissions and Committees	820,000	832,600
2. Special Meetings and Conferences	1,891,500	62,300
3. Board of Auditors	51,000	53,000
4. Special Missions and Related Activities	3,019,700	2,523,300
5. United Nations Field Service	1,119,000	1,206,800
6. Salaries and Wages	30,619,500	31,925,200
7. Common Staff Costs	6,766,700	7,069,300
8. Travel of Staff and Members of Administrative Bodies	1,695,600	1,734,400
9. Hospitality; Payments under Annex I, Paras 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations	95,000	95,000
10. Economic Commission for Africa	475,000	1,013,300
11. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1,545,200	1,590,000
12. World Refugee Year	60,000	30,000
13. General Expenses	5,573,700	5,661,100
14. Printing, Stationery, and Library Supplies	2,127,200	2,133,100
15. Permanent Equipment	493,000	553,800
16. Economic Development	480,000	480,000
17. Social Activities	925,000	1,200,000
18. Human Rights Activities	86,400	100,000
19. Public Administration	400,000	600,000
20. Technical Assistance in the Field of Narcotic Drug Control	50,000
21. Special Expenses	2,669,500	3,532,000
22. The International Court of Justice	744,100	704,500
Total Appropriations or Estimates	61,657,100	63,149,700
Income other than Staff Assessment	5,525,000	5,357,500
Net Appropriations or Estimates	56,132,100	57,792,200
Of which: staff assessment	6,123,000	6,329,000

Appendix VI

Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain Specialized Agencies for the Fourteen Largest Contributors—Year 1960

	United Nations	FAO	ICAO ¹	ILO	UNESCO	WHO ¹	WMO ¹
United States of America.....	32.51	32.51	32.95	25.00	30.74	32.51	19.0
U.S.S.R.....	13.62	—	—	10.00	12.88	12.52	7.8
United Kingdom.....	7.78	10.23	9.96	10.03	7.36	7.15	5.5
France.....	6.40	8.42	7.88	6.10	6.05	5.89	4.5
China.....	5.01	—	0.67	2.04	4.74	4.60	3.0
German Federal Republic....	—	7.01	5.21	4.34	5.04	4.90	4.5
Canada.....	3.11	4.09	4.45	3.51	2.94	2.86	2.0
India.....	2.46	3.23	2.60	3.30	2.33	2.26	2.5
Italy.....	2.25	2.96	2.46	2.42	2.13	2.07	2.4
Japan.....	2.19	2.88	2.24	2.00	2.07	2.01	2.4
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.80	—	—	1.00	1.70	1.65	1.5
Australia.....	1.79	2.35	2.52	1.88	1.69	1.64	2.0
Poland.....	1.37	1.80	1.28	1.24	1.29	1.25	1.1
Belgium.....	1.30	1.71	1.64	1.40	1.23	1.19	1.4

¹Assessments rate is based on a unit scale but for comparison purposes these have been worked out to the closest percentage.

Appendix VII

United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: Agents: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto; Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Étudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York; and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents).

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents).

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available, free of charge, on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

Appendix VIII

Publications of the Department of External Affairs

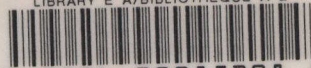
The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations* 1958, 116 pp.; Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; 50 cents (Editions for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957 are still available from the Queen's Printer at 50 cents each although the English edition for 1946 and the French edition for 1954-55 are out of print.)
2. *Statements and Speeches*
(Obtainable from the Information Division
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)
 - 59/14 Report on External Relations. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the House of Commons, February 26, 1959.
 - 59/16 An Assessment of the United Nations. Address by Mr. Sidney E. Smith to students at the University of Montreal, February 4, 1959.
 - 59/23 Canada's Foreign Policy. Statement by Mr. Howard Green in the House of Commons, July 9, 1959.
 - 59/30 Canada's Views on World Problems. Address by Mr. Howard Green to the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, September 24, 1959.
 - 59/31 Looking Ahead in International Affairs. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker to students at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, September 29, 1959.
 - 59/39 General and Complete Disarmament. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the First Committee of the United Nations, New York, November 2, 1959.
 - 59/42 The Study of Nuclear Radiation. Statement by Mr. Howard Green in the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, November 17, 1959.
 - 59/43 Canada in World Affairs. Address by Mr. Howard Green to a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs of Toronto, November 26, 1959.
 - 59/44 Canada's International Role. Transcript of an interview with Mr. Howard Green by Mr. Charles Lynch, November 21, 1959.
 - 59/45 New Hope for Algeria. Statements by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the First Committee of the United Nations, New York, December 1, 1959.
3. *Supplementary Papers*
(Obtainable from the Information Division
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

A number of statements made at the General Assembly appear in this series. They deal mostly with specialized subjects, and supplement information found in the Statement and Speeches series.
4. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription \$1.00 per year, students 50 cents. Most issues contain a section on current developments in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In addition, special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E



3 5036 20085208 8

REF

CA1 EA2 C17 ENG

1959

Canada and the United Nations

43205226