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FOREWORD

This volume of *Canada and the United Nations* reviews the work of the United Nations and the role of Canada during 1960. One of the most important periods was the admission of seventeen new members to the Organization. It was the first time that the United Nations had expanded its membership in this way. The new members have shown that they have a valuable contribution to make in the search for solutions to world problems. The Organization can be expected to play an increasingly important role in the future. Canada shares with them the common desire to see the United Nations strengthened as an instrument for peace and security, and for economic and social progress.

CANADA

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UNITED NATIONS

1960

The Organization's ability to continue to be an effective international body will depend on the support and resources required by the United Nations. The United Nations was not able to solve the Congo problem because of the other complex issues with which it was faced, particularly the Congo situation, colonialism and disarmament. The political climate in which the United Nations had to operate, moreover, made the task exceptionally difficult. The year started off with promise for constructive relations between the East and West, but saw a rapid deterioration of these relations with the failure of the Paris Conference on Disarmament. The breakdown of the Chinese disarmament negotiations in July. The Congo crisis which developed shortly after the emergence of that country as an independent state on June 30, 1960, added a further complication to the increasingly difficult world situation.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1961

At a time when tension and strain in international relations demanded a strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument for peaceful settlement of differences, the U.S.S.R. launched an attack against the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General's administration over the conduct of the Congo operations; also it intensified its attack on the colonial powers in an effort to divide members and to establish itself as the champion and friend of newly-independent and emerging states. While the impact of the campaign in the first part of the year was not as severe as in previous years, the sharp rise in the price of oil and the Soviet-Cuban alliance have added to the difficulties. Nevertheless, the United Nations has continued to make progress on a number of important issues.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1961



CANADA
and the
UNITED NATIONS
1960

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OTTAWA, 1961

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FOREWORD

This volume of *Canada and the United Nations* reviews the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during 1960.

One of the most encouraging events during this period was the admission of seventeen new members to the United Nations, sixteen of them from the African continent. In the short period of their participation in United Nations deliberations, the new members have given proof of their firm dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter and have shown that they have a valuable contribution to make in the search for solutions to world problems. The position which they already occupy in the Organization can be expected to increase in importance. Canada shares with them the common desire to see the United Nations strengthened as an instrument for peace and security and for economic and social progress.

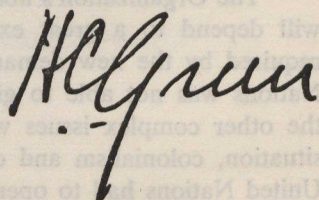
The Organization's ability to continue as an effective international body will depend to a great extent on its ability to make the re-adjustments required by the new demands being made on it. During 1960, the United Nations was not able to give its full attention to this problem because of the other complex issues with which it was faced, particularly the Congo situation, colonialism and disarmament. The political climate in which the United Nations had to operate, moreover, made the task exceptionally difficult. The year started off with promise for constructive relations between the East and West, but saw a rapid deterioration of those relations with the failure of the Paris summit conference in May and the breakdown of the Geneva disarmament negotiations in June. The Congo crisis which developed shortly after the emergence of that country as an independent state on June 30, 1960, added a further complication to the increasingly difficult world situation.

At a time when tension and strain in international relations demanded a strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument for peaceful settlement of differences, the U.S.S.R. launched an attack against the Secretary-General and the Secretariat ostensibly over the conduct of the Congo operation; also it intensified its attack on the colonial powers in an effort to divide members and to establish itself as the champion and friend of newly-independent and emerging states. While the impact of the campaign in the first part of the fifteenth session, which is covered in this report, was sharp and disturbing, the Soviet Union failed to mobilize support for its extreme positions.

Nevertheless, these manifestations of the renewed cold war served to disrupt the proceedings of the United Nations and to delay progress on

many of the important questions on the Assembly's agenda, particularly those directly affecting East-West relations. The discussions on the question of disarmament in the first part of the fifteenth session, were inconclusive but at the resumed session in March and April, 1961, agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to start preliminary talks to try to work out the basis for a resumption of disarmament negotiations. These talks began in June and are continuing.

It is my hope that the coming months will see a more favourable climate developing in which the United Nations will be able to proceed in a calmer manner to deal with the urgent issues before it. It is particularly important that some lasting solution be found for the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations which will not only ensure that effective action in future crises will be backed by the necessary financial resources immediately, but that such operations can be carried on without disruption to the vital economic and social programmes of the Organization. There are already signs which give cause for optimism that solutions to some of the fundamental problems may be reached; it will be Canada's aim to work with other member nations towards reaching such solutions.



*Secretary of State
for External Affairs.*

OTTAWA, July 26, 1961.

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
DAG	—	Development Assistance Group
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
EPTA	—	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
ICJ	—	International Court of Justice
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
OECD	—	Organization for European Co-operation and Development
OTC	—	Organization for Trade Co-operation
PCOB	—	Permanent Central Opium Board
SUNFED	—	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development
TAB	—	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	—	Technical Assistance Committee
TAO	—	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
UNC	—	United Nations Command
UNCDF	—	United Nations Capital Development Fund
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 Emergency Fund
UNKRA	—	United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
ONUC	—	United Nations Operation in the Congo
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
UNTSO	—	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UPU	—	Universal Postal Union
WHO	—	World Health Organization
WMO	—	World Meteorological Organization
WRY	—	World Refugee Year

EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the fourteenth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the first part of the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held from September 20 to December 20, 1960, and on other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during the calendar year 1960. The fourth emergency special session of the General Assembly (September 17-19, 1960) which was called to consider the situation in the Congo, is also covered in this report. The agenda of the fifteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the fifteen 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 (Middle East) 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.
- Fourth emergency special session (Congo) New York, September 17 to September 19, 1960.
- Fifteenth session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1960.

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The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, addresses the fifteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

United Nations

I

GENERAL SURVEY

At the beginning of 1960 the atmosphere of detente prevailing in international relations had given rise to the hope that at long last progress would be made on some of the important political questions which had divided the East and West. The announcement that the four great powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and France—had decided to hold a summit conference in Paris in May opened the possibility of a useful exchange of views. At the same time, detailed disarmament negotiations which began in March in the Ten-Nation Committee offered encouragement that a renewed and serious approach would be made to problems of disarmament.

These promising developments were abruptly reversed, however, following the U-2 incident and the collapse of the summit conference. The Soviet Union launched a bitter propaganda campaign against the United States. In June, mainly as a result of increasing friction within the Soviet bloc, communist representatives were withdrawn from the ten power disarmament negotiations in Geneva. During the summer, other events, notably the shooting down of a United States RB-47 aircraft, which the Russians claimed had violated their airspace, and the developing crises in the Congo and in Cuba, contributed to a further worsening of East-West relations.

The renewed tensions between the great powers were quickly reflected in the Security Council, when it came to deal with the Cuban complaint against the United States and the Congo crisis in July, and later in virtually all discussions at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

By far the most difficult issue before the United Nations in the year and the one which has perhaps had the greatest impact on the Organization was the Congo crisis, which was first brought to the attention of the Security Council by the Secretary-General. In the initial stage of the crisis, the great powers agreed to set in motion a United Nations operation designed primarily to assist in maintaining internal order and to provide economic assistance to the new republic. Subsequently, when domestic political conflict developed in the Congo, disagreement about the functioning of the United Nations in the strife-torn country led to the immobilization of the Security Council and the convening of the General Assembly in its fourth emergency special session in early September.

The Assembly's consideration of the Congo situation was continued in the fifteenth regular session. From the outset, its proceedings were disrupted by Soviet insistence on dealing, frequently in disorderly plenary sessions, with

items of business normally dealt with in the main committees. In addition, the admission of seventeen new members in the early days of the session had the effect of prolonging the proceedings. The angry outbursts of Mr. Khrushchov and others, moreover, contributed to the atmosphere of tension, confusion, and disillusionment which characterized the early part of the session.

The other main political questions discussed at the fifteenth session were disarmament and colonialism. Moreover, the Soviet attack on the Secretary-General and the Secretariat was pressed vigorously on several fronts, although no specific debate on the matter took place. By the end of the session in December, it had become evident that in the prevailing East-West tension no agreement could be reached on the many disarmament resolutions submitted in the First Committee, including the Canadian draft resolution which sought to facilitate the resumption of disarmament negotiations and to formalize the ultimate responsibility of the United Nations for disarmament matters, and at the same time to give an opportunity to non-negotiating powers to make their views known in detail. Disarmament was therefore put forward to the resumed session in March 1961.

The question of colonialism pervaded much of the discussions during the fifteenth session and led to the adoption of an African-Asian resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples which is considered an important declaration of principles on the movement of colonies to independence. Soviet attempts to make a cold war issue of this item were rejected. The concern of African and Asian members with colonial questions was also reflected in their approach to other questions concerning dependent territories. On the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions dealing with non-self-governing territories aimed at facilitating their progress towards independence. It also directed its attention to South Africa and its mandated territory of South West Africa. While the Assembly deferred consideration of the question of *apartheid* in South Africa to its resumed session, it adopted a number of resolutions on South West Africa which, in effect, recognized the impossibility of negotiating with the South African Government on this question.

During the debates, the Congo crisis proved to be much in the minds of delegations and a number of occasions were provided for delegations to express views on the most recent developments. The full debate on the Congo situation, however, did not take place until after the Security Council had held another series of meetings and had failed to reach agreement on a clarification of the terms of reference of the Congo operation and the Secretary-General's interpretation of his mandate. The Assembly debates reflected the growing differences of opinion on the United Nations action in the Congo; and in the pre-Christmas period no resolution gained sufficient support for adoption.

Underlying many other issues was the fundamental question of whether the United Nations would remain an effective organization for international action. The Congo crisis served to draw particular attention to the functions of the United Nations in the field of peace and security, the heavy strains which peacekeeping operations imposed and the importance to the future of the Organization of ensuring the success of the Congo operation. It also provided an opportunity for the Soviet Union, which thought that its interests in the Congo had been damaged by decisions of the Secretary-General, to elaborate its charges against him and the Secretariat as part of a campaign for reorganization along lines which threatened to destroy the effectiveness of the United Nations.

While the Soviet "troika" approach gained little support from other members, there was a general recognition that some adjustment in the composition of the Secretariat was required to meet the legitimate aspirations of the many new members from Asia and Africa. At the same time, the growing financial problems which the peacekeeping activities had created for the Organization required closer attention than in the past. During the first part of the fifteenth session the Assembly adopted *ad hoc* arrangements to meet the immediate financial crisis, but it was acknowledged that longer term solutions would have to be reached in the coming months, if the Organization was to continue to be able to discharge its peacekeeping responsibilities effectively.

Because Canada has always given strong support to the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations, it was particularly anxious to ensure that the United Nations' prestige and effectiveness in this area was maintained. At the same time, Canada did not neglect the economic and social programmes of the United Nations to which it makes substantial financial contributions. On Canadian initiatives the General Assembly adopted two resolutions, one calling for the creation of a "Food Bank" to mobilize surplus foodstuffs for distribution in areas of greatest need and the other to set up an "experts bank" to facilitate the prompt provision of technical assistance personnel for less developed countries. The Canadian Delegation argued against a resolution which decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund, since in Canada's view, the establishment of additional aid machinery at this time would have to compete for available resources with established programmes and especially would involve a wasteful duplication of effort with the newly created International Development Association.

The increase in membership in the United Nations at the fifteenth session raised a number of questions of a constitutional and organizational nature. An effort was made to reach agreement on the enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in order to provide for a more equitable representation of members in these United Nations bodies. No progress was made in this direction, however, largely as a result of the Soviet Union's obstructive attitude.

The feeling of frustration which characterized the work of the General Assembly was generally absent from the proceedings of the Specialized Agencies and functional commissions which continued constructive work in their respective fields of interest. However, those Agencies which met towards the end of the year were not entirely unaffected by Soviet political initiatives and its demands for reorganization in international bodies. Consequently those technical bodies tended to become more and more involved in political discussion.

Thus, the year which began with such promise ended in considerable uncertainty as to the direction in which the United Nations was developing. A number of fundamental questions had been raised about the Organization's future role and about its present structure. The main sign of encouragement in this time of crisis for the Organization is that States, recovering from the shock, and surprises of last autumn, have rallied to the support of the United Nations and the Secretary-General, showing a widespread awareness of the importance of maintaining a strong and effective instrument for peaceful social and economic evolution under the terms of the United Nations Charter. In the months ahead, the main tasks of the United Nations members may well be to give practical expression to the resolve of those members who wish to sustain and strengthen the United Nations at a time of trial.

II

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Disarmament

As the year opened, shortly after the unanimous co-sponsorship of an important General Assembly resolution on disarmament, there were high hopes that progress could at last be achieved in this most important field. World attention centered in the early part of the year on the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee (Canada, France, Italy, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.), which met in Geneva from March 15 to June 27, with a recess in May during the period of the abortive Summit Conference. In that Committee the Soviet side first pressed for adoption of the plan for general and complete disarmament which Mr. Khrushchov had advanced at the fourteenth session. Dissatisfied with several features of this plan, notably its unrealistic insistence on a four-year time limit, its vagueness in regard to the crucial question of international control and its inherent imbalance as between conventional and nuclear arms, the western side advanced an alternative set of proposals on March 16.

Effective negotiations between the two sides were, however, inhibited by the failure of the West to engage the East in detailed consideration of individual disarmament measures and their related control systems. The Soviet side declined to do this unless the West would agree that the aim of the Committee was to draft one comprehensive treaty embracing all disarmament measures, none of which could be implemented until all countries had ratified the agreement. The Western side saw in this approach the introduction of unnecessary and perhaps dangerous delay in the implementation of those initial measures on which the ten countries should be able to reach early agreement, thus fostering confidence for more far-reaching steps in the development of a comprehensive programme of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

When the Committee reassembled after the breakdown of the Summit Conference, the Soviet side introduced a new plan on June 2. Although this appeared to contain some encouraging elements of concession to the western viewpoint, there were still a number of features in regard to which Soviet intentions were not clear. Moreover, the new Soviet plan ignored the principle of balance in concentrating in its first stage on nuclear disarmament to the complete exclusion of complementary measures in the conventional field.

During the ensuing few weeks the Western side sought to learn the real meaning of the new Soviet plan and to develop a Western response to it which would evidence the Western desire to reach an accommodation of views. Canada in particular stressed the desirability of negotiating by means of balanced concessions designed to take advantage of areas of mutual agreement and to draw on the suggestions advanced by the two sides.

However, despite their knowledge that the Western side was about to table a new proposal embodying concessions, the Soviet side abruptly withdrew from the Ten-Nation Committee on June 27. The latest Western proposals were subsequently circulated in the General Assembly by the United States.

Consistent with its firm conviction that progress towards disarmament can come only from patient and painstaking negotiations, Canada immediately sought ways of ensuring that the talks would be resumed with the least possible delay. To this end the Canadian Delegation took a leading part in having the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations convened in August. In that body, the membership of which is the same as that of the General Assembly itself, Canadian efforts resulted in the inclusion in the resolution unanimously adopted of a recommendation that "in view of the urgency of the problem, continued efforts be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations."

Negotiations had, in fact, not been resumed by the time the fifteenth session of the General Assembly convened in September. Moreover, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States had been so strained after the U-2 and RB-47 incidents that the two countries showed little disposition to consult together. Accordingly, while the lengthy debates in plenary and in the First Committee were characterized by many expressions of concern about the deadlock on disarmament, the propagandist content of a number of the interventions boded ill for the prospect of early agreement on how to proceed.

Thirteen draft resolutions in all were eventually tabled before the First Committee. Two of these recorded the respective positions of the Eastern and Western sides on the important question of the principles which should guide any resumed negotiations. A third text represented the efforts of a group of delegations, led by that of India, to develop a compromise formula for drawing the two sides together in regard to these principles. Soviet approval of the suggested compromise was made conditional on a number of tendentious interpretations which did much to destroy the value of the Indian initiative. In any case the compromise was not acceptable to the United States and the United Kingdom.

In the general debate Mr. Khrushchov had, in addition to announcing new modifications in the Soviet plan, called for the addition of neutral members to the negotiating forum. He had also threatened that failure to support the Soviet Union's principles would result in its refusal to continue to dis-

cuss disarmament in any body except a special session of the General Assembly convened at a Heads of Government level. These views were reflected in some of the resolutions put forward in the First Committee. The desire of African and Asian regions to be kept outside of the arms race was another significant element in draft resolutions.

For its part, Canada, working first in close co-operation with the Delegations of Sweden and Norway, developed a resolution intending to focus world attention on the great need for an early resumption of negotiations. The Canadian proposal also sought to give the middle and smaller nations a more meaningful voice in the international consideration of disarmament. It was suggested that this could be accomplished by giving a more active role to the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, particularly if it were to appoint *ad hoc* committees to deal with various aspects of the complex questions of disarmament. Finally the draft resolution incorporated the Canadian proposal that any negotiating forum should consider the appointment of an impartial chairman, whose responsibility it would be to see to the efficient conduct of the meetings. These suggestions, although coolly received by the Soviet Union, gained a wide measure of support and eighteen countries ultimately joined with Canada in co-sponsoring the draft resolution.

As the time for the Christmas recess in the General Assembly drew near, it became apparent that most delegations were reluctant to vote on controversial disarmament resolutions not carrying the support of the two major powers concerned. This reluctance extended even to proposals which were largely procedural in purpose. In the end the bulk of the draft resolutions were held over for decision at the resumed session.

The Assembly, however, did take decisions on three relatively non-controversial resolutions. Two of these sought to reinforce the current moratorium on nuclear weapons testing. A third, initiated by the Irish Delegation, aimed at temporary measures to limit the spread of nuclear weapons at the independent disposal of national governments. Canada supported all three resolutions. In explanation of his vote in favour of the Irish proposal the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation said: "We have stressed over and over again the necessity of resuming negotiations in disarmament and we think that the threat of the further spread of nuclear weapons is one of the most important reasons for getting on with these negotiations. If no steps are taken toward disarmament—if, indeed, we do not have even a beginning to serious negotiations on this subject—no country will be content to sit by in the hope that goodwill alone will prevent the widespread dissemination of these weapons. For our part, I must say quite clearly that Canada would not be able to accept this state of affairs for very long. We have worked and we will continue to work with every resource at our command to achieve

an agreement on disarmament which would include provisions to deal with the frightening problem of nuclear weapons. If, however, there is no significant progress in this field in the immediate future, we will reconsider our position on the temporary measures which are proposed in this resolution."

Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation made encouraging progress during 1960 in pursuing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly during its fourteenth session. At the fifteenth session, the Committee submitted a progress report to the Assembly which was unanimous in expressing its appreciation of the progress already achieved and its encouragement to the Committee to continue its work during 1961.

The Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was first established in 1955 by a resolution adopted at the tenth session of the General Assembly. In 1958 the first comprehensive report of the Committee was published, which confirmed that from a genetic point of view all radiation is harmful to man. However, the precise extent of the radiation hazard was not established. Shortly after the publication of the Committee's report, the United Kingdom and the United States announced their intention to negotiate a treaty for the cessation of nuclear tests. They were later joined by the U.S.S.R. in declaring a voluntary moratorium on nuclear tests which constituted a main source of man-made radiation. Nevertheless, the life of the Scientific Committee was extended indefinitely by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session and a second comprehensive report is now in preparation to be submitted in 1962. It is expected that this report will provide useful information on the extent of the harmful genetic and biological effects resulting from various degrees of exposure to radiation.

At its fourteenth session in the fall of 1959 the General Assembly, largely as a result of a Canadian initiative, unanimously adopted an important resolution expressing its continuing concern that scientific research on the effects of atomic radiation be pursued vigorously both at the national and international levels. That resolution invited various Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, to encourage genetic, biological and other studies that would assist the Scientific Committee in elucidating the effects of radiation exposure on the health of human populations. The General Assembly also recommended that close collaboration be developed between the Scientific Committee and official as well as private scientific research organizations and individual scientists in all countries of the world. Towards that end, the

resolution requested the Scientific Committee to study appropriate arrangements to stimulate the flow of information and data on the effects of radiation on man between the various national and international scientific organizations and individual scientists.

In response to these directives the Scientific Committee held its seventh and eight sessions in 1960 in New York and Geneva respectively. At the Committee's seventh session both the World Meteorological Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization contributed a number of scientific presentations on subjects relevant to the Committee's work. Moreover, the World Health Organization at the Committee's request co-sponsored a seminar on "The Use of Vital and Health Statistics for Genetic and Radiation Studies", which was held in September, 1960 in Geneva. A "Consensus of Opinion" calling on nations to undertake specific programmes of vital statistics and health information surveys in a standardized form, was adopted by the participants to that seminar and it was hoped that the World Health Organization would be able to assist individual countries to initiate such programmes.

With a view to stimulating the flow of data and information on the effects of radiation on man, the Scientific Committee addressed a letter to all member states outlining the type of data and research required from certain areas of the world. In Canada special measures were taken by the appropriate authorities to give this letter the widest possible distribution among scientists specializing in that field. The Scientific Committee also submitted as an Annex to its Progress Report a paper on the problems relative to the availability of appropriate and useful statistical information on radiation exposure and related biological and genetic data.

The Canadian Government has long been concerned about the hazards of radiation. Canada has been an active member of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation¹, since its establishment in 1955. This active interest in supporting international efforts to increase man's knowledge of the effects of radiation has resulted in the development in Canada of an extensive system of radio-active sample analysis. At the same time, it has led Canada to offer to share with other countries not as adequately equipped, these extensive Canadian facilities for radio-active analysis. This offer was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in November, 1959 at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. One of the most important features of the 1959 General Assembly resolution called for a broad programme of scientific assistance whereby the more advanced countries would undertake the scientific analysis of radioactive samples collected in less advanced countries. Since then twelve other countries, the IAEA and the WHO have followed Canada's lead and offered to

¹ The other members of the Committee are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

make their facilities and assistance available to countries lacking the necessary technical and financial resources.

In pursuance of this programme during 1960, Canada made separate administrative arrangements with Ghana, Pakistan and Burma for the Canadian authorities to receive and analyse samples collected by the authorities of those countries. The programme of scientific radio-active analysis comes under the responsibility of the Radiation Protection Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and is now expected to get under way at an early date at its full initial analysis capacity of six hundred samples a year.

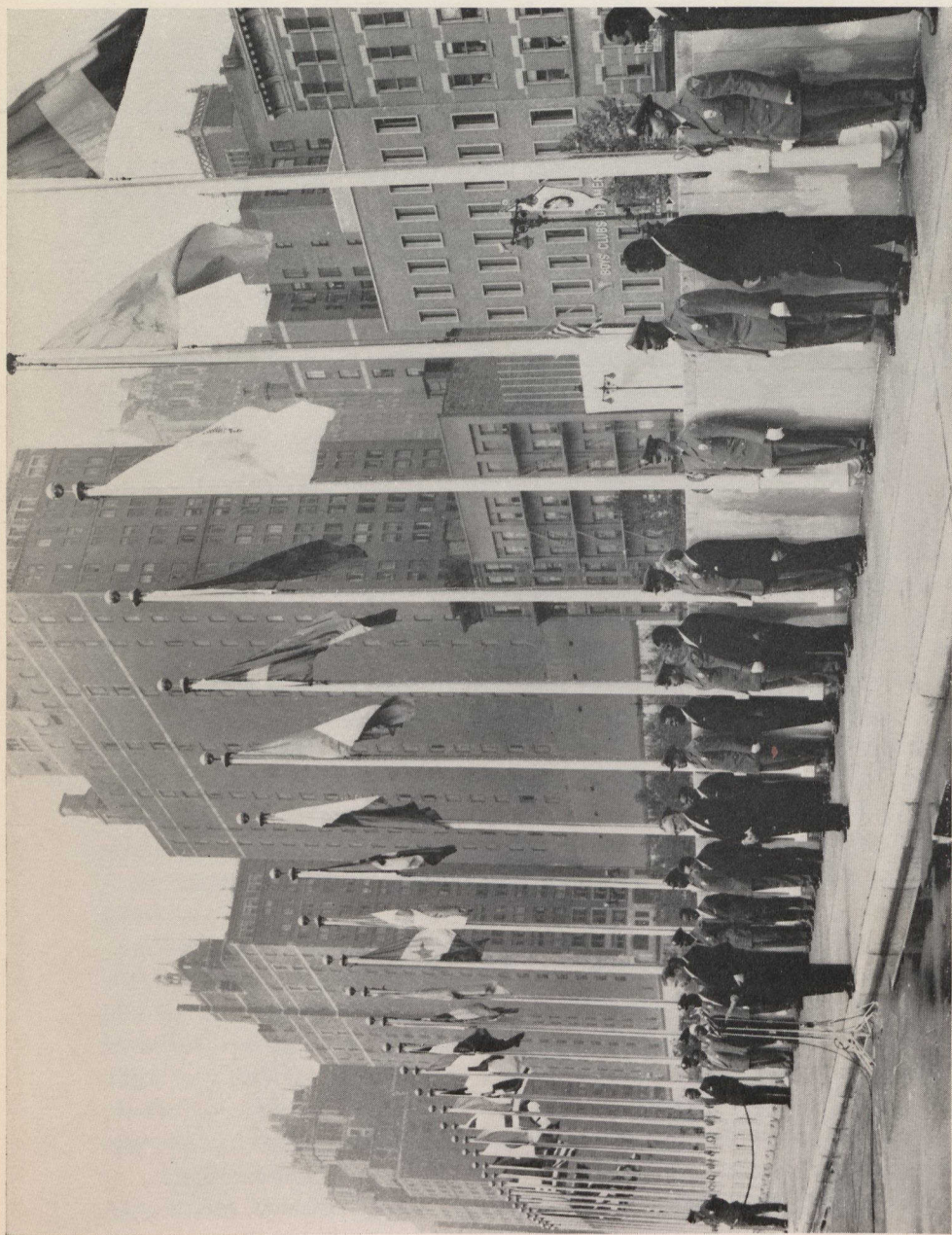
In view of this active Canadian interest in promoting international cooperative research on the effects of atomic radiation, it was particularly gratifying for the Canadian Government to take note of the constructive and encouraging activities of the United Nations Scientific Committee outlined in the Progress Report it submitted to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Canada therefore again took the initiative in co-sponsoring a resolution unanimously adopted in the Special Political Committee on December 15, 1960, requesting the Scientific Committee to pursue its important work.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

On December 12, 1959 a resolution unanimously adopted at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly established a new Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to pursue the task previously undertaken by the 20-member *Ad Hoc* Committee. The agreement between East and West reflected in that resolution had been reached after long negotiations had successfully resolved the question of the composition of the Committee. The U.S.S.R. which had previously refused to participate in the work of the 20-member *Ad Hoc* Committee had agreed with the USA on a 24-member 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 1960-61.

The new 24-member Committee was to review the area of international cooperation relating to the peaceful uses of outer space and give consideration to the legal problems arising out of the exploration of outer space. However, the most immediate task assigned to the Committee was to give effect to a decision of the General Assembly also embodied in the same resolution to convene in 1960 or 1961, under United Nations auspices, an international conference of interested member states and Specialized Agencies.

Unfortunately, difficulties have arisen in the course of preliminary negotiations concerning the organization and procedures of work of the



The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, officiates at the ceremony which added the flags of sixteen of the seventeen new member states to the 82 flying along the United Nations Plaza.

Committee, which were not resolved during 1960. As a result, it has been impossible for the Committee to assemble and begin its work.

While the question of the peaceful uses of outer space was on the agenda of the fifteenth session, no debate took place and it was decided to transfer the item to the agenda of the sixteenth session.

Admission of New Members

In 1960, before the meeting of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the Security Council, which must make recommendations on all applications for membership in the Organization, approved the applications of the following 15 states: Cameroun, Togo, Federation of Mali, Malagasy Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Somalia, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Chad, Central African Republic and Cyprus.

Before the Assembly could take action on these applications the Federation of Mali, composed of the former French territories of Senegal and Sudan, was dissolved. Senegal applied for membership in its own name and later the Sudan, under the name of Mali Republic, also submitted its application for membership. As one of its first acts, on September 20, the Assembly approved the applications of 14 of the states recommended by the Security Council. After a meeting of the Security Council on the applications of the two constituent parts of the former Mali Federation, the Assembly, on September 28, approved the memberships of Senegal and the Mali Republic.

On achieving its independence on October 1, Nigeria made application for membership in the United Nations. After approval by the Security Council, the Assembly admitted Nigeria to membership on October 7.

The last member of the French community to achieve independence during 1960 was Mauritania. Morocco had placed an item on the agenda of the session concerning its claim to the territory of Mauritania as part of the traditional area of the Kingdom of Morocco. After its independence which came on November 28, Mauritania duly submitted its application for membership to the Security Council. At the same time as it considered the Mauritanian application, the Council had before it an application from Outer Mongolia. In view of the controversy which had been raised in the General Assembly by the Moroccan item, the Soviet Union took the opportunity to link the Mauritanian application with the controversial application of Outer Mongolia which had been rejected in past years. The result of the Security Council meeting on these two applications was that the Mauritanian application was vetoed by the Soviet Union and the Outer Mongolian was vetoed by China.

Canada whole-heartedly supported the admission of the 17 new members whose applications had been recommended by the Security Council. The

new members included two Commonwealth countries, Cyprus and Nigeria; the remainder were from Africa, an area in which many new nations have moved rapidly towards independence in the last few years. With this large increase in membership from Africa, which previously had been represented in the United Nations by only a few states, the Organization took an important step toward the ultimate goal of universal membership.

Mauritania

On August 20, 1960, the Moroccan Representative at the United Nations requested that "The problem of Mauritania" be inscribed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Morocco claimed that Mauritania should be integrated into Morocco for reasons of history, economics and religion. According to Morocco, such integration would be welcomed by the people of Mauritania. Morocco stated, in addition, that France had not fulfilled her part of an agreement made at the time of Moroccan independence in 1956 under which France and Morocco agreed to set up a commission to investigate the Moroccan boundary problem. France contended that the boundary problem concerned was that of Algeria and Morocco. Both France and Mauritania have rejected the Moroccan claims.

The item was adopted and referred to the First Committee. In the debate the Arab States, supported by the U.S.S.R., Indonesia and Guinea defended the Moroccan claim, while France and the African States of the French Community opposed it. A draft resolution put forward by Indonesia, Jordan and Libya was revised to incorporate views expressed by Afghanistan. The revision reaffirmed the principle of respect for the territorial integrity of member states and recommended that the "parties concerned enter into negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of the right of self-determination." An Indian amendment to the draft resolution was withdrawn but re-introduced by Iraq and subsequently put to a vote. This amendment expressed "the hope that the parties concerned will reach a peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of the right of self-determination". It was rejected by a roll-call vote of 39 against (including Canada) to 31 in favour, with 25 abstentions. As a result India submitted a motion of withdrawal which was agreed to by Indonesia, Jordan and Libya and the revised draft resolution was withdrawn and was therefore not put to a vote.

On November 28, 1960, Mauritania became independent, and the same day applied for membership in the United Nations. The Canadian Government recognized Mauritania and was prepared to vote for its admission to the United Nations. The question was considered by the Security Council in a long session on December 3, but as a result of a veto by the U.S.S.R., the Mauritanian application was not approved.

On December 18, 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on Mauritania but did not discuss it. The President of the Assembly proposed that the question be put aside until the resumed session of the Assembly. There were no objections and accordingly the question of Mauritania may be discussed at the resumed session.

Chinese Representation

As at every session since 1950, the fifteenth session saw an attempt to replace the Delegation of the Republic of China with a delegation representing Communist China. Since the sixth session, the issue has been dealt with by the adoption of a procedural motion providing for postponement of consideration of the question.

At the fifteenth session an item entitled "Representation of China in the United Nations" was inscribed on the provisional agenda by the U.S.S.R. This item came before the General Committee (which prepares the agenda) on September 27. The General Committee adopted a resolution which decided (1) to reject the request of the U.S.S.R. for the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session of the item entitled "Representation of China in the United Nations"; (2) not to consider at the fifteenth session any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The resolution came before the General Assembly at five plenary meetings between October 1 and October 9, 1960. Owing perhaps to Premier Khrushchov's presence and his intervention in the debate on October 1, the tone of the debate was more animated than it has been in previous years. The vote was in addition given an element of uncertainty because of the admission of seventeen new members, principally from Africa. The final vote on the resolution as a whole was 42 in favour (including Canada) to 34 against with 22 abstentions. Malaya and Laos switched from affirmative votes at the fourteenth session to abstentions; Cuba and Ethiopia from abstentions to votes against; and three of the African states (Mali, Senegal and Nigeria) voted against. The other new members abstained. The results at the fifteenth session compare with the following votes at the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions:

Session	For	Against	Abstained
Thirteenth 1958	44	28	9
Fourteenth 1959	44	29	9

Algeria

Peace did not return to Algeria in 1960. Negotiations were attempted in June at Melun, France, between representatives of the French Government and of the Algerian Provisional Government, but never effectively took

place because of lack of agreement on terms of reference; hostilities continued throughout the year though on a more limited scale than in previous years.

Twenty-five African-Asian nations requested on July 20 the inclusion of the "Question of Algeria" in the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. On October 10 the General Assembly referred the item to its First Committee, which considered the Algerian question between December 5 and 15. France, in accordance with the declaration made by its Representative on September 22, did not participate in the debate.

The Tunisian Representative opened the debate in the First Committee, expressing the hope that the debate would lead to constructive measures and requesting United Nations intervention to supervise the referendum on self-determination. President de Gaulle had promised in 1959 that when circumstances would permit, the inhabitants of Algeria would decide freely on their future through a referendum on the following three courses: outright secession from France, complete unity with France, or self-government in association with France.

On December 10 a resolution on Algeria, sponsored by 21 African-Asian countries, was tabled in the First Committee. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution recognized the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and the imperative need of efficient guarantees to ensure the sufficient and just implementation of this right on the basis of the respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria. It recognized further that the United Nations had responsibility in this respect. Finally the draft resolution decided that a referendum should be conducted in Algeria, organized, controlled and supervised by the United Nations, whereby the Algerian people would freely determine the destiny of the entire country.

When the 21-power resolution was put to a vote, 48 member states voted in favour, 28 abstained and 20 (including Canada) voted against. Following the negative Canadian vote, the Canadian Representative stated that Canada agreed that the right of self-determination should apply to Algeria and that in fact irrevocable steps had recently been taken in that direction by General de Gaulle whose policy offered a realistic hope of achieving a solution. All men of goodwill, the Representative emphasized, would deeply regret it if responsibility for complicating further progress in Algeria could be laid at the door of the United Nations. Finally, he stressed that Canada thought that the kind of role advocated for the United Nations in the draft resolution was beyond its competence.

The First Committee recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the resolution to which two amendments were introduced in plenary session. The first, by the Cypriot Delegation, "recommended" instead of "decided" that a referendum should be held in Algeria under United Nations auspices. It failed by two votes to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The

French community states submitted the second amendment which "invited the parties involved in the conflict to enter immediately into negotiations" and "recommended the establishment of an international commission to facilitate contacts and the progress of negotiations". It was defeated by 39 against to 31 in favour (including Canada) and 25 abstentions. At that point of the debate the original fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution "deciding" in favour of a United Nations supervised referendum was again put to a vote but failed to achieve the required majority with 40 votes in favour and 40 against (including Canada). Thus this paragraph was automatically eliminated from the draft resolution which was afterwards adopted with a large majority: 64 votes were cast in favour, 8 against and 27 abstentions. Canada voted in favour of the truncated resolution since it re-affirmed the United Nations interest in Algeria without attempting to insist on a particular role for the organization at this delicate stage.

At the close of the year, preparations were being made in Algeria for the preliminary referendum to which President de Gaulle had referred in November and which was scheduled to take place in January 1961. Essentially the referendum would ask all Frenchmen in metropolitan France, overseas territories and Algeria, Europeans and Muslims alike, whether they approve the principle of self-determination for the Algerian people and whether they approve the institution of public powers in Algeria until circumstances would permit the Algerians to exercise their right of self-determination.

Status of the German-speaking Element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen).

By the Peace Treaty of St. Germain in 1919 a section of the Austrian Tyrol, situated in the high valley of the Adige River, was ceded to Italy. The territory included some 250,000 German-speaking inhabitants and relatively few people of Italian origin or descent. However, with a gradual increase in the size and influence of the Italian population, the German-speaking inhabitants sought some governmental autonomy and demanded assurances that their cultural heritage would be preserved.

These developments became a source of irritation between Italy and Austria and induced the two governments to seek a solution of the problem by peaceful negotiation. In 1946 they reached an agreement which provided the German-speaking inhabitants of the Province of Bozen with assurances of "complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking inhabitants within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element". This bilateral agreement, known as the Gruber-de Gasperi Agreement, forms Annex IV of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, signed at Paris on February 10, 1947.

Since the signing of the Gruber-de Gasperi accord, sporadic disputes have recurred between Italy and Austria over the proper interpretation and application of its provisions. The Austrian contention, that Italy did not fully implement the Agreement, was disputed by Italy and repeated attempts by the two friendly countries to solve their difficulties by bilateral discussion have failed to produce results. Hence, on the initiative of the Austrian Government, the question was submitted to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

When the item was first placed before the General Committee, the Italian Delegation objected to the wording of the title "The Problem of the Austrian Minority in Italy". The Canadian Delegation, which was represented on the General Committee, was instrumental in assisting the parties to reach agreement on a restatement of the title. Following this, two draft resolutions were submitted in Committee; one by the Austrian Delegation incorporating Austrian demands and another (introduced by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) taking account of Italian views. Amendments to these two resolutions were offered by a group of twelve countries and a new draft resolution emerged which obtained a sufficiently favourable response from both Austria and Italy to lead to a final compromise resolution sponsored by seventeen members, including Canada.

The text of this resolution referred to the terms of the Gruber-de Gasperi Agreement and called upon Austria and Italy to resume bilateral negotiations on its implementation; it recommended that in the event that negotiations should not succeed within a reasonable time both parties should give favourable consideration to seeking a solution by any of the means provided in the charter, including recourse to the International Court of Justice or any other peaceful means of their own choice. It also recommended that both countries refrain from any action which might impair their friendly relations. This text was adopted unanimously by the Committee without a formal vote and none of the earlier draft resolutions was pressed to a vote. Action in plenary session followed immediately and the General Assembly adopted the resolution by acclamation.

Incidents Arising from Racial Discrimination in South Africa

On March 25, 1960, twenty-eight African and Asian delegations requested "an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation arising out of the large scale killings [at Sharpeville and Langa] of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa." A resolution was passed (1) recognizing that the situation in South Africa is one that has led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security; (2) de-

ploring the loss of life of so many Africans, as well as the policies and actions of the Union Government which gave rise to the situation; (3) calling upon the Union to take measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality; (4) requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Union Government, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General held preliminary consultations with the South African Minister of External Affairs in London on May 13 and 14. It was agreed that "the consent of the Union Government to discuss the Security Council's resolutions with the Secretary-General would not require prior recognition from the Union Government of the United Nations' authority." Because of urgent commitments elsewhere, the Secretary-General was unable to visit South Africa during the year, as planned, but a new invitation was extended to him to visit the Union in January, 1961.

Enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council

Ever since the admission of a large number of new member states in 1955, the General Assembly has given continuing attention to the problem of enlarging the membership of the two Councils through amendment of the Charter so as to assure a proper and equitable representation for all states, both in terms of their functional contribution and their geographical distribution. Each time this item has come before the General Assembly the Soviet Union has strongly opposed it, on the grounds that any Charter amendment would be illegal without the participation of Communist China. India and Ceylon have also accepted this point of view.

In the case of the Security Council, the Charter stipulates that the considerations governing the elections of non-permanent members shall be, first, the members' contribution "to the maintenance of peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization", and second, "equitable geographical distribution". There is no corresponding Charter qualification for election to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Articles 23 and 61 of the United Nations Charter fix the membership of the Security Council at 11 (5 permanent and 6 elected members) and that of ECOSOC at 18. Any amendment in these Charter provisions would, in accordance with Article 108, require a two-thirds vote of all General Assembly members and subsequent ratifications by two-thirds of the membership of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Ever since the "Gentleman's Agreement" of 1946, the Security Council elections have by convention usually distributed six non-permanent seats as follows: 2-Latin-America, 1-Commonwealth, 1-Western Europe, 1-Eastern Europe and 1-Middle East and Africa. In ECOSOC elections, no similar

conventions have grown up, except that the five permanent members of the Security Council had, until the fifteenth session, always been re-elected at the completion of their terms in ECOSOC.

The admission of seventeen new members at the fifteenth session, gave a new and urgent character to the problem of enlarging the two Councils, since new weight was given to the growing pressure, particularly on the part of African states, for a greater emphasis on the criterion of "equitable geographical distribution" in the allocation of the seats in both organs. The debate, in which the Canadian Delegation took a leading part, revealed a widespread desire to provide for greater Asian and African representation through an enlargement of the membership of both Councils. In this regard two draft resolutions were submitted: one was designed to enlarge the Security Council by two non-permanent seats and the other to enlarge ECOSOC by six seats. When the Soviet Union flatly refused to consider ratification of any recommendation for Charter amendment which the Committee might propose so long as the issue of Chinese representation remained unsettled, a number of the African and Asian countries sought support for an alternative solution envisaging the re-allocation of existing seats. This, of course, carried the implication that Latin American and Western European representation would be reduced.

In an attempt to avoid a decision for the time being, India, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana and Iraq submitted a third draft resolution recommending the immediate establishment of a committee, comprising *inter alia* the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of seeking a solution and providing a report on the question to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. Both the United States and the U.S.S.R. questioned the usefulness of such a committee, while various African member states took exception to any further postponement in reaching a decision on their claims for larger representation.

The desire of the new African members for redistribution of existing seats to give them an opportunity of immediate participation in the work of the Councils, evoked little general sympathy at the fifteenth session. Many member states doubted the wisdom of upsetting so abruptly the "Gentleman's Agreement" without prior and thorough consultation. As a result of this controversial discussion the current elections to both Councils were postponed in the hope that compromise solution might be reached behind the scenes. However, intensive negotiations over a period of more than two weeks failed, in spite of the best efforts of many delegations, including that of Canada, to produce a satisfactory compromise formula; whereupon a number of African and Asian states tabled amendments recommending immediate redistribution of existing seats, pending the longer term Committee amendment. These amendments were approved by the Council but they so changed the purpose of the two draft resolutions originally tabled as to make

them unacceptable to many of the original co-sponsors. In the impasse thus created, the amended draft resolution on the Security Council was rejected by 38 votes in favour to 41 against (including Canada) with 17 abstentions; that on ECOSOC was also rejected by 36 votes in favour to 42 votes against (including Canada) with 17 abstentions. The Indian draft resolution, which had obtained very little support, was subsequently withdrawn.

The debate in committee therefore ended inconclusively, and the elections to both Councils proved very difficult to complete in the absence of agreement on the allocation of seats. In plenary session, the Netherlands motion to have discussions on the question of enlargement of the Councils taken up again at the resumed session was approved by the Assembly by a vote of 60 in favour (including Canada), to 16 against with 11 abstentions.

Elections to the Security Council

Article 23 of the Charter provides that the Security Council be composed of five permanent and six non-permanent members. Three of the latter are elected each year by the General Assembly for a two-year term and retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. A two-thirds majority of the votes of member states present and voting is required and the voting is secret.

The term of office of Argentina, Italy and Tunisia expired on December 31, 1960, and in accordance with the "gentleman's agreement" of 1946 governing the distribution of non-permanent seats, they were to have been replaced by members from Latin America, Western Europe and the Middle East respectively. The candidates were Chile, Portugal and the U.A.R. Turkey was required to be elected as well in accordance with the compromise agreement reached at the fourteenth session, that Turkey should share the term with Poland.

Elections were not held until near the end of the first part of the fifteenth session. The large increase in the membership of the African group increased the pressure for African representation on the Councils and the failure of attempts to expand them or to redistribute the seats added complication to the current elections. Accordingly, when elections to the Security Council took place, Turkey, Chile and the U.A.R. were all elected quickly with large majorities, but for the remaining seat a contest developed between Portugal and Liberia, which emerged as the African candidate. Seven inconclusive ballots served only to confirm the deadlock which resulted because neither candidate could obtain the necessary two-thirds majority.

It was widely regarded as essential to fill the third non-permanent seat before the end of 1960 in order not to paralyse the Security Council by reason of incomplete membership. Consequently, Portugal agreed to withdraw on behalf of another Western European candidate, and much of the

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

Elections to ECOSOC

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

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

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

The Congo

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

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



Canadian signalmen in the Congo attract spectators.

mutinied against their Belgian officers. There followed a period of civil disorder which eventually led the Belgian Government to send troops to ensure the protection and evacuation of Belgian nationals. During this period of anarchy, gold and foreign currency reserves dwindled to virtually nothing. Unemployment sky-rocketed and food became scarce as distribution channels were cut off. Then the Central Government's authority was challenged by the secession of Katanga Province, the source of 60% of the national revenues.

Anxiety mounted when the U.S.S.R. began to accuse Belgium of "imperialist aggression"; thus, when the Government of the Congo appealed to the United Nations for military assistance, the Secretary-General, considering that the situation constituted a threat to international peace, for the first time used his prerogative of calling an urgent meeting of the Security Council. On July 14 a resolution was adopted calling for the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo and authorizing the Secretary-General to provide the Congolese Government with the military and technical assistance necessary to enable the Government to resume control. The Secretary-General immediately initiated a relatively long-term programme of technical assistance, an emergency supply programme to meet the food shortage, and a stop-gap arrangement to restore peace and order by a United Nations military force, composed mainly of African contingents and specifically excluding nationals of the five permanent Security Council members. These military units were put under the command of Major General Carl von Horn, hitherto Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East. The Force was established on the basic principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Congo, shooting only in self-defence, and independent command and control by the United Nations alone.

Technical assistance and other non-military aid for the Congo was organized under Dr. Sture Linner, a Swedish businessman, as Chief of United Nations Civilian Operations, while Dr. Ralph Bunche exercised overall authority as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative in the Congo.

States representing almost all shades of political opinion have made contributions to these operations. Canada, drawing on its experience in the international field as well as on its bilingualism, has been able to give a variety of assistance to the Congo through the United Nations.

The Government sent 20,000 lbs. each of canned pork and whole milk powder to help relieve the initial food shortage; the Canadian Red Cross Society sent two teams of medical personnel—surgeons, physicians specialized in tropical medicine and nurses—all French-speaking; four RCAF North Star aircraft were provided to help transport supplies and equipment for the Force from the staging area at Pisa to Leopoldville; small groups of officers volunteered for secondment from UNTSO in Palestine and UNEF in Gaza

to staff and various technical duties under General von Horn; and a Canadian signals detachment was, with Parliamentary approval, sent to the Congo to fill the essential role of maintaining communications for the Force.

The withdrawal of Belgian troops from the entire territory of the Congo, including Katanga, became quickly the most burning issue for the Congo Government. This attitude was recognized by the Security Council at a second meeting, by the adoption on July 22 of another resolution urging Belgium to implement speedily the July 14 resolution and authorizing the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to this effect.

Premier Lumumba came himself to New York two days later for further discussions, then paid official calls in Washington before coming to Ottawa for talks with the Prime Minister and government officials. Meanwhile, Mr. Hammarskjold had flown to the Congo to try to negotiate the entry of United Nations troops into the secessionist province of Katanga. The unyielding opposition of Premier Tshombe however, made a peaceful entry impossible and the Secretary-General was forced to go back to the Security Council for further instructions. At that meeting on August 8 the Secretary-General informed the members of the extreme gravity of the situation and the imminent danger of the introduction of cold war rivalries to the African continent. His actions were fully endorsed by the Council's adoption of a resolution re-stating the principles as he had outlined them in his regular progress reports. Soon after, Mr. Tshombe agreed to permit the entry of the Secretary-General accompanied by a token unit of Swedish troops; additional United Nations troops followed and the Belgian forces began their withdrawal.

Premier Lumumba, however, did not accept the Secretary-General's principle that the United Nations Force could not be used by the government to settle internal political disputes, and took strong issue with the United Nations over the Katanga settlement. When he declared he had lost confidence in the Secretary-General and demanded the withdrawal of all white troops from the Force, Mr. Hammarskjold again put the matter before the Security Council.

Before that meeting was held, however, a mob of Force Publique soldiers attacked and severely beat fourteen Canadian and three Moroccan members of the Force at Ndjili airport at Leopoldville. Vigorous protests were immediately made to Premier Lumumba by the Canadian Prime Minister and the Secretary-General. During the same period the Soviet Union protested the presence of Canadian servicemen in the Congo as NATO allies of the Belgian "aggressors". These charges were repeated at the Security Council meeting of August 21, but were decisively rejected by the majority.

Another such incident at Stanleyville airport on August 27 when two Canadian and a number of United States servicemen were beaten up by a

mob which seemingly mistook them for Belgian para-commandos, raised even higher the tension between the United Nations and the Congo Government. After Kasai Province announced its secession, tribal rivalries were further inflamed by savage battles between Lumumba supporters and Baluba tribesmen loyal to Kasai's Premier Albert Kalonji. Then, at the beginning of September, the political rivalry between President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba exploded into proclamations by which each removed the other from office. In the circumstances, it was difficult to determine which was the legitimate government. At this moment of chaos Colonel Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the National Congolese Army (former Force Publique) seized control, giving both President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba "leave of absence", suspending the legislatures until December 31, and setting up a Committee of university students to manage affairs until the politicians had settled their differences. Colonel Mobutu then ordered the Soviet and Czech Embassies to close and their personnel to leave the country.

The Security Council met several times to thrash out charges of unwarranted United Nations interference in internal Congolese affairs, but when all substantive resolutions were blocked by use of the veto, it was decided (under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution) to hold an emergency special session of the General Assembly, only four days before the opening of the regular session. Finally, on September 20, a 17-power African-Asian resolution was adopted by 70 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (Soviet bloc, France and South Africa) by which all previous Security Council resolutions were reaffirmed, an appeal was made for contributions to a United Nations Fund for the Congo, all states were asked to channel all military assistance through the United Nations and an African-Asian advisory committee was proposed to help the Congolese solve their political conflicts.

The United Nations had never been confronted with an international salvage operation of such magnitude before. Decisions had to be taken regarding the extent to which the United Nations could legitimately intervene to restore order without interfering in the internal affairs of a state.

Various aspects of the Congo problem were under almost continuous consideration in one United Nations body or another from the outset of the fifteenth session of the Assembly but the Assembly failed to reach agreement on any resolution dealing with the substance of the question. It did, however, take a decision on November 22 to accept the credentials of a delegation nominated by President Kasavubu. Until that time the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was not represented at the United Nations, although the country had been admitted to membership at the beginning of the session. A financing resolution providing funds for ONUC for the six months of 1960 during which the operation had been in existence was also passed. It authorized the assessment of \$48.5 million. It was left to the resumed session to find funds for the operation in 1961.

The discussions on financing were political in tone, although they took place in the Assembly's Budgetary Committee, and the differing opinions on the substance of the Congo problem were reflected in the attitudes of the member states toward providing funds for the operation. The resolution which emerged, while setting up a special account for ONUC and for 1960 only, recognized that the expenses of the Congo operation constituted "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of the Charter and that the assessment thereof was a binding legal obligation on member states to pay their assessed share.

In spite of this recognition of obligation, the Soviet Union and its allies maintained their refusal to pay anything into the ONUC account. A few other states, including France, also indicated that they would not contribute.

Early in the session, notwithstanding a unanimous decision of the General Assembly not to seat any delegation from the Congo until the Credentials Committee had considered the matter, Guinea, later joined by a group of African and Asian delegations, had circulated a document calling for the immediate seating of Representatives of the Central Government of the Congo. No concerted effort was made to have this resolution considered by the General Assembly until early November when, largely on the initiative of the U.S.S.R., a full debate on the situation in the Congo was scheduled. This request for a debate coincided with the circulation of a report by the Secretary-General's Representative in the Congo describing the seriousness of the situation in that country and the difficulties being faced by the United Nations in discharging its responsibilities there.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee on the Congo had decided to despatch to the Congo a Conciliation Commission composed of representatives from the fifteen African and Asian countries represented on the Advisory Committee. In the light of this decision and perhaps influenced by President Kasavubu's visit to New York, where he addressed the General Assembly and asked for the seating of a delegation nominated by him, the Representative of Ghana proposed the adjournment of the discussion of the situation in the Congo until the Conciliation Commission had gone to the Congo and reported back. This adjournment motion, on which Canada abstained from voting, was adopted by a substantial majority. Subsequently, however, the Credentials Committee met, on the initiative of the United States, and recommended that the credentials of the delegation nominated by President Kasavubu be accepted. After several days of debate this recommendation was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 53 in favour to 24 against, with 19 abstentions (including Canada). Canada abstained from voting on this resolution and on a series of procedural resolutions related thereto, primarily in view of Canada's membership on the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee on the Congo.

The sense of crisis in the Congo was intensified shortly thereafter with the escape from Leopoldville of Mr. Lumumba and his subsequent arrest.

This incident sparked a request by the U.S.S.R. for an urgent meeting of the Security Council at which the whole issue of the terms of reference of the United Nations operations in the Congo and the Secretary-General's interpretation of his mandate were discussed in detail once again. It proved impossible to reach agreement on a resolution, however, and the issue was then taken up in the General Assembly under the item already on its agenda. Long and heated debate confirmed the deep cleavage of opinion in the membership generally and two resolutions, offering opposing definitions of the mandate of the United Nations to deal with the crisis in the Congo, failed to secure the majority of votes required for their adoption. One of these resolutions, sponsored by India, Yugoslavia and six African-Asian powers, was rejected by 42 votes against (including Canada) to 28 in favour, with 27 abstentions. The other resolution, sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States, received 43 votes in favour (including Canada), 22 against, with 32 abstentions. Having failed to obtain the two-thirds majority required, this resolution too was not adopted.

The final decision was that the item on the situation in the Congo should be kept on the agenda of the Assembly at its resumed session.

The United Nations Emergency Force

The year was a relatively quiet one for the United Nations Emergency Force, both in the area of operations in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Desert and in the General Assembly, where the item dealing with UNEF was overshadowed by the larger and more complex problems of the Congo operation.

In his report on UNEF to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General was able to present a picture of an effective and well-run organization with an established pattern of activity and routine and a budget which had remained relatively stable since the first year of the Force's operation. The amount requested by the Secretary-General for the Force in 1961 was \$19 million.

In commenting on the number of incidents on the Armistice Demarcation Line during the year, the Secretary-General noted that although the number of incidents had increased over those which took place in 1959, all but a very few of the 384 incidents had been of a minor nature. Only 10 of the incidents involved firing, either across the Armistice Demarcation Line or by units or individuals crossing the line; 324 of the incidents involved crossings or attempted crossings of the Armistice Demarcation Line for purposes not involving firing, theft, or kidnapping.

There was no debate in the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's progress report. The Assembly noted it without a vote. In the Fifth (Budgetary) Committee, the proposed budget for 1961 received little scrutiny in view of the short time remaining before the closure of the first part of the fifteenth session after the lengthy discussions on the Congo budget and the regular

budget of the Organization. The discussion in the Fifth Committee indicated that there had been little shift in the positions taken at earlier sessions by the various states or groups of states.

The Soviet bloc continued its opposition to the Force and reiterated that it would not pay for an operation which it considered had been initiated in contravention of the Charter. The resolution adopted by the Fifth Committee authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$19 million for the continuing operation of the Force during 1961. It made provision for a rebate of up to 50% on the assessment that the member states admitted during the fifteenth session were required to pay, and the assessment of all other member states receiving assistance during 1960 from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The funds from member governments which did not avail themselves of the rebate offered, would be credited to the section of the 1961 budget of the Force for reimbursement to member states for equipment provided to the Force. This resolution was passed by the General Assembly by a vote of 50 in favour, including Canada, 8 against (the Soviet bloc) with 27 abstentions.

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Against the background of recent events in the Congo and of the admission to the United Nations of seventeen new independent states, colonial questions took on increased importance. The inscription of the "colonial item" on the agenda of the fifteenth session was not intended to cover any specific problem but rather to stress the inalienable right of all nations to enjoy self-government and independence. The declaration to be adopted was to be considered as of an historic value which would rank with the Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations.

The item was formally introduced by Mr. Khrushchov on September 23 and there was no opposition to its inscription. It was debated in plenary session without being referred to committee. The Communist bloc in taking the initiative hoped to win the friendship and gratitude of the independent governments and peoples of Africa and incidentally of black and coloured people in all countries. At the same time no doubt they hoped that Western powers not possessing colonies, would be compelled either to forswear their long association with the colonial powers or to join with them and support their declared sympathy for the independence and national aspirations of colonial peoples.

In introducing the item, the U.S.S.R. made an incendiary declaration condemning the colonial regime and calling for the independence "forthwith" of all colonial and trust territories. It became clear to the African and Asian members that the Soviet declaration would get little support and would only

succeed in opening the door to acrimonious propaganda. They therefore decided to introduce a resolution which they hoped would gain unanimous African-Asian support and keep the colonial issue outside the cold war area. The draft resolution they proposed was moderate compared to the Soviet declaration. It stated *inter alia* that "immediate steps shall be taken in trust and non-self-governing territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence to transfer all powers to the people of those territories without any conditions or reservations in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire without any distinction as to race, creed or colour in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom." The Western powers were agreed that the substance of the joint resolution could not be questioned and only the language used and the method of timing for the granting of independence could raise difficulties.

The U.S.S.R. introduced an amendment to the joint African-Asian resolution which called on the powers concerned "to enter into negotiations with representatives of the colonial peoples elected on the basis of universal suffrage if necessary under United Nations supervision so that all colonial countries and peoples may attain independence and take their rightful place in the community of nations not later than the end of 1961." This amendment was unacceptable to the Western powers and the co-sponsors of the draft resolution feared that if it were adopted their resolution would not be approved. The amendment was voted upon paragraph by paragraph and defeated. The Assembly then voted on the Soviet declaration¹ and defeated the proclamation by 32 in favour, 35 against (Canada) and 30 abstentions. The rest of the declaration containing Mr. Khrushchov's attacks on the Western powers was defeated by 25 in favour, 43 against (Canada) and 29 abstentions. The joint African-Asian resolution was carried without opposition, 89 nations (including Canada) voting in favour and 9 nations abstaining (U.K., U.S.A., Australia, France, Belgium, South Africa, Spain, Portugal and the Dominican Republic).

During the debate in which they were bitterly attacked by anti-colonial powers, those nations still administering dependent territories adopted a firm attitude. They agreed to condemn "bad" colonialism and to welcome the end of the colonial regime. They defended their policies as having been directed towards the economic, social and cultural developments of the territories which they administered. They argued that all colonies should not be considered as alike, many of them not yet being ready for independence, but all were sympathetic to the purpose of the African-Asian joint resolution which was supported by two colonial powers, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

As neither a colonial power nor a newly-independent state, Canada was not directly involved in the contemporary struggle for the independence of

¹Doc. A/4502 Annex (1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cuban Complaint against the United States

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

carried out "aggressive acts" against Cuba which seriously affected international peace. He requested, on behalf of the Government of Cuba, that the President convene the Security Council to consider these charges. The United States subsequently (on July 15) sent a memorandum to the President of the Security Council outlining "the provocative actions of the Government of Cuba against the United States". This complaint was considered at the 873rd meeting of the Security Council which opened on July 18, 1960. After considerable discussion the Security Council adopted a resolution introduced jointly by Argentina and Ecuador. It called on the members of the Organization of American States to lend their assistance towards the achievement of a peaceful solution to the troubled situation between the United States and Cuba, adjourned consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report being prepared by the Organization of American States, and called on other nations to refrain from any action which might increase tension between Cuba and the United States.

On October 18, 1960, the Government of Cuba brought forward a further complaint against the United States. It requested the inscription on the General Assembly's agenda of an item dealing with the "plans of aggression and acts of intervention" made and executed by the United States against the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban complaint was inscribed on the agenda without opposition. It was assigned to the First Committee for consideration after the defeat of a motion, sponsored by the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, to assign it to plenary session. Canada voted in favour of assignment to the First Committee and against assignment to plenary session, but did not enter the debate.

The Cuban complaint had not yet been considered in the First Committee when the General Assembly adjourned for its Christmas recess.

III

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

Survey of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the principal organs of the United Nations having a status comparable in the economic and social spheres to that of the Security Council in the political field. It is composed of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly who 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 first members of the Council and served on it from 1946-48, from 1950-52, and again from 1956-58. While Canada has not been a member of the Council since then, Canadian participation in the Council's Functional Commissions and in the United Nations Specialized Agencies (that is, those intergovernmental agencies which have negotiated agreements with the United Nations) remained extensive during the past year.

It is largely through the Council and its subsidiary organs that the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. There are seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC and one Sub-commission (that on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields and include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, on all of which Canada served in 1960, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Human Rights Commission.

When the United Nations Charter was drafted, it was recognized that there was need for a body which would be responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of international economic and social activity, and would be the co-ordinator of the economic, social and relief programmes carried out by the United Nations and its various agencies. Besides initiating programmes, therefore, the Council has an important co-ordinating function to fulfil. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing committee of the Council, has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. Among the various bodies which are concerned with economic assistance matters are the Special Fund and the International Development Association which were formed as a result of discussions in ECOSOC and the General Assembly. In addition, 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 regional concern. Specialized Agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participate in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP). Other agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), meet other specific requirements. ECOSOC receives regular reports from these various bodies and makes an annual report on its work to the General Assembly.

The Council held its 29th and 30th sessions in 1960. Canada was represented by an observer at the 29th session, which was held in New York from April 5 to April 21. The major question confronting that session was the economic development of under-developed countries. This was discussed in terms of industrialization, petroleum resources, water resources and co-operatives. Considerable attention was given to the means of intensifying and co-ordinating United Nations efforts to promote rapid industrial development and to relate it more closely to the technical assistance activities of the United Nations. The Council also reaffirmed the need for a better understanding of the problems involved in promoting the international flow of private capital.

In the social sphere, the Council in 1960 discussed a report by the Secretary-General on the progress made towards implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities. A General Assembly resolution had asked the Council to initiate a study of capital punishment and at its 29th session the Council instructed the Secretary-General to prepare a factual review of capital punishment. The report of the Executive Board of UNICEF was also extensively considered at the same session. The Council expressed appreciation of the co-operation that the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, FAO and WHO extended to UNICEF and also expressed the hope that UNICEF resources would be increased to meet new and expanding needs. The 30th session of the Council also considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which emphasized the impact made by the World Refugee Year in terms of increased financial contributions, the improved legal position of refugees, and increased resettlement opportunities. The Council also adopted a resolution reaffirming its belief in the importance of teaching the purposes, principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies in the educational institutions of member countries.

In accordance with established procedure, the 30th session of the Council undertook its annual review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and the activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies as a whole. The Secretary-General

and the heads of most of the Specialized Agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), participated in this review which was highlighted by the Secretary-General's observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields. The review emphasized the need for more concerted and concentrated activities.

Economic Questions

Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, member states are pledged to cooperate actively with the Organization to promote economic development and social progress. The growing realization in recent years, that development of under-developed countries is one of the most urgent problems facing the world community, has resulted in greater attention being given to the development activities of member states and the Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. This greater emphasis in United Nations debates on problems of development has, of course, been accentuated in large measure by the achievement of membership in the United Nations by many newly independent under-developed countries. Activities in this field include the provision of capital and technical aid by industrially advanced countries and various international co-operative measures designed to create favourable conditions for balanced economic growth through increased international trade and investment. Most financial and technical assistance to under-developed countries has been channelled through bilateral programmes such as the Colombo Plan and the various United States aid programmes. Multilateral assistance programmes, under the auspices of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, have also played an important role, however, and Canada has recognized this through substantial contributions to these United Nations programmes. Some of the more significant aspects of economic development which were discussed in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1960 are reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter and the activities of the operative United Nations agencies in this field are also summarized. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, the principal United Nations financial assistance institutions, are discussed, with other Specialized Agencies, in Chapter IV.

The Economic and Social Council, at its 29th session in New York in April 1960, adopted a number of resolutions including the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund and established a Committee for Industrial Development designed to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries. The Council also adopted

four resolutions concerning economic development of under-developed countries (ECOSOC Resolutions 757-58-59-60 (XXIX)) which emerged from consideration of the Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources and which dealt specifically with industrialization, petroleum resources, water resources and co-operatives. The Council also adopted a resolution concerning the International Flow of Private Capital and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report to the 31st session with proposals for measures to facilitate the adjustment of private investment disputes and to promote the flow of private capital.

At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, twenty-two resolutions concerning problems of under-developed countries were put before the Second Committee for extensive discussion following the ECOSOC report. Two of the resolutions were referred to ECOSOC and the remaining twenty were approved in plenary. Canada submitted two of the resolutions, one of which called for the creation of an "Experts Bank" which would facilitate the prompt provision of technical assistance personnel. The second recommended that the United Nations provision of "Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel" (OPEX) for assisting in Public Administration in under-developed countries be put on a continuing basis. There were two other resolutions with which Canada was associated. One, which Canada co-sponsored with the United States, embodied a proposal put forward by the Prime Minister at the General Assembly calling for the creation of a "Food Bank" to mobilize available surplus foodstuffs and to distribute them to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system. The other, entitled "Concerted action for the economic development of economically less developed countries" was essentially a restatement of United Nations principles and methods for international co-operation for economic development.

United Nations Special Fund

A decision of the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957 resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund on January 1, 1959. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the negotiations leading to the Fund's establishment and Canada was elected to a three-year term on the Governing Council of the Fund of which Mr. Paul Hoffman is the Managing Director. The Special Fund's purpose is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries, primarily in the area of relatively large projects beyond the range of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Such undertakings include pilot projects and demonstration centres, surveys, research work, and the provision of equipment, training and experts—in what is called the field of pre-investment technical assistance.

The Special Fund programme is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance set a target for contributions of \$100 million in 1959, \$50 million for each agency. Contributions to the Special Fund totalled \$26 million in 1959 and \$37 million in 1960. Canada contributed \$2 million in both years. Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's contribution in 1961 will be increased to \$2.35 million.

The report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its third and fourth sessions was considered at the 30th session of ECOSOC and at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The report outlined 30 new projects in addition to 44 existing ones, including surveys and pilot projects, already approved by the Governing Council. Canada supported resolution 1529-(XV), adopted by the General Assembly, which noted the increasing and urgent needs of less developed countries and urged member States to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that a total of \$150 million might be available for the two programmes "in the immediate future". In December 1960, 41 new projects were approved by the fifth session of the Governing Council and incorporated in the report to the 32nd Session of ECOSOC.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The long debate in the United Nations on the question of creating a capital development fund to assist less developed countries with grants and long-term low-interest loans reached a decisive stage at the fifteenth session when the General Assembly adopted a resolution deciding "in principle that a United Nations capital development fund shall be established". Proposals for a development fund have been under discussion since the sixth session in 1951. The 24th session of ECOSOC had passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). 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, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions there were renewed attempts to have a SUNFED established but the continuing resistance of the potential major contributors prevented the acceptance of the resolutions submitted by the SUNFED supporters.

At the fourteenth session, while the Second Committee was considering a resolution calling on members to reappraise their positions with respect to support for the early establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) the Executive-Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were preparing the articles of agree-

ment for an International Development Association (IDA) which was intended to make additional capital available for less developed countries.

Canada at the fourteenth session took the view that action on any other new capital assistance institution should be deferred until there had been sufficient experience with the operation of the IDA to determine whether any additional arrangements were needed. The major potential contributors were still unwilling to support the early establishment of a SUNFED type of fund, but were prepared to contribute to the IDA fund. Canada abstained on the resolution referred to above which, although it was opposed by the United States, the United Kingdom and a number of other members, was carried by a substantial majority.

The Secretary-General's report to the fifteenth session on the views of member governments, solicited under the resolution passed at the previous session, on the possibilities of establishing a fund, had indicated that none of the potential contributors had in any way modified their opposition. Despite this situation, however, the SUNFED supporters pressed for a resolution calling for the immediate establishment of a UNCDF. The supporters of this resolution, eventually numbering 45, were persuaded that the decision to establish a capital development fund should be limited to a decision in principle. Through this compromise a number of countries were able to vote in favour of the resolution, and the Canadian Delegation was able to abstain. The United States and the United Kingdom voted against the resolution.

The resolution also called for a committee of 25 members to be convened in 1961 to consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to the Fund's establishment. The committee of 25 was to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of "equitable geographical distribution" and was to report back to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly through the thirty-second session of ECOSOC. Although not incorporated in the final resolution adopted, it was agreed by the co-sponsors that the preparatory committee should take account of certain 'guide-lines' suggested in an earlier amendment proposed by Denmark, Greece and the Netherlands. These recognized the need to have the fullest possible use made of existing machinery for international assistance, especially the United Nations Special Fund, and for close working relationships and effective co-ordination between all organs active in the field of international financing of the economic and social development of the less developed countries.

Clearly the supporters of a United Nations capital development fund are determined to press for its establishment at an early date and the adoption of this resolution was the culmination of eleven years of effort. At the same time important potential contributors, including Canada, remain opposed to the establishment of any new additional international aid machinery

at this time on the grounds that the need for such a fund has to a very large extent been met by the creation of the IDA which was set up to provide through multilateral channels the type of aid which a UNCDF would provide. A UNCDF would compete for funds and scarce personnel and involve a wasteful duplication of effort with the IDA.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is designed to assist the under-developed areas of the world by making available at their request, the experience and practical help of the technologically more advanced countries which they need to raise their levels of productivity and standards of living.

Soon after its establishment, the United Nations embarked on a programme of technical assistance in order to help raise the very low levels among those countries having static or barely expanding economies and whose people, therefore, lived close to bare subsistence levels. It was apparent that extensive co-ordinated efforts would have to be made to mobilize and bring to bear the technical skills of the advanced countries on the areas of great need. Consequently the General Assembly established the Technical Assistance Board within the Secretariat in 1949 to co-ordinate the technical assistance programmes of the various Specialized Agencies which provide technical assistance directly to under-developed countries.

Canada's technical assistance policy involves active support for the United Nations programmes and Canadian representatives played an important role in the establishment and administration of these programmes. Many United Nations trainees have come to Canada and large numbers of Canadian experts have served abroad. Canada's financial contribution to United Nations technical assistance has consistently exceeded proportionately Canada's 3.11 per cent share of the United Nations regular budget. As it has been known since 1949, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance involves the training of students from less developed countries in advanced countries and the sending of experts and advisers to under-developed areas, exchange of technical information, organized examination of regional economic development problems and equipment supplies for the use of experts and trainees. Normally, about three-quarters of United Nations technical assistance expenditures go for the provision of experts to under-developed countries.

The Expanded Programme supplements the regular programmes of technical assistance (financed to the extent of \$2 million from the annual budgets of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies) and constitutes the greater part of United Nations technical assistance. The EPTA is financed by voluntary contributions from member countries and is carried out by 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 of Technical Assistance, created in the reorganization of the Secretariat in 1959, took over the functions of the former Technical Assistance Administration with a view to better co-ordination of research and survey work with the need for technical assistance.

Individual country programmes under the EPTA are formulated on the basis of requests received from countries and territories and are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the agency which recommends the final allocation. The TAB is composed of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of the Specialized Agencies. The Technical Assistance Board is responsible to the General Assembly for the operation of the EPTA through the Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC which is composed of the eighteen countries represented on ECOSOC and six other members elected from the member countries of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The regular United Nations programmes are also operated through the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

Contributions pledged to the EPTA for 1960, by more than 80 countries, amounted to nearly \$34 million, the largest amount pledged since the inception of the Expanded Programme. Canada, which contributed \$2 million in 1959, gave an equal amount in 1960, bringing the total Canadian contribution since the Expanded Programme began to nearly \$15 million. In addition, more than twenty countries received technical assistance from the United Nations and Specialized Agencies on a paid basis which included some "third party financing" whereby donor governments paid for specific types of assistance provided to certain recipient countries. Assessments on the recipient governments for local costs were met in part by providing local lodging, transportation and other services.

Up to the end of 1960, 3,043 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 610 were trained under the programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. By the end of 1960, 217 Canadian experts had been sent abroad under Canadian programmes and 95 new trainees had come to Canada under United Nations auspices.

OPEX

At its 24th session in July 1957, ECOSOC began consideration of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General for the establishment of an

¹ The Specialized Agencies now participating in the EPTA are the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural 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.

international administrative service to meet the needs of the governments of under-developed countries for assistance in developing and strengthening their public services.

Later at its 26th session the Council recommended to the General Assembly that a programme be set up on an experimental basis to help governments, on request, to obtain the temporary services of competent specialists, recruited internationally, who would assume duties of an operational or an executive character as officials of these governments. This recommendation was adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session and the Secretary-General was authorized to supplement the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance in the field of public administration by a new programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX)—Resolution 1256 (XIII) of November 14, 1958.

The governments requesting assistance under the OPEX programme make a financial contribution equivalent to the emoluments of one of their own nationals performing similar duties. The United Nations pays such additional expenses as travelling costs and compensation for the lower salary levels usually paid in under-developed countries. OPEX is financed from the regular budget of the United Nations.

During its first year of operation, this programme proved fairly successful despite the initial misgivings and objections of certain countries. As a result, ECOSOC at its 30th session in July/August, 1960, decided that OPEX should be made permanent; and recommendations to that effect were put before the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in a draft resolution co-sponsored by twenty-four members, including Canada.

The resolution as adopted in plenary by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), none against and 13 abstentions, placed OPEX on a continuing basis and decided that the financial resources for this activity should be established at a level appropriate to the needs for this assistance. It also urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which are in a position to supply qualified personnel to co-operate with the Secretary-General in implementing this programme.

As a result of a Canadian initiative, the General Assembly unanimously adopted another resolution which emphasized the importance of rapid recruitment of technical personnel for United Nations assignments, especially when requesting governments signify that particular urgency attaches to their requests. For this purpose it recommended that governments consider the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining rosters of qualified personnel available for assignment by the United Nations at short notice to advisory or operational posts or of evolving other effective means of responding rapidly to requests for technical assistance personnel. In this connection attention was drawn to the importance of career protection measures.

The idea of establishing a standby emergency group of technical assistance experts by means of the maintenance of rosters was put forward by the Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, in his statement in plenary on September 26. In his remarks, the Prime Minister said that "National action of a standby nature is obviously desirable . . . We suggest that experts, in an 'experts bank', if you will, might be recruited for medicine, public health, sanitation, public welfare, distribution of supplies, communications, transportation. To set up an 'experts bank' would make for administrative stability instead of having to rely on a crash recruiting campaign for this purpose after the need arises".

In Committee, the Canadian Representative observed that there were many situations where a rapid response was vital, for example, in cases of natural disaster or in other situations where no general emergency exists but where the need for expert assistance for a specific task becomes urgent. In such cases, when the requesting government signified that particular urgency attached to its request, every effort should be made to overcome the obstacles to rapid recruitment. It was for this purpose that the resolution was put forward.

United Nations Food Bank

At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, Prime Minister Diefenbaker called upon the United Nations to join together in contributing to a solution of truly world-wide scope to the problem of feeding the millions of chronically hungry, suffering, and starving people, whose tragic and urgent plight was a reproach to our civilization. He drew attention to the tremendous surpluses of cereals and other foodstuffs piled up in sterile storage in some more fortunate countries, while others lacked the capacity to feed their growing populations. He went on to remind the Assembly that much needed to be done on behalf of food-deficit countries, first to help them in their hour of need, and then to help them raise their own levels of production, but he cautioned that it should be the responsibility of the United Nations as a whole to meet this challenge, rather than of a few surplus producing countries: "We envisage a 'Food Bank' to provide food to member states through the United Nations".

Arising out of this proposal, and of a related one by President Eisenhower, a resolution was put before the Second (Economic) Committee sponsored by Canada, the United States, and other countries which was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on October 27 (1496(XV)) just one month after the Prime Minister proposed the creation of a Food Bank. This resolution, among other things, invited the Food and Agriculture Organization to undertake a study of the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements (that is a Food

Bank) having as their object the mobilization of available surplus foodstuffs and their distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries.

Regional Economic Commissions

Although Canada is not a member of any of the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, their activities were closely followed in 1960. Observers were sent to the fifteenth session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held in Geneva, April 20-May 6, 1960 and to several Committee meetings and study groups organized by that body. The annual sessions of the thirty-member ECE, which include nations of Eastern and Western Europe, provide opportunities to exchange views on trade and economic problems.

The first session of the new Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was held in Addis Ababa, its headquarters, in early January 1959, and the second session in Tangier in late January 1960, to which Canada sent an observer. There are, at present, sixteen members in the ECA including six European powers which have territorial responsibilities in Africa. Membership is open to continental African countries, Madagascar and other African islands and any State in the area which might become a member of the United Nations, provided that States giving up territorial responsibilities in Africa cease to be members of the Commission. The Union of South Africa, attending an ECA session for the first time, was represented at Tangier.

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America held its seventh session in Santiago, Chile, in February 1960, and its third extraordinary session in New York in June 1960, to consider the economic problems arising out of the Chilean earthquakes. Canada sent an observer to both meetings. The regular sessions of ECLA are held bi-annually.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held its sixteenth Conference at Bangkok, Thailand, in March 1960, to which Canada sent an observer. The principal speeches concerned economic development, trade problems and the Mekong River project. The 24 full members and three associate members of ECAFE agreed to hold the seventeenth session in New Delhi, India, in March 1961.

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.

During 1960 the Fund allocated more than \$28.1 million to various projects, which was "matched" by approximately \$78 million in commitments from the assisted countries. The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1960 its total income from all sources amounted to approximately \$25.8 million; over \$21.5 million of which came from 130 governments and approximately \$4.3 million from other sources. The Canadian Government has contributed \$12.7 million to UNICEF since 1946, including contributions of \$670,000 in 1958, \$680,000 in 1959 and \$671,000 in 1960 (all in U.S. dollars). It has pledged a further \$650,000 (Canadian) for 1961. It also donated 12 million pounds of dried skim milk and 15.6 million pounds of whole milk powder to UNICEF during 1960. Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources included a donation of \$260,000 collected by Canadian children in their 1960 "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" drive.

At the Executive Board meeting in March 1960, several members of the Board stated that since ten years had elapsed from the time UNICEF shifted its major emphasis from emergency relief to aid for programmes of long-range benefit to children in countries in the process of development, it would be desirable to make a systematic review of children's needs and the opportunities for action, in order to determine the most important areas requiring

international aid and the best methods of providing such aid. The Board favoured a speed-up of aid to the new and emerging states in Africa. It favoured greater flexibility in the interpretation of its local "matching" policy to allow UNICEF to bear a larger proportion of the costs of urgent programmes. It decided to review, at its meeting in June 1961, its policies concerning aid for the training of national personnel, and it decided to set aside funds to provide additional help to governments in preparing project requests. Whenever possible, UNICEF sought to encourage government action to co-ordinate a number of activities in a comprehensive programme and to fit that programme into broader measures for the improvement of family and community standards of living. At its session in March 1960, the Board, for the first time, approved allocations for projects providing social services for children. It also revised its allocation procedures to put available resources into use at a faster rate.

During the debate in ECOSOC, representatives singled out, as meriting increased support, programmes stressing maternal and child health, child nutrition and local production of protein-rich foods and the construction of local vaccine production plants. In addition, there was some feeling that UNICEF's anti-malarial activities should be reduced to enable a greater proportion of resources to be devoted more directly to the needs of children. Appreciation was also expressed for the co-operation of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, FAO and WHO with UNICEF.

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

Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 302(IV) of December 8, 1949 to "carry out in collaboration with local governments the direct relief and works programmes as recommended by the . . . (United Nations) . . . Economic Survey Mission . . . (for the Middle East) . . ." and to "consult with the interested Near Eastern governments concerning measures to be taken by them preparatory to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects is no longer available . . ."

As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. It has been renewed three times in the ensuing years, however, and is now due to expire on June 30, 1963, a three-year extension having been established by General Assembly Resolution 1456(XIV).

In his report for 1959-60 to the General Assembly, the Director of UNRWA noted that the refugee situation was one of stagnation and that the future seemed to hold little hope for improvement. He mentioned the prob-

lems of resettling the refugees in the areas where they are now located and he underlined the danger that is inherent in the build-up of an increasingly large body of unskilled restless and frustrated youth.

Since no quick solution to the Palestine problem appears to be in sight, Dr. Davis concluded that conditions governing the lot of the refugees would not alter appreciably within the next three years and that the continuation of the present trends and conditions would be altered only to the degree that young refugees are able to obtain skills to fit them for whatever employment opportunities become available.

On this basis the Director's programme suggested concentration on: 1) the administration of relief; 2) the provision of general education, both elementary and secondary; 3) the teaching of vocational skills and award of university scholarships, and 4) the offering of small loans and grants to refugees who have skills and want to become self-employed.

As applied to the Director's estimate of income, this programme would maintain UNRWA's standard of relief to its charges (there are now 1,120,889 refugees on the Agency's list who are in receipt of assistance) at the 1960 level, but would increase the Agency's concentration on education for youths, particularly on vocational and technical training. One important part of the programme would require in its first phase, the construction of five new vocational training schools and in its second phase the doubling of the capacity at six of the seven schools. The first phase would increase UNRWA's output of trained personnel to 1,500 per annum; after the second phase there would be more than 3,800 students in the schools, of whom 2,185 would be expected to graduate annually. At the same time there would be an increase in primary and secondary education, and increases in the annual university scholarship programme and in the loans and grants made to individuals.

For the overall programme in which education is to play such an important part, the Director forecast expenditures of \$40,600,000 in 1961, \$39,334,000 in 1962 and \$41,240,000 in 1963. These totals show the cost of the expansion in education which will amount to just over \$8 million. Of this, approximately one half is expected to be met by extra-budgetary receipts, such as those from World Refugee Year contributions. During the same period the annual cost of continuing the existing educational programmes will increase by \$1.9 million and the annual cost for relief will increase unavoidably, because of natural increase in the population and anticipated increase in the cost of foodstuffs, by approximately \$1.8 million a year to \$28,520,000 the figure set for 1963.

During 1960 Canada contributed to UNRWA \$500,000 in money and \$1,500,000 in the form of wheat flour. The gifts to the World Refugee Year campaign made by private Canadian citizens and organizations were supplemented by an additional governmental gift to UNRWA of \$1,000,000 in wheat flour; funds released by this gift have been directed towards the

construction of two training schools for vocational trainees—a school in Lebanon for 192 boys, which is to open in September 1961, and a teacher training centre for girls which, in combination with a vocational training centre for girls, will open in Jordan in September 1962.

At the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Special Political Committee held sixteen meetings on Item 26: "Report of the Director of UNRWA", which became once more an occasion for debates that did not confine themselves to the Director's report. In the discussions, the supporters of the Arab cause put forward two new ideas which were radical enough to cause vigorous debate. By the first of these, the Director of UNRWA would become the administrator of Palestine refugee property within the borders of Israel. By the second, the membership of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine would be expanded by the addition of six new members: the present members, France, United States and Turkey, would be joined by three members from the Soviet bloc and three members from neutral countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

A new proposal designed to assist in finding a solution for the Palestine problem was put forward by the Delegation of Ireland. It was suggested that a publicity campaign should be launched to increase the flow of funds to UNRWA and a pilot repatriation scheme for Palestine refugees should be instituted.

The debate showed that the Arab countries had focused their attention on the necessity of confirming the refugees' title to land and other property which they had formerly owned in the territory which is now within Israel. This question and that of the change in the composition of the Palestine Conciliation Commission remained unresolved, however, when on December 19 further discussion was postponed until the resumed session.

The Canadian Delegation concentrated its efforts on trying to keep the debate on the Director's Report within the framework of the UNRWA programme and away from controversy which could only make it more difficult for the Agency to carry out its mandate effectively. The Canadian Representative laid emphasis on the Director's programme for vocational training not only as a rehabilitation measure but also as a contribution to the economic development of the resettlement areas.

Aid for Refugees

On January 1, 1959 the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) 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.

By the end of 1959 there were about 90,000 unsettled refugees outside camps and 21,000 remaining in camps. By the end of 1960 the number of refugees in camps had been reduced to an estimated 15,000, and

those living in unsettled conditions outside the camps to an estimated 65,000. The High Commissioner for Refugees also 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 the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The High Commissioner also has responsibility for about 9,000 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 (ICEM). 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 Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco who are not within his formal mandate. The High Commissioner is co-operating with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which are carrying out an assistance programme among the refugees from Algeria.

The period from June 1959 to June 30, 1960 was designated by the United Nations as World Refugee Year and as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said in his statement to the Executive Committee on October 6, 1960, it "has continued to dominate the activities of my office". Some countries, including Canada, continued their campaigns for WRY throughout the last six months of 1960, so that the High Commissioner's Report on WRY is not yet complete.

Ninety-seven countries and territories took part in the campaign, and some thirty-nine national committees were established in the participating countries.

According to reports received up to October 20, 1960, the total sum pledged, subject to legislative approval, or already raised in World Refugee Year, in addition to the regular annual contributions of Governments and voluntary agencies, was more than \$83 million (U.S.).

More than \$8 million is to go directly to the High Commissioner to finance special World Refugee Year programmes on behalf of refugees within his mandate. The amount available would fully finance the Camp Clearance Programme in Europe, permitting integration within their countries of first asylum, or resettlement elsewhere, of the refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate still living in European camps. In addition, a considerable number of refugees in Europe within the mandate of the UNHCR living outside camps will be helped towards integration or resettlement with the assistance of supplementary World Refugee Year funds.

Particularly encouraging results were obtained in the resettlement of refugees who were handicapped or difficult to resettle. It is estimated that, as a result of the liberalization of immigration criteria by various countries during World Refugee Year, some 4,000 handicapped refugees and their dependents, making about 7,000 persons in all, will be resettled outside their countries of first asylum, as compared with 4,665 handicapped refugees and their families resettled in the seven years 1952-1958.

Appeals on behalf of the refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco had produced contributions amounting to \$5,360,122, of which more than \$2.7 million were to be directed to the High Commissioner's Office.

A total of \$4,514,694 had been paid, promised or pledged, up to 30 October 1960, on behalf of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. Of that sum, approximately \$2.5 million were to go towards the Hong Kong Government's World Refugee Year projects.

Up to 20 September 1960, \$7,875,967 had been contributed or pledged for the Arab refugees from Palestine within the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Of that sum, more than \$2 million had been contributed or pledged for Agency programmes, and the Agency had received promises of a further \$1 million in contributions towards the \$4 million minimum target set by the Director of UNRWA at the beginning of World Refugee Year for the special programme.

It is evident that the high hopes raised by World Refugee Year have been fulfilled. The problems of refugees are now more widely understood, and a great many of them have been and will be resettled in new homes because of this humanitarian undertaking. It is significant that all religious faiths united in supporting it.

Canada made a considerable contribution to the success of World Refugee Year. Contributions were made by the Federal and Provincial Governments and by the Canadian Committee for WRY, which carried out an intensive publicity campaign.

During 1960 Canada made the following regular contributions to refugee programmes:

- (1) UNHCR—\$290,000;
- (2) UNRWA—500,000 in cash and \$1,500,000 in wheat flour;
- (3) The Far Eastern Programme of ICEM—\$60,000.

In addition to the above regular or annual contributions, Canada made special grants as a part of its WRY programme. A million dollars in wheat flour was donated to UNRWA, and a fund of \$600,000 was set aside for the transport, treatment and rehabilitation of tubercular refugees and their dependents.

Two groups of tubercular refugees have moved to Canada under this programme. The first two groups comprising 554 people in all came to Canada in 1960 and of that number 211 were tubercular. Provincial

Governments provide places in sanatoria for the treatment of the refugees. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs said in the House of Commons on December 21, 1960, "the refugees who came to Canada in the two movements have been so successful in adjusting themselves to the Canadian environment, and in becoming permanently established in our communities, that the majority of them are well on the way to becoming self-supporting". It was decided, therefore, to extend the programme by admitting a third group of tubercular refugees. Arrangements were made to receive this group of 114 tubercular refugees and their dependents early in 1961.

The Canadian Committee for WRY was composed of 45 voluntary sponsoring organizations, which functioned nationally through its executive Committee, and locally through some forty WRY Committees. The chairman of the Executive Committee was Mr. Reuben C. Baetz, and the national director, Miss Muriel W. Jacobson. The Committee's programme was very successful and by the end of the year it had received in contributions a total of \$1,218,254.

As of December 31, 1960 a total of 4,985 refugees were admitted to Canada as a part of the continuing Canadian programme for the admission of refugees along with other immigrants. This total includes, besides the tubercular refugees, 352 sponsored refugees, 290 Istrian farm workers selected from camps in Italy and Germany, and 807 refugees selected in Italy as a special group as a further contribution to WRY.

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). By the end of the fourteenth session, the Committee had approved substantive Articles 6-14 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.¹

At the fifteenth session, the Third Committee gave priority to the draft Covenants and adopted four more articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. With one exception Canada supported these articles. Article 15, as adopted, dealt with the non-retroactivity of criminal law except

¹ See Canada and the United Nations, 1959.

in cases where subsequent law is more favourable to the offender. While the Canadian Delegation expressed support for the principle of the non-retroactivity of criminal law, it abstained on the article because of the interpretation given to a sentence in the article by the Committee's rejection of a United Kingdom amendment. That amendment would have made it clear that the non-retroactivity principle would not apply automatically to offenders who were already serving a sentence.

Article 16, which the Committee adopted, guarantees the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. Article 17 aims at protecting the individual from arbitrary or unlawful interference in his privacy, family, home or correspondence; and from unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. Article 18 provides for the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the right to have or to adopt a religion or belief of one's choice, and to manifest them. It provides against coercion and for certain limitations on the manifestation of one's religion or beliefs. Finally, it provides that states undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents or legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children.

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.

During 1960, three regional seminars were held: one from May 10 to 24 in Japan on the role of substantive criminal law in the protection of human rights and the purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions; the second, from June 20 to July 4 in Austria on the protection of human rights in criminal procedure; and the third from December 12 to 23 in Ethiopia on the participation of women in public life.

At its 30th session, ECOSOC approved plans to hold three further seminars in 1961: one in New Zealand on the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice; one in Romania on the status of women in family law; and one in Mexico, on *amparo*, *habeas corpus* and similar remedies of judicial protection against the violation of human rights.

The Council also considered the way in which the programme of advisory services was developing. While some expressed the hope that the system of fellowships and experts might soon be developed, it was agreed that the emphasis should continue to be placed on seminars, preferably

regional seminars. The Council directed the attention of member governments to possible topics for seminars; the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the various aspects and techniques for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, and the causes and elimination of prejudice in all its forms.

Freedom of Information

During 1960 various bodies of the United Nations continued discussion of the general subject of freedom of information which has in fact been under discussion for many years¹. At the time of the opening of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly there were two relevant items on the agenda: continuation of discussion on a Draft Convention on the Freedom of Information (Item 35), and a Draft Declaration on the Freedom of Information (Item 36) received from ECOSOC.

Under Resolution 1459(XIV) the General Assembly at its fourteenth session had agreed to give priority during its fifteenth session to further discussion of the Draft Convention, of which the preamble and Article 1 had been adopted. Accordingly, the Third Committee of the General Assembly devoted a large number of meetings during the fifteenth session to consideration of Article 2 of the Draft Convention; this is one of the most contentious articles since it concerns the inclusion in the Convention of a detailed list of possible limitations on freedom of information. In view of the amount of time devoted to this particular article, there was not time to deal with any further parts of the Draft Convention or to consider the Draft Declaration.

As regards Article 2 of the Draft Convention, three distinct views emerged in the Third Committee: the first group of delegations supported the inclusion of a detailed list of limitations in the Convention while the second group supported the complete deletion of such a list, and the third group supported a shorter article in more general terms. Early in the discussions it became apparent that there was strong opposition to the complete deletion of an article outlining limitations on the freedom of information and therefore the Third Committee devoted the larger part of its time to trying to reach a compromise between the other two views. After a series of votes the Committee adopted an amended Article 2 which differed considerably from the text of the original Draft Convention. While it lists a number of general categories in which limitations may apply, it also contains a subsection providing against the use of the article as a means of justifying prior censorship or restriction of the right of freedom of speech. The amended article was supported by a vote of 50 in favour (including the Soviet bloc), 5 against (Nordic group), and 19 abstentions. The abstentions included Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations — 1959*.

Canada has consistently held the view that the original text of the Draft Convention could be interpreted to restrict rather than to promote the freedom of information. However, in view of the majority favouring discussion of the Draft Convention before the Committee, Canada did not wish to oppose discussion and had participated in the debates to date in order to have the text suitably modified. However, as regards Article 2 on which there were particularly strong Canadian reservations, Canada abstained both from discussion and vote on the article as a whole, but supported the amendment which added a subsection to the article providing against its use to justify prior censorship or limiting freedom of speech.

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Introduction

Eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council were set up to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. In accordance with a Council decision, one of these, the Transport and Communications Commission, concluded its work in 1959. Of the seven remaining commissions, five held meetings during 1960. Their activities are discussed in the following sections. The Population and Social Commissions which meet biennially, did not hold sessions in 1960. The Population Commission, whose function it is to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions, is scheduled to hold its eleventh session in New York from February 7 to 17, 1961. The date set for the thirteenth session in New York of the Social Commission which advises ECOSOC in the field of social welfare and social development is April 17 to May 5, 1961. During 1960, Canada was a member of the Population Commission and the Commissions on the Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs and International Commodity Trade.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) held its eighth session in New York from May 2 to 13, 1960.

Both the agenda and the discussion centered largely on the subject of short-term price and export fluctuations for the products of primary producing countries and measures to mitigate their effects. The only other subject discussed—apart from the customary “Review of the Current Commodity Situation”—was a study being made by the United Nations Secretariat on long-term projections of production and demand of primary products, and a related report by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning such projections for agricultural commodities.

The Commission in reviewing the current commodity situation noted the pronounced effect of the 1957-58 recession on prices and volume of

trade in primary products, and the slight decline of the general price level from 1958 to 1959. There was a general consensus that remedies would have to be sought for long-term problems as well as those contemplated in connection with short-term fluctuations of prices and export receipts.

On the question of compensatory financing measures, the Commission devoted much of its attention to a report by the International Monetary Fund on its policies and procedures in relation to such measures. A large part of the discussion was aimed at the further study of this general subject which was to be undertaken by a group of experts appointed under Resolution 1423(XIV) of the General Assembly whose report is to be considered at the ninth session of the CICT in New York beginning May 1, 1961.

Under the agenda item on measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets, the Commission considered replies to a questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General to member countries. As far as international measures were concerned, the majority of industrialized countries generally supported international agreements on an individual commodity basis, but it was recognized that not all commodities lend themselves to market regulation by such agreements.

Canada's membership on the CICT will continue through till the end of 1961.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women has dealt since its establishment in 1946 with a variety of questions relating to women's rights, especially political and economic rights and opportunities, access to education and property, and social equality. The Commission held its fourteenth session from March 28 to April 14, 1960. Canada, which was serving the last of a three-year term on this Commission, was represented by Mrs. Harry S. Quart of Quebec city.

The main questions inscribed on the agenda related to economic opportunities for women, the status of women in private law and access of women to education.

The focal point of discussion on the status of women in private law was the Secretary-General's report on the age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriage. The Commission submitted to ECOSOC a draft convention and a draft recommendation providing among other things that:

- (1) no marriage of any person under the age of fifteen shall be valid, except when a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to the age for serious causes in the interest of the intending spouses;
- (2) no marriage shall be valid without the full consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed in person, orally, publicly and in the presence of the authority competent to solemnize marriage;

- (3) all marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority.

The draft convention and recommendation have been submitted to the Governments of the states members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies with a request to submit their opinions on the convention and recommendation in time for their submission to the Commission at its fifteenth session.

The Commission also discussed the preliminary draft Convention and Recommendation concerning Discrimination in Education, prepared by UNESCO. The Commission suggested to the UNESCO Committee of Experts certain amendments designed to ensure greater equality to women and girls in the access to the teaching profession; and the elimination of differences in the curricula and facilities of institutions and systems in which the sexes were separated.

In considering the economic opportunities for women, the Commission studied the question of the access of women to skilled occupations. A resolution recommending that Governments take all steps to improve the vocational guidance and training of girls and women, and inviting ILO to continue to give priority to these questions and to report on them to the Commission, was adopted.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its sixteenth session in Geneva from February 29 to March 18, 1960. The Commission continued its consideration of a draft declaration on the right of asylum, first presented to it by the French Representative on the Commission at its thirteenth session in 1957, and revised at its fifteenth session in 1959. The Commission had before it further comments by governments, by the High Commissioner for Refugees, and by a number of non-governmental organizations. After a detailed examination of the draft declaration, the Commission transmitted to the Council a revised draft which was transmitted by the Council to the General Assembly. At the fifteenth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of it until its sixteenth session.

The Human Rights Commission discussed the question of the establishment of national advisory committees on human rights and adopted a draft resolution which invited governments to stimulate the formation of national bodies representing informed opinion on questions relating to human rights. The resolution was later adopted by ECOSOC which also invited governments to communicate all relevant information regarding the functions of such bodies to the Secretary-General so that he might prepare a report to be submitted to the Commission in 1962.

In its discussions on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, the Commission examined preliminary texts prepared by

UNESCO of draft recommendations and an international convention on various aspects of discrimination in the field of education. Both the Commission and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to retain the question of discrimination in education on their agendas. The Commission requested UNESCO to submit to it, at its seventeenth session, the convention and recommendation which the General Conference of UNESCO was expected to adopt later in 1960.

Discrimination in other fields has also been the subject of a series of studies initiated by the Sub-Commission. A study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices was transmitted to the Commission during 1960 along with a series of draft principles based on proposals prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur who had drawn up the study. These draft principles are to be examined by the Commission in 1961 after receipt of comments by governments members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Sub-Commission has also initiated similar studies of discrimination in the matter of political rights and in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Preliminary reports on the progress being made on these studies are expected to be submitted in 1961.

Both the Commission and its Sub-Commission were deeply concerned with the manifestations of anti-semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance which occurred in various countries late in 1959 and early in 1960. In a resolution based on recommendations of the Sub-Commission, the Commission condemned these manifestations and urged states members of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies to prevent and punish such acts. It also initiated a study of these manifestations, their causes or motivations and measures taken to combat them, with a view to preparing recommendations.

At its fifteenth session in 1959, the Commission 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. In accordance with the Commission's recommendation, UNESCO undertook a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in this field, and reported that it was planning a series of regional conferences on developments of media of information.

As a result of the Commission's initiative in 1959, the Secretary-General was requested to provide an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information and a substantive report on such developments from 1954 to 1961. At its sixteenth session, the Commission agreed that the first annual report should cover the year 1961 and be presented to the Commission in 1962. The substantive report for the period 1954 to 1961 is in preparation and will be submitted to the Commission in 1961.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fifteenth session in Geneva from April 25 to May 13, 1960 to consider problems relating to the international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission 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 traffic is a serious social problem. During the fifteenth session, the following countries were represented on the Commission: Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the 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 Chairman of the Commission.

The discussion in the Commission indicated that some progress had been made in extending international participation in multilateral narcotic treaties; in compiling statistical information on drug addiction; in providing technical assistance in the field of narcotics control and in developing methods of determining the origin of opium.

The problem of combating the illicit traffic was discussed in detail by the Commission. It noted that the main drugs in the illicit traffic continued to be opium and the opiates, cocaine and cannabis. The sources of the international opium traffic were located in the Far East and the Near and Middle East. The Commission drew the attention of all governments to the serious illicit traffic situation and to the importance of close international co-operation in controlling it. At its fourteenth session the Commission established a programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of narcotics control. At its fifteenth session, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General giving information on current technical assistance projects relating to narcotics control. The projects for 1960 included a regional consultative group, assistance to enable the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States to invite additional participants to its annual conference, and fellowships in enforcement, in the organization of rehabilitation services, and in determination of the origin of opium, for officials from six countries.

In accordance with a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, a five member "Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission" under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. H. Nicholson of Canada spent six weeks in the Middle East in late 1959 to study, in consultation with governmental authorities, the problem of the illicit traffic in that area. In its report to the Commission, the Mission outlined the difficulties faced by the enforcement authorities in their attempts to eliminate the illegal narcotics traffic and made a number of recommendations aimed at decreasing the illicit traffic and the incidence of drug addiction in the Middle East. The Commission considered this report

at its fifteenth session and passed it to ECOSOC for further Council action in bringing the recommendations of the report to the attention of governments concerned.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from April 20 to May 5, 1960. Among the principal questions considered by the Commission were those relating to external trade, national accounts and social programmes statistics.

In returning after a period of ten years to the subject of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the Commission considered a proposal for combining the SITC and the 1955 Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). The Commission believed that countries wishing to profit from the advantages of both classifications would greatly benefit from the simplification of the relation between them contained in the new proposal. It therefore approved the revision of the SITC and requested publication of the SITC, Revised, together with alphabetic indexes, the subdivided BTN and the correlation codes between those two classifications.

The Commission considered the progress made in achieving standardization in national accounting and associated topics and requested that high priority be given to the study of methods for improving the quality of items of national accounts statistics. It also suggested the continuation, in co-operation with the regional statistical conferences, of the study of the co-ordination of the systems of national income accounts in use by countries with different economic systems. The Commission discussed at some length the needs of under-developed countries in developing reliable statistics relating to national accounts, distribution of income, financial statistics and constant price statistics; and it requested the Secretary-General to pay close attention to these needs and to the priorities which should be adopted in compiling these statistics.

The Commission considered an outline of the contents of the Compendium of Social Statistics to be issued in 1963 in connection with the third Report on the World Social Situation and approved a number of statistical tables contained in it. It also considered an outline prepared by the Secretary-General, of a proposed handbook of sample surveys of family living conditions. It recommended convening an *ad hoc* working group of specialists in sample survey methods to review recent advances in methods which might be suitable, especially in under-developed countries, for collecting statistics required for the Compendium and for social programmes generally.

In addition to these items, the Commission considered memoranda prepared by the Secretary-General on industrial and related statistics and demographic statistics. It also drew up its work programme setting up priorities, which was subsequently approved by ECOSOC.

IV

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 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-one years of existence, the International Labour Organization has adopted 115 conventions and 114 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 44th International Labor Conference was held in Geneva from June 1 to 23, 1960. The Conference adopted resolutions on measures to expand economic aid to developing countries, on measures to protect the living and working conditions of young workers, on the eradication of discriminatory policies and practices, on the protection of female workers against ionizing radiations and on the contribution of the ILO toward raising incomes and living conditions in rural communities with particular reference to countries in the process of development.

The Conference was informed by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the decision to set up an International Institute for Labour Studies in Geneva, under the auspices of the ILO and with the full support of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Institute, which will be financed from an endowment fund, will supplement the ILO's educational and technical assistance activities. It will undertake and promote research into labour problems and draw upon the similar work done in national universities and research centres. It will also sponsor and develop seminars and round-table conferences for groups from management, trade unions, governments, professions and universities.

During the fiscal year the Governing Body held four sessions, at one of which (June 1960) the triennial elections of government, employer and worker members of the Governing Body and of deputy members and substitute members was held.

The ILO during the year expanded its operational programme, particularly for the benefit of the under-developed areas of the world. In addition to its technical assistance activities under its regular budget, the ILO in 1960 spent \$2,744,788 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and \$234,666 under the United Nations Special Fund. In 1961 the ILO will spend \$3,832,119 under the Expanded Programme, and \$5,200,920 from the Special Fund.

The growing importance of ILO expansion in the operational field led to the recent merging of the ILO Technical Assistance and Manpower and Employment Committees into the Committee on Operational Programmes. The need for help is especially urgent in Africa, where in two years sixteen new countries have joined the ILO. The ILO opened its first African field office in Nigeria in 1959 and the Governing Body recently approved an East African field office. The first African Regional Conference was held in 1960 and an African Advisory Committee was set up.

A total of 77 countries received technical aid from the ILO in 1960, and 337 ILO experts undertook 363 missions, of which the great majority were in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The broad areas into which ILO technical assistance falls are: manpower organization (including vocational training); productivity and management development; co-operation, small-scale industries and handicrafts; social security; labour conditions and administration.

Sixteen new members joined the ILO during 1960, bringing present membership to 97. The Director-General said the year "saw the initial phases of action in certain spheres which will doubtless be of growing importance during the next few years". These spheres were employment policy, rural development and manpower development. At the same time the ILO continued its work in the development and strengthening of the institutional framework for social policy, the improvement of workers' conditions and protection of workers against occupational and social risks, and the promotion of respect for human rights.

Food and Agriculture Organization

During 1960 eight new African states joined the FAO, increasing its total membership to 85. In the past fifteen years the regular FAO budget has doubled and 50 countries have been added to the original founding members. Naturally, as its responsibilities increased so did the Organization's

activities, and during 1960 there were about 100 meetings of the 80 odd FAO committees, commissions and working parties.

Of special interest to Canada among these bodies are the following, to all of which Canada belongs: the Council, which is the executive body of the Conference; the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP); the FAO Group on Grains; the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal which meets in Washington; and the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters. Canada ranks fifth among the contributors to the FAO budget and her share in 1960 was \$377,323 which was 4.11 per cent of the total. During the year Canada was also represented at meetings of commodity groups on rice, cocoa, citrus fruit, as well as at technical meetings on fisheries industries and coffee production.

The eleventh Conference of the FAO will be held in Rome commencing November 4, 1961.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The year 1960 was an eventful one in the history of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco). In November and December the General Conference held its eleventh session at the Organization's Headquarters in Paris. The General Conference is the policy-making body of Unesco and it meets every two years to consider applications for membership, elect the Executive Board, plan the programme and approve the budget for the ensuing two-year period.

The eleventh session welcomed to membership the newly independent nations of Africa, and their presence left a deep imprint on the proceedings as the Conference assigned top priority to the educational needs of Africa, but at the same time also recognized the supreme importance of education in other areas of the world. With an enlarged membership totalling 98 states came a sharp increase in the budget, which rose from \$25.9 million for the 1959-1960 biennium to \$32.5 million for the 1961-1962 period—a reflection of a dynamic approach to increasing responsibilities. In addition to its own budget Unesco will receive \$12 million from the United Nations Technical Assistance Fund and more than \$11 million from the United Nations Special Fund, thus enabling it to carry out many additional projects, most of which will be for educational development. The Conference also unanimously gave its support to the establishment of a voluntary emergency educational programme for Africa to which pledges were immediately made by many member states. A further evidence of the importance attached to education was the endorsement of a resolution asking that assistance to education be given the same consideration by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies as is given to assistance for economic development.

The session also marked the adoption of a Convention and a Recommendation for the Prevention of Discrimination in Education.

Notwithstanding the emphasis on education, the Conference dealt with a substantial agenda in other fields. It approved a ten-year plan of activities in the natural sciences which will include surveys and research, particularly in humid tropical zones and the establishment of an international Commission on Oceanography. Two main themes were adopted in the social sciences programme: the teaching of social sciences and fundamental research, and the study of problems resulting from economic and social development. The most important project approved in the sphere of cultural activities was the international campaign for safeguarding the Monuments of Nubia from the inundation which will result from the building of the Aswan Dam. Renewed support was given to the major project for the mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values. In the field of mass communication the Conference agreed that increased assistance should be given to member states for the development of press and radio facilities, and to this end regional conferences are planned for Latin America and Africa.

The stress which an increased programme placed on the administrative facilities called for an examination of programme planning, budgeting and conference procedures. It also indicated the need for more staff and services to deal with the urgent tasks that expanded resources will make it possible for the Organization to undertake. As a result, the Director-General recommended, and the Conference approved the construction of a fourth building on the Headquarters site in Paris. For this an additional budget figure of \$915,000 was authorized for the 1961-1962 period.

As far as Canada is concerned, many of the Conference decisions will be implemented through the Canadian National Commission for Unesco which is responsible for co-ordinating participation in Unesco's programme activities, and which numbers in its membership representatives of national agencies concerned with education, the sciences, culture and mass communications. In the year just past the Commission centred its efforts on the major project of promoting the mutual understanding of eastern and western cultural values. In support of this project it sponsored lectures, published several bulletins and organized a regional seminar in Vancouver. In August with the co-operation of the National Commission, Unesco held the Second World Conference on Adult Education in Montreal; it was attended by more than 200 representatives from 49 countries. In September the Canadian Commission joined with the United States National Commission and Unesco to hold a Conference at the University of Chicago on the Social Problems of Industrialization. The Canadian Government sent a delegation of four to participate in the Conference of governmental experts which was held in Paris in July to prepare final drafts of the Convention and Recommendation to member states on Discrimination in Education.

The first Canadian Permanent Representative to Unesco was appointed by the Government in April, 1960.

The 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.

There was a significant increase in ICAO membership during 1960 with membership rising from 74 to 82 States. The following States signified adherence to the Chicago Convention: Cameroun, Kuwait, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal.

On the technical side, the long debated question of adopting the Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) as a complement to the Visual Omni-range (VOR) as a short-distance air navigation aid was approved by Council as a standard, thus ensuring its use by member states on a world-wide basis.

The Secretariat prepared, and the Council after intensive study and debate approved for release to member states and other interested parties, a 118 page study on the implications of the technical, economic and social consequences of the introduction of a supersonic aircraft into the civil aviation field. The study indicated that there was no probability of such an aircraft being placed into service before 1970 and expressed some concern over the possibility of such an aircraft creating a severe disturbance in aviation economics, unless steps were taken well in advance to co-ordinate the various phases of its introduction on an international basis.

At the request of the United Nations, ICAO personnel were sent to the Congo to facilitate the operation of aviation facilities and services such as airport operations, Air Traffic Control, weather reporting, communications, etc.

The Secretariat of ICAO is headed by a Canadian, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, who was appointed Secretary-General of ICAO during 1959. The Headquarters of the Secretariat is in Montreal.

*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 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.

The main purposes of the Bank 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 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 eighteen 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 the 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 eighth biennial election of Executive Directors, held during the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in 1960, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of both the Bank and Fund. Mr. C. L. Read is his Alternate in both institutions.

Membership in the Fund remained unchanged at sixty-eight countries during 1960. Two members, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, withdrew from the Bank during the year, reducing its membership to sixty-six. However, at year-end four more countries whose applications had been approved by the Boards of Governors were in the process of completing membership in both institutions; these countries were Laos, Nepal, Nigeria, and Portugal.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the Bank designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise particularly in the less developed countries, came into being in July 1956. The Corporation seeks to fulfil its purpose 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. Membership in the IFC numbered 58 countries at the end of 1960. During the year Spain and the Sudan joined the Corporation and Cuba and the Dominican Republic automatically ceased to be members of the IFC by withdrawing from the Bank.

The International Development Association, a new affiliate of the Bank, came into existence on September 24, 1960 and officially began operations on November 8 when the inaugural meeting of its Executive Directors was held. The purpose of IDA is to promote economic development by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the Bank is limited. As in the IFC, membership in IDA is open to any member of the Bank. As of December 31, 1960, 37 countries had completed membership in IDA, and at least 20 more with a view to becoming members had begun the processes required by their respective national laws.

For both IFC and IDA, the representatives of members on the Governing and Executive Boards are *ex officio* the same as for the Bank. However, whereas IFC has its own management and staff separate from that of the Bank, IDA does not; although the Association is a separate and distinct entity, under its Articles of Agreement the President of the Bank is *ex officio* President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for IDA.

Operations of the Fund

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. As described in this article last year, member governments agreed in 1959 to a major increase in the resources of both the Fund and the Bank with the result that during that year the Fund's resources were raised by almost \$5 billion to approximately \$14 billion. Several countries which had not completed their quota increases by the end of 1959 did so during 1960 and some further requests for special quota increases were agreed to by Governors; as a result, total Fund quotas at December 31, 1960 amounted to \$14.7 billion; the Fund's holdings of gold and currencies of the major industrial countries amounted to more than \$10 billion. Canada's quota was raised in 1959 from \$300 million to \$550 million. In accord with the regulations of the Fund, Canada's quota was paid 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest bearing notes of the Government of Canada.

From the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947 to December 31, 1960 the Fund effected transactions equivalent to \$3,684 million on behalf of 41 members. Most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars but the Fund also advanced sterling, deutsche mark, Netherlands guilders, French francs, Canadian dollars, Belgian francs and Danish kroner 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. Total drawings during 1960 amounted to \$280 million compared with \$180 million in 1959. At the end of 1960, undrawn credits available to members under "stand-by" arrangements amounted to \$383 million compared with \$208 million a year earlier. A significant development in 1960 was that only 53 per cent of drawings were in United States dollars, compared with over 75 per cent in the previous two years. In 1960, as in 1959, repayments to the Fund substantially exceeded new drawings as countries such as the United Kingdom and France, which had in the 1956-58 period made large drawings, reduced the Fund's holdings of their currencies to the normal level.

An important policy matter with which the Fund concerned itself during the year was the status under its Articles of the many countries which since the end of 1958 had made their currencies externally convertible and removed all or most of the exchange restrictions which they had maintained since the war under the transitional provisions embodied in Article XIV. It became evident that many of these countries were now in a position to accept the permanent obligations of Article VIII, whereby members undertake to avoid restrictions on current payments, multiple exchange rates and discriminatory currency practices and whereby any such measures which cannot be avoided must have the prior approval of the Fund. In June, the Executive Board set out lines of guidance to be followed by countries in moving to

Article VIII. After an examination by the Fund of their exchange systems to ensure that they were in accord with this decision, early in 1961 ten countries, nine of them European, accepted all the obligations of Article VIII, joining the ten Western Hemisphere countries including Canada which were already in this position. The acceptance of Article VIII has significant consequences for the Fund's financial transactions since only the currencies of countries which have taken this step are considered under the Fund's Articles to be convertible and thus usable for making repayment. The greater number of currencies now in this position is expected to encourage the ready use of a broader selection of currencies in Fund transactions.

An important part of the June decision of the Executive Board was the recognition that the close contact which the Fund had built up with Article XIV members through consultations on their exchange restrictions should not be lost; it was therefore agreed that there would be great merit in voluntary discussions with all Article VIII countries, ordinarily at intervals of about a year. In this way the Fund expects to be able to provide a more effective forum for the exchange of views on monetary and financial developments, and thus to promote international monetary co-operation in a changing world.

Operations of the Bank

With the completion by virtually all members of increased subscriptions as part of the major increase in the Bank's resources agreed upon in 1959 and with certain further special adjustments approved in 1960, the total subscribed capital of the Bank stood at \$19.9 billion on December 31, 1960. Of this amount, 90 per cent or roughly \$18 billion represents a guarantee by members which can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending; on the strength of this guarantee, the Bank obtains the greater part of its funds by the issue of its own securities in the principal financial markets of the world. The other 10 per cent has been paid up by members, 1 per cent in the form of gold and 9 per cent in members' currencies. Canada's subscription was increased under the 1959 resolutions from \$325 million to \$750 million. Altogether Canada has paid in \$7.5 million in gold and the equivalent of U.S. \$67.5 million in Canadian dollars which have been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities. The currencies of members can be used by the Bank for its lending operations only with the approval of the members concerned. At the end of 1960, fifteen members, including Canada, had released without qualification for use by the Bank the whole of the currency portion of their subscriptions amounting to \$1,041 million. Many other countries had made conditional or partial releases or agreed to releases over a period.

The Bank has sold issues frequently on the United States market and smaller ones in Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands and Belgium. It has also placed notes directly with the German

Bundesbank. During 1960 new bond issues and private placements of Bank obligations amounted to \$356 million. There was a net increase of \$169 million in the Bank's funded debt; as of December 31, 1960 the total amount of Bank bonds outstanding was \$2,158 million including Canadian dollar bonds totalling \$36 million.

From its inception to December 31, 1960 the Bank made 277 loans in 54 countries in the aggregate of \$5,473 million of which \$4,101 million had been disbursed. During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1960, 28 loans were made in 18 countries and territories, totalling \$602 million. In recent years the Bank has been increasingly successful in replenishing its resources by sales to private investors from its portfolio of loans. During 1960 private investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$136 million of which \$11 million was by private Canadian interests. This brought total private participation in the Bank's lending operations to \$894 million of which \$32 million was by Canadian institutions. Repayments on Bank loans totalled \$170 million in 1960; of this amount \$92 million was on loans held by the Bank and \$78 million was on loans held by others.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank provides very important technical assistance facilities to its less developed members and has assumed an increasingly important role as a mediator of economic disputes between members and as an organizer of co-operative efforts by members. A major event with which the Bank was closely associated in 1960 was the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan and the creation of the Indus Basin Development Fund to finance the related construction works.

Cumulative net earnings to the end of 1960 were \$377 million, which were placed in a Supplemental Reserve; total reserves on December 31, 1960 amounted to \$556 million.

Operations of the International Finance Corporation

IFC's investment resources consist of the subscriptions of members fully paid up in gold and United States dollars. The total subscribed capital of the Corporation amounted to \$96.2 million at December 31, 1960. Canada's subscription is \$3.6 million.

During 1960 the Corporation made thirteen investments totalling \$18.6 million in 10 countries; seven of these investments were made in five countries where IFC had not previously invested. The year's operations brought investments to 36 totalling \$45 million in seventeen member countries. Cumulative net income to the end of 1960, including earnings on temporary investments in U.S. government securities, amounted to \$9.2 million.

At the 1960 Annual Meeting of the IFC the President of the Corporation presented a proposal for an amendment to its charter which would permit it to make investments in equities, as opposed to the other forms to which

IFC was restricted by its Articles, with a view to meeting more adequately the needs of worthwhile private business in forms more acceptable to business and investors. The Governors are being asked to vote on this proposal before September 1961.

Operations of the IDA

Although the Articles of Agreement of the Association empower it to borrow funds and, under certain conditions, to receive from any member "supplementary resources in the currency of another member", its resources at least initially consist entirely of the subscriptions of members paid up over a period of five years mainly in gold or convertible currencies. The Articles provided for initial resources equivalent to \$1,000 million, assuming that all members of the Bank joined IDA; of this amount the equivalent of \$787 million would be available on a fully convertible basis. The subscriptions of the 37 countries including Canada which had completed membership by the end of 1960 totalled \$852 million. Other countries which had not completed membership by this date could do so in the period extending to June 30, 1961 on the terms and conditions applicable to original members. The Articles provide for a review of the adequacy of the Association's resources every five years.

A unique feature of IDA is the division of members into two groups for purposes of subscription of funds. Countries in both groups are required to pay 10 per cent of their subscriptions in gold or convertible currencies of which one-half is payable upon joining and the other half in four equal annual instalments. However, the seventeen more industrialized members of the Bank, including Canada, are required to pay the remaining 90 per cent in gold or freely convertible currencies in five equal annual instalments while the other group consisting of the less developed countries may pay 90 per cent in their national currencies, which IDA is not free to convert into other currencies or to use to finance exports from the country concerned without its consent. Canada has paid on its subscription of \$37.83 million an amount of \$1,891,500 or one-half of the ten per cent in United States dollars and the equivalent of U.S. \$6,809,400 or one-fifth of the 90 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest bearing demand notes of the Government of Canada.

Although IDA formally began operations on November 8, 1960, it could not be expected to finance its first project immediately without some months of careful preparation. The Association has wide flexibility in the terms of its assistance; it can apply any combination of long maturities, long periods of grace with regard to repayment, low interest rates, and repayment of interest and principal in any currency. However, projects must have a "high developmental priority" and IDA will apply the same high standards as the Bank with respect to planning, administration and financing of the projects it assists.

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 Cameroun and Kuwait in 1960, it reached a membership of 102. 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. The Acts of that Congress came into effect on April 1, 1959. The fifteenth Congress will probably meet in New Delhi, India, 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, maintains relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercises control over the International Bureau and makes 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 meeting in May 1960 as First Vice-President. At this meeting, the Committee gave consideration among various matters to a review of the regulations governing the transmission of air mail, the revision of the rate structure for the various classes of mail with a view to possible simplification, and the question of changes in the scale of transit charges payable to the intermediate countries for the handling and transportation of mail despatches passing through their territories.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all UPU members was established by the Ottawa Congress to carry out studies, exchange information 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 next meeting is scheduled for Tokyo in October, 1961.

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 depository 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. At the end of 1960 the membership of the ITU was 106, an increase of ten over the year 1959. In addition there are six Associate Members.

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 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 Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) held its second Plenary Assembly in New Delhi from the 8th to 16th December 1960. At this Assembly the CCITT considered technical and operational recommendations from its study groups, which held special meetings during a period of three weeks prior to the Assembly to complete their reports.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) continued their studies of technical and operational radio problems during 1960, and in particular the new tasks given study groups by the Ninth Plenary Assembly (1959) which included special technical questions concerning space communications and related problems.

The Administrative Council held its fifteenth session in Geneva May 28-July 2, 1960, at which twenty-five member countries participated. At this session of the Council there was increased representation from new and developing countries, in particular from the African region, as a result of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (1959) having elected twenty-five member countries to the Council. Formerly, the membership was eighteen. The Council took important decisions at this session on budgetary matters and technical assistance on the basis of directives by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference and the new Telecommunication Convention adopted by that Conference. These decisions included the adoption of a consolidated budget for the first time by ITU and the completion of the assimilation of the staff into the United Nations common system. The Council authorized the establishment of a group under the Secretary-General to specialize in technical assistance in recognition of the increasing need for telecommunication facilities by new and developing countries.

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 body of the WMO on which the Director of Meteorological Services of each of the 108 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 eighteen 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. Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, Director of Canada's Meteorological Service, was elected as a member of the Executive Committee at its twelfth session in July 1960. He is also the Permanent Representative for Canada to WMO. During December 1960, the Commission for Climatology held its third session in

London, England. During this session Mr. C. C. Boughner, Chief of Climatological Division, Meteorological Services of Canada, was elected president of the Commission for Climatology.

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 fourth annual general conference was held September 20-October 1. The 23-member Board of Governors met four times during the year, also in Vienna.

During the past year, Chile, Ghana and Colombia have become members of the IAEA, bringing the total membership to 73. The applications of Senegal and Mali have been approved, and they will also become members when they have deposited their instruments of ratification. The principal objective of the Agency, as set out in the Statute, is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

At the time when the IAEA was established there was general expectation that the use of nuclear energy for the production of industrial power would increase very rapidly indeed, and it was thought that the Agency would do much work as an intermediary agent helping member countries to acquire source materials, fuel and equipment. It was as a logical extension of this function that the Agency was authorized "to establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose".

Though this aspect of the Agency's work has grown more slowly than was at first expected, the past year has seen several important developments in the field. The Government of Finland had asked in October 1959 for assistance in obtaining a 100 kilowatt Triga Mark II training and research reactor, enriched uranium fuel for it, and also assistance in fabricating the fuel elements. In December 1960, the agreements were signed under which Finland will acquire the reactor and fuel from the United States through the intermediary of the IAEA. This is the first transaction in which the

Agency has participated involving the supply of enriched fuel. It had previously arranged the delivery of three tons of natural uranium from Canada to Japan. In both cases the fuel was supplied to the Agency free of cost. Finland had also requested IAEA for assistance in obtaining fuel for a critical assembly to be located near the Triga reactor at the Institute of Technology at Otaniemi near Helsinki. Negotiations are now under way with the Soviet Union which, like the United States and the United Kingdom, has signed agreements making available to the Agency specified quantities of U235, for the supply of this fuel. Towards the end of 1960, the Board of Governors also had under consideration a proposal made by the Norwegian Government that the Agency participate in a joint scientific research programme based on the Norwegian zero power reactor NORA which is nearing completion. The Agency undertook to negotiate a contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission to make available a fuel core previously used in the nuclear ship Savannah. The agreements were finally approved by the Board of Governors on February 3, 1961 and the Agency will now have its first opportunity to participate in fundamental scientific studies of nuclear reactors.

The development of a system of safeguards to ensure that materials and equipment furnished by or with the help of the Agency will not be diverted to military use has kept pace with the growth of the activities described above. In April 1960, the Board of Governors, after nearly two years of work, gave provisional approval to a set of proposals which was subsequently endorsed by a large majority at the general conference. The same proposals, slightly modified in the light of the discussion at the conference, were given final approval by the Board of Governors on January 31, 1961 and will be implemented at once. The safeguards cover requirements foreseen for the immediate future and apply only to reactors of less than 100 megawatt thermal output, to nuclear material used and produced in these reactors and to small research and development facilities. They are subject to review at the end of two years in the light of the developments in the uses of nuclear energy which may be expected to take place in that time.

The other work of the IAEA falls into four categories: technical assistance (including fellowships, training courses and exchanges); issue of bibliographies, directories and other standard works of reference; development of internationally accepted codes and standards in the nuclear field; and the organization of expert conferences, panels and symposia.

During 1960 about 420 fellowships were granted; experts and equipment were made available to the atomic programmes in 27 different countries; draft conventions were elaborated relating to the civil liability of operators of nuclear ship and land based reactors; regulations for the transport of radioactive materials were drawn up and approved, and technical recommendations for the disposal of radioactive wastes were worked

out by an expert panel. Nine scientific meetings were organized, attended by more than 2,000 scientists from 40 countries. Included in the technical assistance activities were a preliminary assistance mission which visited the Federation of Mali, Greece, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia to survey the general outlook for nuclear development in those countries. A similar mission left in October for Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Paraguay. The year was also marked by the official opening of the Agency's laboratory at Seibersdorf, the site of the Austrian reactor centre. Its construction was made possible by a grant from the United States Government and its use will be ancillary to the Agency's other tasks outlined above rather than as an independent centre of basic research.

Canada has continued to support fully the activities of the IAEA and made a further voluntary contribution of \$52,020 to the operational fund out of which the Agency meets requests for technical assistance. This sum is, of course, in addition to the assessed contribution to the regular budget, which in Canada's case was \$168,863 for 1960. Canadian scientists and experts have continued to participate in IAEA seminars and panels and a total of twelve fellows nominated by the Agency has been accommodated at the Reactor School run by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited at Chalk River.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO), which was established in 1948, is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies. 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 24 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 Havana, from August 14 to 26, 1960.

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 thirteenth World Health Assembly met in Geneva from May 3 to 20, 1960 and reviewed the expanding activities of the Organization.

One of the more important items discussed at the Assembly was how to provide sufficient funds to finance the malaria eradication programme in 1961, and on a continuing basis, until it has achieved its objective. This programme is financed by voluntary contributions from all possible sources, including government, industry, private organizations and individuals. (Canada made a \$100,000 voluntary contribution in 1960.) The Director-General was authorized to prepare a paper outlining ways and means by which the programme could be financed in a more permanent and satisfactory manner, including the absorption of all or part of the expenses in the annual budget of WHO. The Director-General's proposals will be considered at the next World Health Assembly in 1961.

The Assembly approved an increased budget of \$20,309,254, of which Canada's share was \$539,240.

The most outstanding activity of WHO in 1960 was the assistance provided to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to meet efficiently and quickly the grave health problems of this newly independent country. As the Director-General said in the introduction to his annual report for 1960 "by recruiting without delay a few immediately essential health personnel, WHO helped avert the threat of a breakdown in the services of environmental sanitation and the control of endemo-epidemic diseases. WHO was also able to work out a programme for training and education of Congolese medical and paramedical personnel, at the same time recruiting the foreign personnel needed in the first instance to staff basic health services."

In the field of communicable diseases emphasis was placed on the creation or strengthening of epidemiological services with a strong central unit, and of relevant public health laboratory and statistical services. Progress was made toward the eradication of smallpox in South-East Asia, where pilot programmes were begun. Work continued in the field of environmental sanitation, emphasizing the training of sanitary engineers and sanitarians and on providing safe water supply and waste disposal. WHO continues to regard its fellowship programme as one of the most efficient tools for training national health personnel. From December 1, 1959 to August 31, 1960 WHO awarded 1006 fellowships to applicants from 122 countries.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Convention for an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization was drawn up at the United Nations Maritime Conference by 35 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 United Nations 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 21 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 United Nations. The first session of the IMCO Council was held in London, the headquarters of the Organization, from January 6 to 19, 1959.

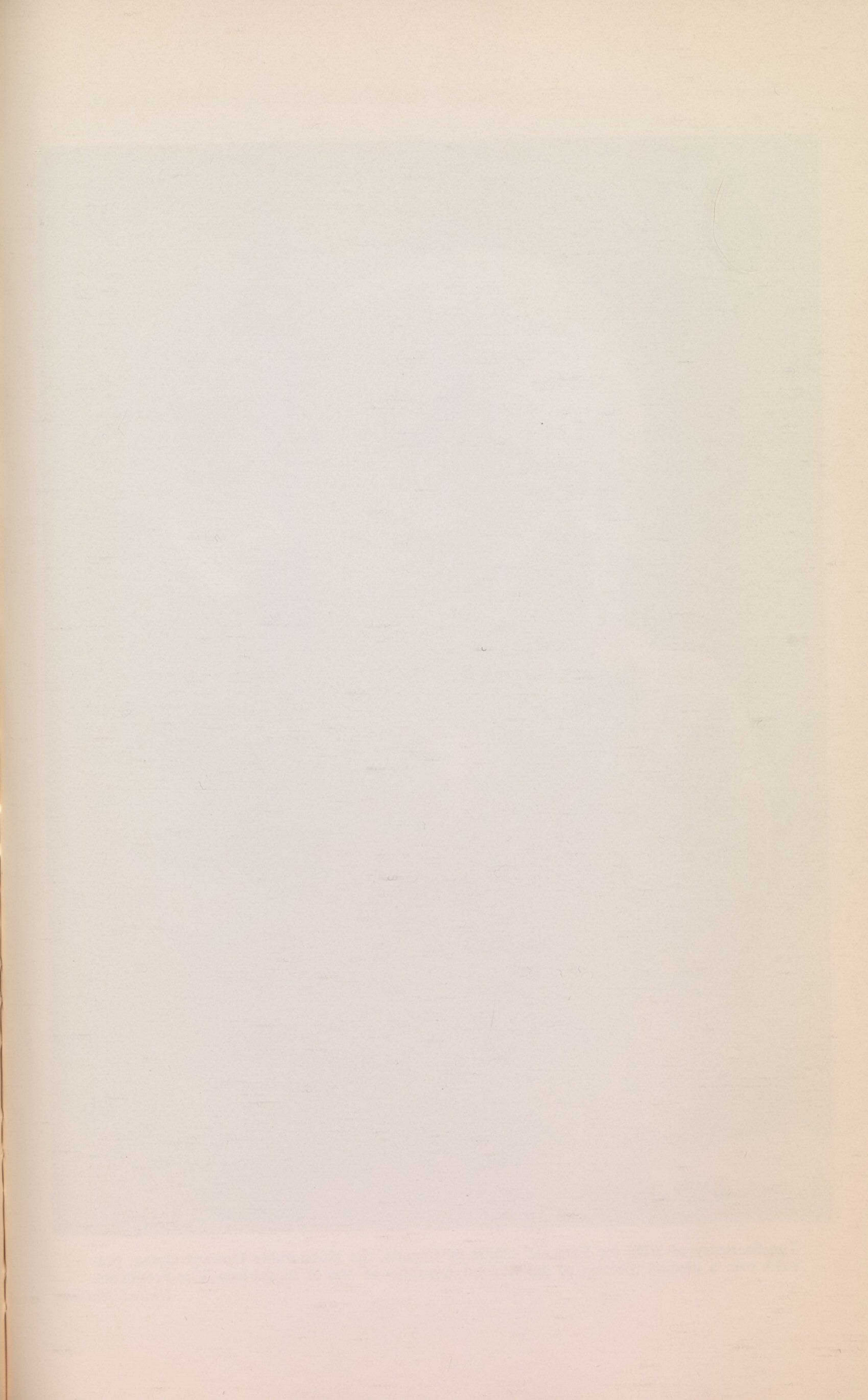
Under the terms of the Convention, this "consultative and advisory agency" will promote co-operation in technical matters, encourage adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation, discourage discriminatory action or unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting international shipping, 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 United Nations.

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 on which Canada is represented. This Committee deals with such matters as aids to navigation, rules for preventing collision, construction and equipment of vessels, and the handling of dangerous cargoes.

During 1960 the Council and the Safety Committee held meetings to which Canada sent representatives.

The principal task undertaken by the Organization in 1960 was the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, the fourth of its kind, convened to revise the 1948 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. Canada was represented at this Conference which was held in London from May 17 to June 17.





The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Howard Green, presides over a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as one of its thirteen Vice-Presidents.

United Nations

V

DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Introduction

The United Nations has certain responsibilities under its Charter for dependent territories. The nature of these responsibilities varies according to the particular type of dependent territory. For United Nations purposes, a broad distinction is drawn between the trust territories—for which the Organization has direct responsibilities—and other types of non-self-governing territories, for which the responsibilities of the Organization are limited and indirect. The nature of these responsibilities is set forth in the Charter. Chapter XI of the Charter deals with the non-self-governing territories and Chapters XII and XIII deal with the trust territories. In addition to these Charter responsibilities, the United Nations has inherited certain responsibilities for one remaining mandated territory of the former League of Nations, South West Africa. The nature of these responsibilities has been defined by the International Court in an advisory opinion.

The United Nations has created appropriate machinery to help it to discharge its responsibilities for each of these three categories of dependent territory. For the trust territories there is the Trusteeship Council. For the non-self-governing territories there is the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. This Committee's powers and functions are naturally quite different from those of the Trusteeship Council, since they reflect an indirect and limited, rather than a direct responsibility. While the Trusteeship Council is a permanent organ of the United Nations provided for in the Charter itself, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is a temporary body originally established by resolution of the General Assembly in 1949 for a three-year term, which has been renewed at three-year intervals since that time. Another important point of contrast is in the powers of these two bodies. The Trusteeship Council is obliged under the Charter to perform certain positive functions, which include fostering the political development of the trust territories. The role of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the other hand is passive, in that the Committee can only study information submitted by the administering states on those territories which they decide are not fully self-governing and on which they are therefore prepared to report. Furthermore, these reports are limited by the Charter to statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational

conditions only. As in the Trusteeship Council, however, membership on the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is balanced between administering and non-administering powers. Finally, for the mandated territory of South West Africa, the General Assembly has established the Committee on South West Africa. The Government of the Union of South Africa does not participate in the work of this Committee, however, because of the Union's long-standing dispute with the United Nations over the relationship of the territory to the United Nations.

Trust Territories

Sessions of the Trusteeship Council

In 1960 three former trust territories attained full independence and sovereignty. On January 1 the Cameroons under French administration became the Republic of the Cameroun. On April 27 Togoland under French administration became the Republic of Togo and on July 1 Somaliland under Italian administration joined with the British Protectorate of Somaliland to become the Republic of Somalia.

During the period under review the Trusteeship Council held two regular sessions, the 25th session from January 25 to February 9, 1960 and the 26th session from April 14 to June 30, 1960. It also held a special session, its tenth, in December 1959 to consider the report of the United Nations Commissioner on the results of the plebiscite held in the Northern Cameroons under British administration.

The Standing Committee on Petitions, the Committee on Rural Economic Development, the Standing Committee on Administration Unions and the Committee on Classification of Communications also met during the period covered by the report of the Trusteeship Council.¹

The Council had before it the annual reports of the administering authorities on the following trust territories: Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, Somaliland under Italian administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, New Guinea under Australian administration, Nauru under Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom administration, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. During its consideration of these reports, the Council was assisted by special representatives of the administering authorities from each of these territories. In conjunction with the examination of the relevant annual reports, the Council also examined the reports of its visiting missions to the trust territory of the Pacific Islands and to the trust territories in East Africa.

¹ Doc. A/4404

Report of the Trusteeship Council

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly the Fourth Committee was not able to examine the report of the Trusteeship Council² although it considered some aspects of it as separate items. A report on these items is given in subsequent paragraphs. The report as a whole will be considered by the Fourth Committee at the resumed session of the General Assembly in March-April, 1961.

Western Samoa

Addressing the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly, the former Prime Minister of New Zealand stated that:

“... in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, for whose administration New Zealand is responsible, the stage is now set for the Samoan people to assume full sovereignty within the international community.”

Later the Western Samoan Prime Minister, speaking in the Fourth Committee as a member of the New Zealand Delegation, confirmed his country's readiness for independence.

Despite two Soviet attempts at amendment, a New Zealand resolution co-sponsored by several African and Asian nations, was adopted first in the Fourth Committee and later by a vote of 81 in favour (including Canada), 10 against, no abstentions, in plenary session. The resolution recommends that a plebiscite take place in May 1961, under the supervision of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, in which all adult Western Samoans may vote on the questions:

“1. Do you agree with the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention on October 28, 1960?

“2. Do you agree that on January 1, 1962, Western Samoa should become an independent State on the basis of that Constitution?”

The Plebiscite Commissioner (Mr. Najmuddine Rifai of the United Arab Republic) was requested to submit a report to the Trusteeship Council for consideration at the sixteenth session.

Ruanda-Urundi

Recommended by the Trusteeship Council for inclusion in the agenda of the fifteenth session, the “Question of Ruanda-Urundi” became an occasion for a concerted attack on Belgium, the administering power, by the anti-colonial powers including the Soviet bloc. At issue were Belgium's plans covering the holding of communal elections in 1960 and legislative council elections in January, 1961, followed by a fully representative round table conference and, finally, termination of the trusteeship in 1962. These plans to some extent ran counter to recommendations of the Trusteeship Council

² Doc. A/4404

and at the Assembly the opposing powers put forward two resolutions, neither of which was satisfactory to Belgium nor to the Hutu political parties representing 85 per cent of the population in Ruanda-Urundi.

The main resolution, which strenuous efforts (including those of Canada) failed to make more flexible, called for an immediate, general and unconditional amnesty and a political conference to precede the legislative council elections which were required to be postponed until May or June, 1961. It established a three-man United Nations Commission to supervise the elections and present an interim report on political progress to the resumed session. The resolution was adopted in plenary session by a vote of 61 in favour, 9 against, with 23 abstentions (including Canada).

The second resolution called on Belgium to facilitate the return to Ruanda of the Mwami, King Kigeri V. It also provided for a referendum in order to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning the institution of the Mwami and, if necessary, the present Mwami of Ruanda. The idea of a referendum was unobjectionable but the recommendations regarding the return of the Mwami were unacceptable to Belgium and to the Hutu political parties. Nevertheless, with active pressure from the Soviet bloc, the resolution was adopted, the vote in plenary session being 50 in favour and 24 against (including Canada), with 19 abstentions.

The Assembly's action in respect of Ruanda-Urundi will continue at the resumed session at which the interim report required of the Commission established by the first resolution will be presented.

Trust Territories of the Cameroons

During the fourteenth session of the General Assembly two resolutions³ were passed, arranging for separate plebiscites to be held in the Northern and Southern Cameroons before the end of March 1961, and requesting that the United Kingdom take steps to separate the administration of both areas from that of Nigeria by October 1, 1960. In the plebiscite the inhabitants of the trust territory were asked to choose between rejoining Nigeria or becoming part of the Cameroun Republic.

In accordance with the United Nations decision, the United Kingdom established separate administrations in both Northern and Southern Cameroons, and undertook preparations for the plebiscite. Dr. Djalal Abdoh of Iran was appointed United Nations Commissioner to supervise the plebiscite. He was assisted by a team of United Nations observers, United Kingdom civil servants and a battalion of United Kingdom troops. The plebiscites were held in February 1961 and not unexpectedly, the Northern Cameroons voted for union with Nigeria while the Southern Cameroons voted overwhelmingly for union with the Republic of Cameroun.

³ A/RES/1352 (XIV) and A/RES/1473 (XIV)

The Commissioner will now submit the results of the plebiscite to the Trusteeship Council. It is hoped the Council will report to the General Assembly on the Cameroons during the resumed session of the General Assembly. The United Kingdom Government feels that the trusteeship arrangement should be terminated as soon as possible. The exact date will have to be worked out by the authorities concerned, and then approved by the United Nations.

Non-self-governing Territories

Transmission of Information under Chapter XI of the Charter

At the fourteenth session of the Fourth Committee (which deals with questions concerning dependent territories), Canada joined as co-sponsor of a resolution which set up a special committee to study the principles which should guide members in determining whether an obligation exists to transmit information to the United Nations on their dependent territories.

The report⁴ of the Committee of Six, which adopted twelve principles, came before the Fourth Committee at the fifteenth session. Possibly the most important was Principle IV which states that there is a *prima facie* obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it. On the initiative of the African-Asian states these principles were then applied to the cases of Spain and Portugal, which regard their overseas territories as an integral part of their metropolitan territory. During the session, Spain indicated its willingness to transmit information to the United Nations on its overseas territories but Portugal continued to maintain that by virtue of the status accorded to territories such as Angola and Mozambique, under the Portuguese constitution, it was under no obligation to transmit information on those territories.

After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution declaring that Portugal was under an obligation to transmit information to the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter in respect of a list of territories, ranging from the Cape Verde Archipelago to Mozambique, Angola and Goa. The resolution called upon Portugal to discharge this obligation without further delay and was the culmination of many years of discussion of this problem in the United Nations. Canada voted in favour of the resolution approving the principles contained in the special committee's report⁵ but abstained in the resolution which stated that Portugal was under an obligation to transmit information on a list of named territories. Canada's abstention was based on the fact that the twelve principles which had been adopted would do no more than create a presumption that certain territories

⁴ Doc. A/4526

⁵ Doc. A/4526

were non-self-governing. Canada therefore considered that it would have been more appropriate if no listing of Portuguese territories had been attempted, the more so because the detailed knowledge required for a decision was not available to the Committee.

Resolutions on Non-Self-Governing Territories adopted by the General Assembly

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly seven resolutions were adopted on non-self-governing territories. All had strong African-Asian sponsorship and were adopted with substantial majorities. Probably the most important, which Canada co-sponsored, stressed the importance of building up a strong indigenous civil service in dependent territories.⁶ The second resolution which concerned the progress achieved in non-self-governing territories⁷ urged the administering powers to transmit to the United Nations information on political developments in their dependent territories. Canada supported the resolution which recommended that countries administering non-self-governing territories take immediate steps to revoke all laws and practices which sanction discriminatory policies based on racial considerations.⁸

Other resolutions which were supported by Canada included the report on economic conditions in dependent territories which was prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories as part of its triennial review of social, educational and economic developments in non-self-governing territories,⁹ and the resolution which requested the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of United Nations information offices in dependent territories. Canada supported the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies¹⁰ as well as the resolution which was adopted urging members to increase the number of scholarships available to inhabitants of dependent territories.¹¹

South West Africa

Since 1920 the Union of South Africa has administered the former German territory of South West Africa under the terms of the class "C" mandate of the League of Nations. All South African governments have insisted that the territory was legally a part of the Union, but none has taken steps toward that end.

In 1946, and each year thereafter, the General Assembly has requested the Union to place the territory under a United Nations trusteeship agreement. The question has now come to a head with Liberia and Ethiopia having instituted contentious proceedings in the International Court of Justice

⁶ A/RES/1534(XV)

⁷ A/RES/1535(XV)

⁸ A/RES/1536(XV)

⁹ A/RES/1537(XV)

¹⁰ A/RES/1539(XV)

¹¹ A/RES/1540(XV)

on November 4, 1960, seeking a decision against South Africa for violating the terms of the mandate by practising racial discrimination and suppressing civil rights.

The resolutions adopted during the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly abandoned all attempts at negotiations with the South African Government. They concentrate instead on the plight of the people in South West Africa and contain a number of paragraphs which disapprove of the policies practised in South West Africa. Canada voted for all of these resolutions except the last. The five resolutions Canada supported were as follows:

Resolution I noted that a number of petitions have been received which raised questions related to conditions in the territory;

Resolution II urged the Union Government to cease the arbitrary imprisoning and deporting of Africans and to ensure the free exercise of political rights by all sectors of the population;

Resolution III commended the governments of Ethiopia and Liberia on their initiative in bringing the dispute before the International Court;

Resolution IV invited a number of Specialized Agencies to undertake urgent programmes to assist the indigenous population;

Resolution V requested South Africa to take steps to prosecute and punish the police and civil officials responsible for the death of eleven Africans in the December 1959 disturbances at Windhoek.

Resolution VI had three important operative paragraphs which (1) deplored and disapproved of the police practices of South Africa, which were contrary to its obligations under the mandate; (2) deprecated the application of the policy of apartheid in South West Africa; and (3) invited the South West Africa Committee to go to the territory immediately to investigate the situation and report back to the General Assembly. Canada voted in favour of the first two of these paragraphs. The Canadian Delegation felt compelled to abstain on the resolution as a whole (in the company of fourteen other delegations) because the third paragraph attempted to extend United Nations supervision beyond that exercised by the League of Nations under the mandate.

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 and 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.

Budgetary Questions

The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly has the responsibility of approving in the first instance the expenditures of the United Nations and of arranging for enough financial contributions from member states to meet these expenditures. The Fifth Committee was able to fulfil this task well during the period 1945-1956 when every member state, subject to the loss of its vote under the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter, contributed towards the expenses of the organization according to a scale of assessments which, after considerable debate and compromise, had been accepted by the required two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Under the present scale approved at the twelfth session of the Assembly for 1959, 1960 and 1961, the more than seventy economically less developed members of Asia, Africa and Latin America are expected to contribute about 16 per cent; the five permanent members of the Security Council 66 per cent; and the remaining twenty members about 18 per cent.

Since 1956, the United Nations has launched two peace-keeping operations—one in the Middle East (UNEF) and one in the Congo (ONUC). The costs of these two operations are now running at an annual rate of \$140

million which is twice the level of all the other expenses of the organization put together. At the fifteenth session, the Fifth Committee attempted to find an acceptable method for apportioning the costs of UNEF and ONUC among member states. The Committee first directed its attention to apportioning the 1960 costs of ONUC, which totalled \$60 million. Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States offered to waive voluntarily their claims on the organization in respect of the costs of certain air transport facilities which had been provided to the United Nations to move troops into the Congo. These claims totalled \$12.5 million (of which Canada's share was approximately \$600,000) and reduced the costs to be borne by the general membership from \$60 million to \$48.5 million. Of these net costs, the United States offered to pay 40 per cent (as compared to its normal share under the scale of assessments of 32 per cent) and this offer was used to reduce the share otherwise payable by the seventy less developed members from 16 per cent to 8 per cent. An identical system of apportionment was agreed for the 1961 costs of UNEF (\$19 million). The Fifth Committee did not, however, agree on a method of apportioning the 1961 costs of ONUC (which are running at about \$10 million per month). In the absence of such an agreement, the Secretary-General was merely authorized to incur further commitments in the Congo of up to \$24 million for the first three months of 1961, pending approval of a budgetary appropriation and a decision on the method of apportionment by the resumed session, in March 1961.

In the years up to 1956 there was the inevitable minority of member states who disapproved of certain United Nations activities or who believed they were being called upon to bear an inequitable share under the method of apportionment which the two-thirds majority had agreed on. This minority nevertheless did not default. Since 1956, however, about thirty member states have been defaulting on their assessed contributions to UNEF. These defaults are partially due to the failure of the General Assembly to provide explicitly that the obligation of members to pay their assessed shares of the costs of UNEF is as binding as their obligation to pay their assessed shares of the other expenses of the Organization. The Fifth Committee at the fifteenth session therefore made explicit provision in a resolution that ONUC assessments create legally binding obligations on member states. The Soviet bloc and several other states who are dissatisfied with the manner in which United Nations operations in the Congo have been conducted, announced that they would in no circumstances pay their assessed shares (about 20 per cent) of the costs of ONUC. Since these costs are now at an annual rate of about \$120 million, it means that the United Nations faces an annual shortfall in respect of ONUC of at least \$24 million dollars. The annual shortfall in respect of UNEF is about \$6 million (30 per cent of the total budget of \$19 million). To this figure must be added an accumulated shortfall in respect of UNEF and ONUC from 1956 to 1960 inclusive at \$30 million (\$20 million for UNEF and \$10 million for ONUC).

In the past the shortfalls had been covered by borrowing from the \$25 million Working Capital Fund (now depleted) and the reserve accounts of United Nations voluntary funds, such as the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Since these sources were rapidly drying up, and since the Assembly had as yet not provided funds for the 1961 costs of ONUC, it appeared that the Secretary-General might be forced before the resumed session to seek short-term loans from governments. It was not known, however, whether any governments were either willing or in the possession of the necessary legal authority to lend money to the Organization. In view of these doubts, the Secretary-General requested authority from the fifteenth session to borrow from private banks but this request, although it was approved by the Fifth Committee, did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority in plenary.

Another very important and related issue discussed by the Fifth Committee was the extent to which the Secretary-General should be allowed to spend money in the field of peace and security without the concurrence of a special session of the General Assembly. Under current practice the Secretary-General, following a directive from the Security Council, may legally spend an unlimited amount provided he receives the concurrence of the nine-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. As a result, when the fifteenth session convened in September, the General Assembly had been faced with a bill of about \$40 million in respect of the costs of ONUC. The Soviet bloc and other delegations argued that in future a special session should be called for any expenditures exceeding \$2 million or \$5 million. Other delegations believed that such a procedure would destroy the ability of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take prompt and effective action to maintain peace and security. The Fifth Committee devoted only a few hours to this important issue and decided to maintain the current practice pending a comprehensive review by the resumed session.

The Fifth Committee took a series of less important administrative and budgetary decisions among which the following deserve special mention. The Committee approved an appropriation of \$73 million in respect of the 1961 expenses of the Organization, exclusive of UNEF and ONUC. This figure represents an increase of about \$10 million over last year's figure. This increase results primarily from a strengthening of the Organization's permanent staff particularly in the economic and social field; an appropriation of \$3.5 million to provide assistance to meet the special transitory needs of the newly-independent states of Africa; and a substantial increase in pensions and other benefits payable to the United Nations staff.

Under urgings from Asian, African and Latin American Delegations, the Fifth Committee also decided to review at the sixteenth session the criteria for determining the number of posts on the staff of the Secretariat which (ideally) should be filled by the nationals of each member state.

(Present criteria give no weight to the relative importance of posts and provide that the geographical distribution of posts should correspond roughly to the scale of assessments for the United Nations budget.) The Committee also decided, under the urgings of African and Asian Delegations that the emphasis of United Nations public information work should shift in favour of the economically less developed areas of the world.

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 the calendar years 1959, 1960 and 1961 are shown in the following table:

	1959	1960	1961 ¹
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000 ²	\$ 650,000
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)....	2,000,000 ³	1,500,000 ³	500,000
Programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (formerly UNREF, the UN Refugee Fund)	290,000	290,000	290,000
UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) ⁴	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,150,000
UN Special Fund ⁴	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,350,000

Following the practice of recent years, the fifteenth 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 previous sessions, a separate conference was convened to announce pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and UNHCR. Pledges to UNRWA for 1961 were about the same as in 1960. Pledges to UNHCR, which in 1960 were up substantially largely as a result of the support of many countries for World Refugee Year (June 1959-June 1960), were not expected to reach the same level in 1961. Canada pledged \$290,000 to the UNHCR. In addition, Canada contributed to World Refugee Year by financing the transportation to Canada and treatment and maintenance where necessary of tuberculous refugees and their families. Up to March 31, 1961 Canada will have taken care of 826 refugees including 325 suffering from tuberculosis. A number of co-operating provinces volunteered to pay part or all of the medical costs; all other expenses are

¹ The 1961 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

² In addition, Canada donated milk powder to UNICEF in 1960 valued at approximately \$1.6 million.

³ Includes a special contribution of \$1.5 million in 1959 and \$1 million in 1960 for the purchase of wheat flour given to UNWRA.

⁴ Contributions stated in U.S. dollars.

the responsibility of the Federal Government. The estimated cost of this programme to the Federal Government to the end of March 1961 is \$300,000.

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 which provided for the convening of an *ad hoc* pledging conference on the refugee programmes at the sixteenth session, to be scheduled so that no other meetings are held at the same time. In addition, the Assembly re-established the Negotiating Committee to serve from the close of the fifteenth session to the close of the sixteenth session. Fourteen member states were appointed to the Committee, including Canada.



The Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

United Nations

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.

Elections

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 to be elected "regardless of their nationality", the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented.

Elections were held at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, which took place in New York in the latter part of 1960 to fill five vacancies and the following were elected:

- Mr. Philip C. Jessup of the United States;
- Mr. Vladimir Koretsky of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- Mr. Gaetano Morelli of Italy;
- Mr. Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero of Peru; and
- Mr. Kotaro Tanaka of Japan.

A special election was also held to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht of the United Kingdom, which was filled by the election of Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, also of the United Kingdom, who will serve on the Court for the balance of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht's term. Mr. Justice John E. Read, who retired in February of 1958, is the only Canadian who has served on the Court. No Canadian has since that time been put forward as a candidate.

Cases

During 1960 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

before the Court concerning a right of passage which it claimed over Indian territory to and from the Portuguese enclaves of Padra and Nagar-Aveli.

In a judgment of April 12, 1960 the Court found that:

- (a) Portugal had in 1954 a right of passage over intervening Indian territory between the enclaves of Padra and Nagar-Aveli and the coastal district of Daman and between these enclaves, to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves and subject to the regulation and control of India, in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general;
 - (b) Portugal did not have in 1954 such a right of passage in respect of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition;
 - (c) India had not acted contrary to its obligations resulting from Portugal's right of passage in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general.
- (2) *United States v. Bulgaria* (case concerning the aerial incident of July 27, 1955). On October 24, 1957 the United States instituted proceedings against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in an aircraft of EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES LTD., destroyed by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Following communications received from the Parties in the case, the Court ordered on May 30, 1960, that the case be removed from its calendar.
- (3) *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. In an opinion dated June 8, 1960 the Court gave a negative answer to this question.
- (4) *Cambodia v. Thailand* (case concerning 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 case is still at the exchange of pleadings stage.
- (5) *Belgium v. Spain* (case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited).

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. The case is still at the exchange of pleadings stage.

- (6) 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. Following communications received from the Parties in the case, the Court ordered on August 31, 1960 that the case be removed from its calendar.

- (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. In its judgment of November 18, 1960 the Court ruled that the award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906 is valid and binding and that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to it.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held its twelfth session at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from April 25 to July 1, 1960. The Commission gave priority to Consular Intercourse and Immunities and completed a first draft of a convention on this subject of sixty-four articles together with a commentary on each article. The Commission also studied the subjects of International Responsibility and Ad Hoc Diplomacy, and requested the Secretariat to undertake a study of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays.

Also during the twelfth session, the Commission elected Mr. Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga of Uruguay and Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen of Iraq to fill two vacancies which had occurred.

United Nations Juridical Yearbook

In 1959 the General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that a United Nations juridical yearbook which would include documentary materials of a legal character relating to the United Nations should be published.

At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly, decided to place the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session and invited member states to submit to the Secretary-General written comments or observations on the form and contents of the proposed yearbook not later than June 1, 1962.

Appendix I

Agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly¹

Plenary Meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Peru (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):²
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committee 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).³
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).²
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, VII (except sections I, IV, V and paragraph 645) and VIII) (item 12).⁴
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).²
16. Election of members of the International Court of Justice (item 17):
 - (a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht;
 - (b) Election of five members of the Court.
17. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission (item 18).
18. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 19).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 20).²
20. United Nations Emergency Force (item 27):⁵
 - (b) Progress report on the Force.

¹Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/4520) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 881st, 900th and 904th plenary meetings on 1, 11 and 13 October 1960. At its 881st, 900th, 903rd and 904th plenary meetings on 1, 11 and 13 October, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items, with the exception of item 87 ("Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples") which it decided to consider in plenary meeting. For the numerical list of agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

²The General Assembly will continue the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

³At its 898th plenary meeting on 10 October 1960, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 15 September 1960 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/4493).

⁴At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, VII (except sections I, IV, V and paragraph 645) and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4415).

⁵At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Emergency Force (A/4486 and Add. 1 and 2). See also resolution 1575 (XV) on this item.

21. Question of Tibet (item 78).⁶
22. Question of Hungary (item 81).⁶
23. Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council (item 84).⁶
24. The situation in the Republic of the Congo (item 85).⁷
25. Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (item 87).

First Committee

POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 21).⁶
2. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 22).⁶
3. Disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of disarmament (item 67).²
4. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 69).²
5. Question of Algeria (item 71).
6. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (item 73).²
7. The problem of Mauritania (item 79).⁸
8. Complaint of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics about a menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (item 80).⁹
9. Report of the Disarmament Commission (item 86).²
10. Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development (item 88).⁶
11. Complaint by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba regarding the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security (item 90).⁹

Special Political Committee

1. Question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council (item 23).¹⁰
2. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 26).²
3. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 24).
4. Final 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 25).⁶

⁶ The General Assembly will take up the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

⁷ At its 958th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolutions submitted by Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/L.331/Rev. 1) and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/L.332); these texts were not adopted. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to keep this item on the agenda of its fifteenth session (see resolution 1592 (XV)).

⁸ At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on this item (A/4594).

⁹ At its 909th plenary meeting on 31 October 1960, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/4549), to include this item in the agenda and, at its 910th plenary meeting on 1 November 1960, to allocate it to the First Committee. The Assembly will take up the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

¹⁰ At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee on this item (A/4626). At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to keep this item on the agenda of its fifteenth session.

5. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen); implementation of the Paris agreement of 5 September 1946 (item 68).
6. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Union of South Africa (item 70).
7. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa (item 72).⁸
8. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems (item 75).⁹
9. Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging States for strengthening their independence (item 77).²
10. Question of Oman (item 89).¹¹

Second Committee

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and VII (paragraph 645 only)) (item 12).
2. Programmes of technical assistance (item 30):
 - (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.
3. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 28).
4. Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States: reports of the Economic and Social Council and of the Secretary-General (item 31).
5. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 29):²
 - (a) International flow of private capital: report of the Secretary-General and recommendations thereon by the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Methods and techniques for carrying out a study of world economic development: report of the Secretary-General and comments thereon of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (d) Promotion of wider trade co-operation among States: report of the Secretary-General.

Third Committee

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters V, VI and VII (section II, paragraph 645 only, and sections IV and V)) (item 12).
2. Assistance to refugees (item 33):
 - (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year.
3. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 34).¹²
4. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (item 35).¹³
5. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (item 36).

¹¹ At its 909th plenary meeting on 31 October 1960, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/4549), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly will take up the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

¹² At its 943rd plenary meeting on 12 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session. For the report of the Third Committee, see A/4625.

¹³ At its 943rd plenary meeting on 12 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session. For the report of the Third Committee, see A/4636.

6. Land reform (item 74).
7. Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
6. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (item 82).
7. Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends (item 83).
8. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples (item 76).

Fourth Committee

TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 37):
 - (a) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter;
 - (b) Information on economic conditions;
 - (c) Information on other conditions;
 - (d) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
 - (e) New developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community: report of the Secretary-General.
2. Study of principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) (item 38).
3. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 39).
4. Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General (item 40).
5. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 41).
6. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 42).
7. Question of South West Africa (item 43):²
 - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
 - (b) Report on negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1360 (XIV);
 - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
8. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi (item 45).²
9. Question of the future of Western Samoa (item 44).
10. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).²
11. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).⁹
12. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 47).⁶

Fifth Committee

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY

1. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 48):
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);

- (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);
 - (e) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (liquidation and final accounts).
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1960 (item 49).
 3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1961 (item 50).¹⁴
 4. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).
 5. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 51):²
 - (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.
 6. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (item 53).
 7. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 54).
 8. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (item 55).²
 9. United Nations Library: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).¹⁵
 10. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report by the Secretary-General (item 57).¹⁶
 11. Organization and work of the Secretariat; report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and provisional recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General (item 58).
 12. United Nations Emergency Force (item 27):
 - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.
 13. Personnel questions (item 60):
 - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
 14. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 61).
 15. Comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (item 63).
 16. Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 62).
 17. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 52).
 18. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice (item 64).
 19. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VII (section I only) and IX) (item 12).¹⁷

¹⁴ At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee concerning the payment of honoraria to the members of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations (A/4609, para. 10). At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of the reports of the Fifth Committee on the control and limitation of documentation (A/4611) and on the survey of the Headquarters buildings by a group of architects and engineers (A/4678). The General Assembly will continue the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

¹⁵ At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/4630, para. 4).

¹⁶ At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the decisions of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/4600, paras. 6 and 7).

¹⁷ At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/4664).

Sixth Committee

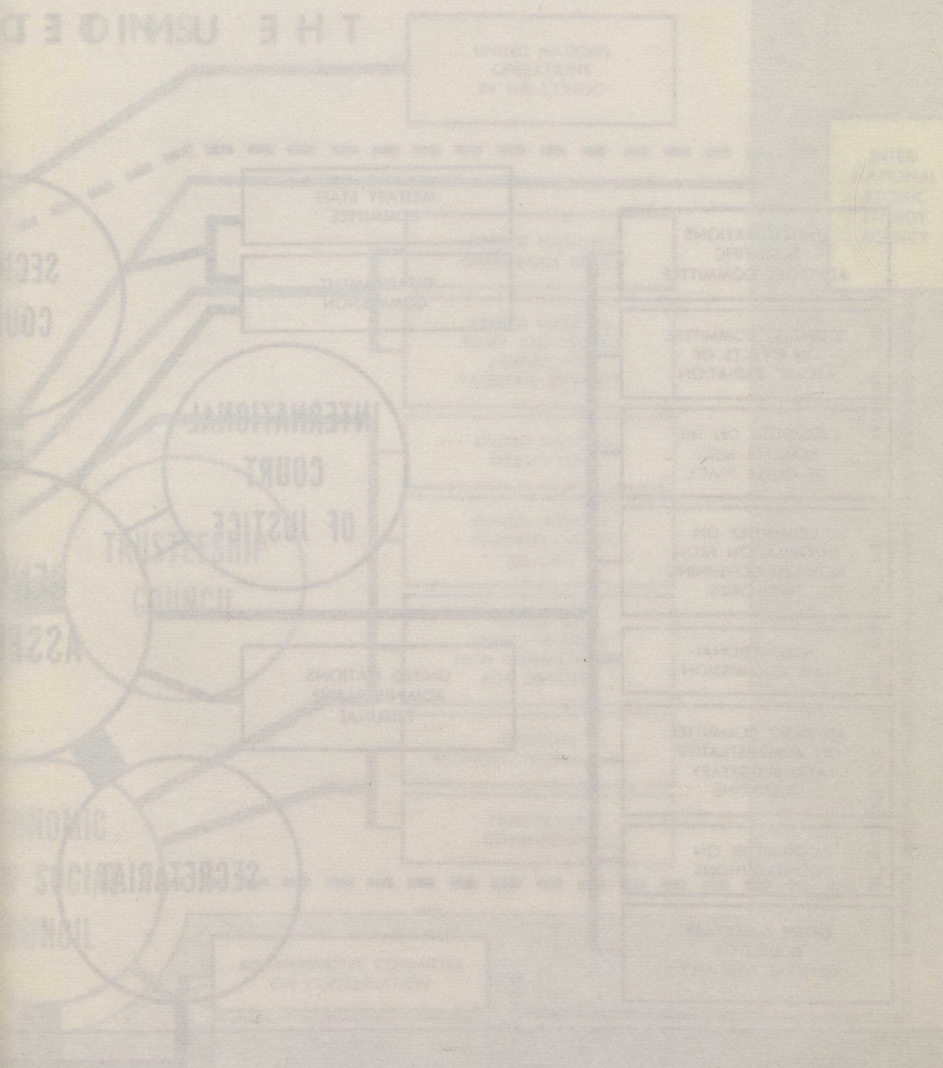
LEGAL

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twelfth session (item 65).
2. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook: report of the Secretary-General (item 66).
3. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter VII, paragraph 645 only) (item 12).¹⁸

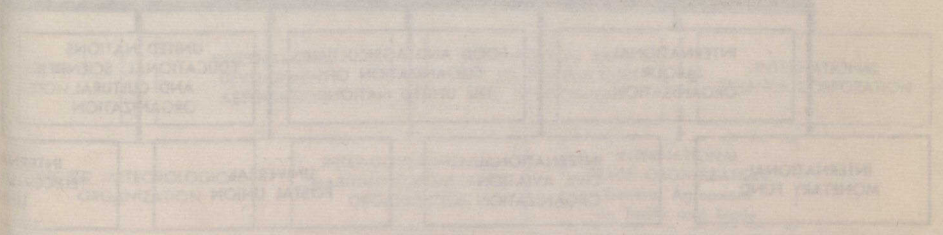
¹⁸ At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Sixth Committee on this item (A/4655).

THE UNITED NATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS



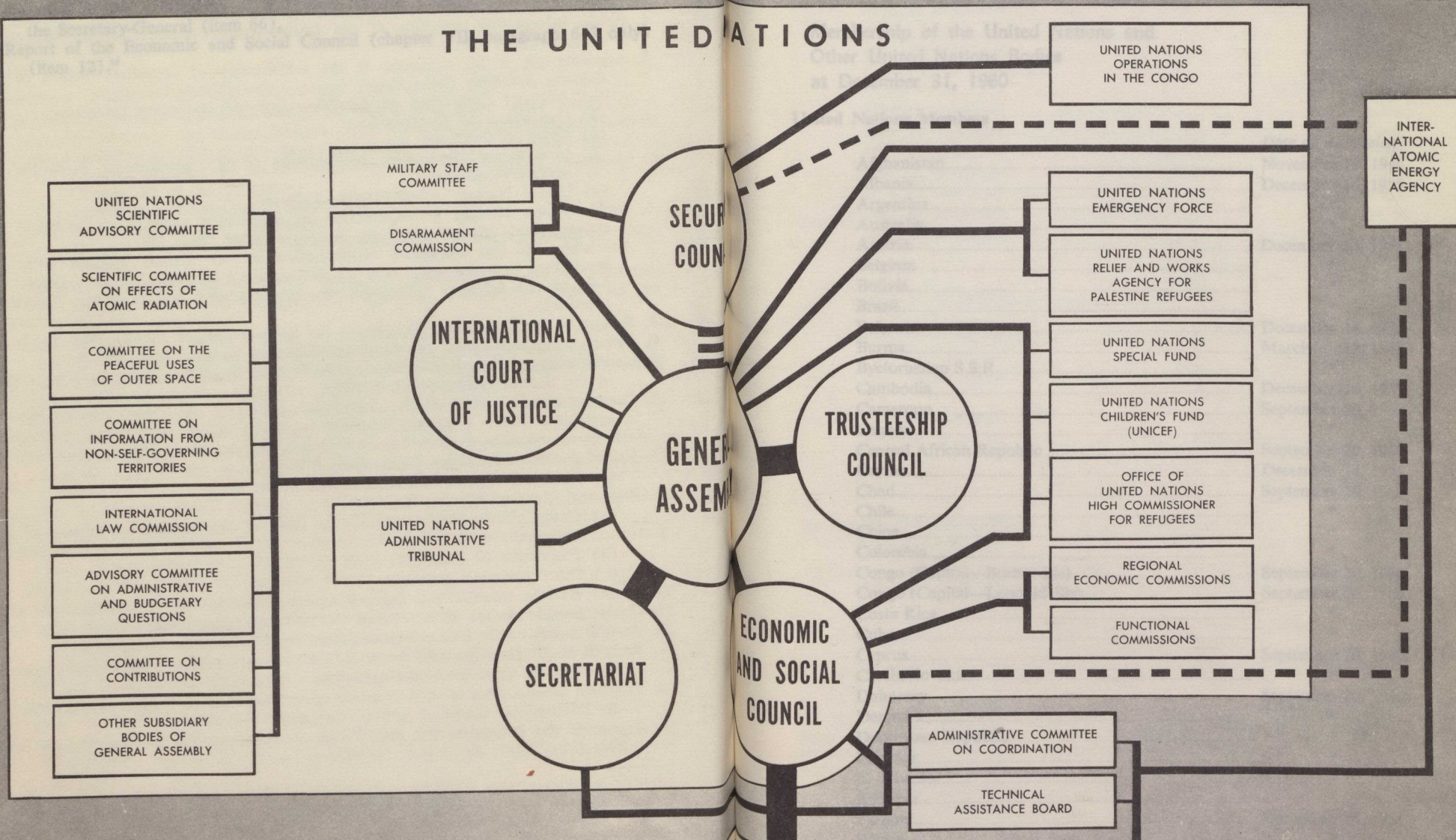
THE SECRETARIAT



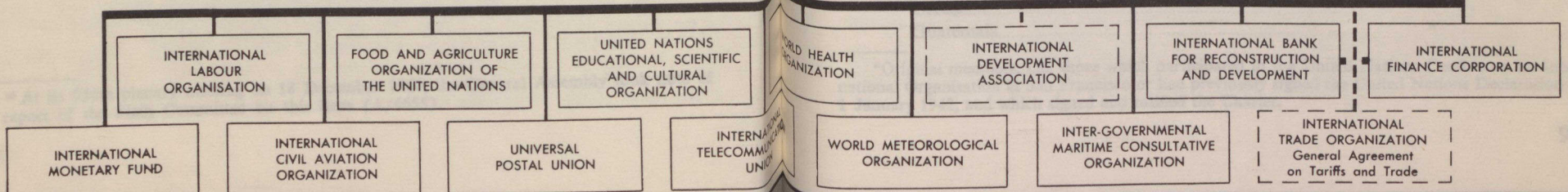
THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

March 1961

THE UNITED NATIONS



THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1960

United Nations Members

	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Afghanistan.....	November 19, 1946
Albania.....	December 14, 1955
Argentina.....	*
Australia.....	*
Austria.....	December 14, 1955
Belgium.....	*
Bolivia.....	*
Brazil.....	*
Bulgaria.....	December 14, 1955
Burma.....	March 19, 1948
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	*
Cambodia.....	December 14, 1955
Cameroun.....	September 20, 1960
Canada.....	*
Central African Republic.....	September 20, 1960
Ceylon.....	December 14, 1955
Chad.....	September 20, 1960
Chile.....	*
China.....	*
Colombia.....	*
Congo (Capital—Brazzaville).....	September 20, 1960
Congo (Capital—Leopoldville).....	September 20, 1960
Costa Rica.....	*
Cuba.....	*
Cyprus.....	September 20, 1960
Czechoslovakia.....	*
Dahomey.....	September 20, 1960
Denmark.....	*
Dominican Republic.....	*
Ecuador.....	*
El Salvador.....	*
Ethiopia.....	*
Finland.....	December 14, 1955
France.....	*
Gabon.....	September 20, 1960
Ghana.....	March 8, 1957
Greece.....	*
Guatemala.....	*

*Original members, i.e., those which participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco or had previously signed the United Nations Declaration of 1 January 1942, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Guinea.....	December 12, 1958
Haiti.....	*
Honduras.....	December 14, 1955
Hungary.....	November 19, 1946
Iceland.....	*
India.....	September 28, 1950
Indonesia.....	*
Iran.....	*
Iraq.....	December 14, 1955
Ireland.....	May 11, 1949
Israel.....	December 14, 1955
Italy.....	September 20, 1960
Ivory Coast.....	December 18, 1956
Japan.....	December 14, 1955
Jordan.....	December 14, 1955
Laos.....	*
Lebanon.....	*
Liberia.....	December 14, 1955
Libya.....	*
Luxembourg.....	September 20, 1960
Malagasy.....	September 17, 1957
Malaya, Federation of.....	September 29, 1960
Mali.....	*
Mexico.....	November 12, 1956
Morocco.....	December 14, 1955
Nepal.....	*
Netherlands.....	*
New Zealand.....	*
Nicaragua.....	September 20, 1960
Niger.....	October 7, 1960
Nigeria.....	*
Norway.....	September 30, 1947
Pakistan.....	*
Panama.....	*
Paraguay.....	*
Peru.....	*
Philippines.....	1
Poland.....	December 14, 1955
Portugal.....	December 14, 1955
Romania.....	*
Saudi Arabia.....	September 29, 1960
Senegal.....	September 20, 1960
Somalia.....	December 14, 1955 ²
Spain.....	November 12, 1956
Sudan.....	November 19, 1946
Sweden.....	December 16, 1946
Thailand.....	

¹Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original member.

²The General Assembly at its fifth session adopted a resolution revoking provisions of a 1946 resolution which recommended that member Governments should not vote for Spain's admission to the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies.

	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Togo.....	September 20, 1960
Tunisia.....	November 12, 1956
Turkey.....	*
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	*
Union of South Africa.....	*
U.S.S.R.....	*
United Arab Republic.....	3
United Kingdom.....	*
United States of America.....	*
Upper Volta.....	September 20, 1960
Uruguay.....	*
Venezuela.....	*
Yemen.....	September 30, 1947
Yugoslavia.....	*
TOTAL: 99.	

Security Council

<i>Five Permanent Members</i>	Serving until Dec. 31, 1961
China	Ecuador ⁴
France	Ceylon ⁴
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	Turkey ⁵
United Kingdom	Liberia ⁶
United States of America	

<i>Six Non-Permanent Members</i> (2-year term)	Serving until Dec. 31, 1962
Serving until Dec. 31, 1960	Chile
Argentina	Ireland ⁶
Italy	United Arab Republic
Poland	
Tunisia	

Economic and Social Council (3-year term)

Serving until December 31, 1960	Serving until December 31, 1961
Chile	Afghanistan
China	Bulgaria
Costa Rica	New Zealand
France	Spain
Netherlands	United States of America
Sudan	Venezuela

³The United Arab Republic was established on 21 February 1958 following a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria, both of which had been original members of the United Nations. The Secretary-General received the credentials of the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic on 7 March 1958.

⁴Ecuador 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 at the Security Council. If Poland was elected it would keep this post for the calendar year 1960. The resignation of Poland, which was an integral part of the informal agreement, would become effective 31 December, 1960 and Turkey would serve the second half of the two-year term, which ends December 31, 1961.

⁵Elected on December 9, 1960 to fill the seat occupied by Poland during 1960.

⁶After many inconclusive ballots at the first part of the fifteenth session informal agreement was reached on a split term. Under the terms of the agreement Liberia will resign at the end of 1961 and Ireland will serve the rest of the two-year term.

Serving until December 31, 1962
 Brazil
 Denmark
 Japan
 Poland
 U.S.S.R.
 United Kingdom

Serving until December 31, 1963⁷
 El Salvador
 Ethiopia
 France
 Jordan
 Uruguay

Trusteeship Council

<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Trust Territory</i>	<i>Agreement approved by General Assembly</i>
Australia	New Guinea	13 December 1946
Belgium	Ruanda-Urundi	13 December 1946
⁸ France	Cameroons under French Administration	13 December 1946
⁸ France	Togoland under French Administration	13 December 1946
⁸ Italy	Somaliland under Italian Administration	2 December 1950
New Zealand	Western Samoa	13 December 1946
⁸ United Kingdom	Togoland under British Administration	13 December 1946
⁹ United Kingdom	Cameroons under British Administration	13 December 1946
United Kingdom	Tanganyika	13 December 1946
United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia (Administered by Australia)	Nauru (Strategic Area) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1 November 1947 Approved by the Security Council 2 April 1947

Permanent Members of Security Council not Administering Trust Territories

China U.S.S.R.

Elective Members (3-year terms) Serving until December 31, 1961

Burma Paraguay
 United Arab Republic

Serving until December, 1962
 Bolivia India

⁷ The General Assembly elected 5 members only during its fifteenth session and decided to postpone the election of the sixth member until its resumed fifteenth session.

⁸ The Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons under French Administration terminated on 1 January 1960 when the Territory became independent as Cameroun.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under French Administration terminated on 27 April 1960 when the Territory became independent as Togo.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland under Italian Administration terminated on 1 July 1960 when the Territory became independent as Somalia. Italy ceased to qualify as an administering member after July 1, 1960.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Administration terminated on 6 March 1957 when the Gold Coast became the independent State of Ghana and British Togoland was integrated with the new State.

⁹ Plebiscites will be held on 11 February 1961 in both the Northern and Southern British Cameroons in which the inhabitants will decide whether they wish to join the Federation of Nigeria or the Republic of Cameroun.

International Court of Justice

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the statutes of the court state 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 (Panama)	1964
Abdel Hamid Badawi (United Arab Republic)	1967
Jules Basdevant (France)	1964
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru)	1970
Roberto Cordova (Mexico)	1964
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom) ¹⁰	1964
Phillip C. Jessup (United States of America)	1970
V. K. Wellington Koo (China)	1967
Vladimir L. Koretsky (USSR)	1970
Gaetano Morelli (Italy)	1970
Lucio M. Moreno Quintana (Argentina)	1964
Sir Percy Spender (Australia)	1967
Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)	1967
Kotaro Tanaka (Japan)	1970
Bohdan Winiarski (Poland)	1967

Disarmament Commission

Membership: All members of United Nations

The Commission as established in 1952 by Assembly Resolution 502 (VI) consisted of one representative of each member of the Security Council, and Canada, when Canada was not a member of the Security Council. Originally set up "under the Security Council" (see "Canada and the United Nations 1951-52") it was directed, primarily, to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties) for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Assembly Resolution 1150 (XII) of 19 November 1957 added 14 new members. The Commission as thus constituted did not meet during 1958 and the thirteenth session of the Assembly decided (Resolution 1252D (XIII) of 4 November 1958) that the Commission should, for 1959 and on an *ad hoc* basis, be composed of all the members of the United Nations.

The Commission in its new form met on only one occasion in 1959: on 10 September it unanimously adopted a resolution which recognized that the ultimate responsibility for measures of general disarmament is vested in the United Nations by its Charter; welcomed the resumption of consultations announced in the Four-Power communiqué on 7 September on the establishment of a new 10-nation Disarmament Committee and the declared intention of the Committee to keep the Disarmament Commission informed of the progress of its deliberations; and recommended to the General Assembly that the Commission should continue in being in its existing form.

¹⁰ The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently on November 17, 1960, elected Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO1	UNESCO2	WHO3	IMF4	IBRD	IFC	ICAO	UPU5	ITU6	WMO7	IMCO8	UNICEF9 BOARD	GATT10 PARTIES
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Albania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Brazil.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
Bulgaria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burma.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cambodia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	10
Cameroun.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Ceylon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X
Chad.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Chile.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X
China.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Congo (capital: Brazzaville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Congo (capital: Leopoldville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Costa Rica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Cuba.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Cyprus.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X

* Full names appear at the end of this note. Although UNICEF and GATT are not UN agencies, they are included because of their working relationship with the UN and various agencies.
 † Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, footnotes at the end of the release give *additional members* not found in the tabular listing, *associate members* in addition to those marked with an "A" in the tabular list, and information on *pending applications*. Membership as of February 6, 1961.
 ‡ The membership of Cyprus in ICAO will become effective on 16 February, 1961.

Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	IMF ⁴	IBRD	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹ BOARD	GATT ¹⁰ PARTIES
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dahomey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fed. of Malaya.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
German Fed. Rep.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holy See.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ireland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ivory Coast.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	IMF ⁴	IBRD	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹ BOARD	GATT ¹⁰ PARTIES
Turkey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Union of South Africa.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
USSR.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Republic**.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemen.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kuwait.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOTALS.....	99	74	96	821	992	1043	684	66	58	84	1025	1056	1087	458	309	3810

**UPU lists separate memberships for UAR (Egypt) and UAR (Syria).

¹FAO has six associate members as indicated by "A" in the tabular listing. A number of membership applications will be considered by FAO's Conference in November 1961.

²UNESCO has six associate members, which are not included in the tabular listing. They are Federation of the West Indies, Mauritius, Ruanda-Urundi, Sierra Leone, Singapore, and Tanganyika.

³WHO has two associate members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above) and Sierra Leone. In addition, Mauritania has announced its intention to apply for membership at the WHO Assembly opening 7 February; applications for associate membership will be made on behalf of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika.

⁴Besides the FUND's 68 members, a number of other countries have applied but arrangements have not been completed. ⁵UPU's 102 members include the following not given in the tabular list: Algeria; Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Whole of the British Overseas Territories, including the Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship exercised by the United Kingdom; Whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Posts and Telecommunications; Whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As noted in the tabular listing, UPU lists separate memberships for the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and the United Arab Republic (Syria).

6ITU's 105 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible.
ITU also has *five associate members*: British West Africa; British East Africa; Bermuda-British Caribbean Group; Ruanda-Urundi (territories of); Singapore-British Borneo Group.

7WMO's 108 *members* include 92 states and 16 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those included in the tabular listing, the members are: British East African Territories including the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; Netherlands New Guinea; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Ruanda-Urundi; Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories.

8IMCO has stated that Nigeria, now an associate member, will shortly become a full member.

9Members of UNICEF's 30-nation Executive Board are elected by the UN Economic and Social Council.

10Besides the 38 Contracting Parties to GATT, the nine countries marked 10 in the tabular listing have various forms of "special relationship." Moreover, Ireland will negotiate in 1961 for accession to the GATT.

The complete names of the organizations included in this listing are:

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labor Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

A new affiliate of the International Bank—the International Development Association (IDA)—is in the process of becoming a specialized agency.

Appendix III

Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1960 and Canadian representation at the fourth emergency special session and the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly

General Assembly

Fourth emergency special session (Congo), New York, September 17 to 19, 1960.
Representative: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

Fifteenth regular session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1960.

Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation; Hon. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Wallace B. Nesbitt, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Professor A. Anstensen, University of Saskatchewan; Mr. Martial Asselin, M.P.; Alternate Representatives: Senator F. M. Blois; Mr. Arthur Smith, M.P.; Mrs. H. H. Steen, Vice-President of the National Council of Women; Mr. Arthur Irwin, Ambassador of Canada to Mexico; Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament.

Economic and Social Council

Twenty-ninth session, New York, April 5-21, 1960.
Thirtieth session, Geneva, July 5-August 5, 1960.
Resumed thirtieth session, New York, December 28, 1960.

Trusteeship Council

Twenty-fifth session, New York, January 25-February 8, 1960.
Twenty-sixth session, New York, April 14-June 30, 1960.

Food and Agriculture Organization

A *Conference* is held every two years—the eleventh Conference will take place in 1961.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

An *Assembly* is held every second year—the First Assembly was held in 1959, and the second is scheduled for 1961.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Fourth General Conference, Vienna, September 20-October 1, 1960.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation

Annual Meeting of Board of Governors, Washington, September 26-30, 1960.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The next regular session will take place in Rome in the Fall of 1962.

International Labour Organization

Forty-fourth session of the Conference, Geneva, June 1-23, 1960.

International Telecommunication Union

The next *Plenipotentiary Conference* is to be held in Geneva in 1965, the centenary of the Union.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Eleventh session of the General Conference, Paris, November 14-December 15, 1960.

Universal Postal Union

The *Universal Postal Congress* is held every fifth year and will meet in 1962 in New Delhi, India.

World Health Organization

Thirteenth World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 3-21, 1960.

World Meteorological Organization

Congress is held every fourth year and will meet in 1963.

(in thousands of dollars)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1. Regular Budget	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
2. Special Accounts	101	101	101	101	101
3. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
4. Income from Contributions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
5. Income from Other Sources	101	101	101	101	101
6. Total Income	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
7. Expenditures	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
8. Total Expenditures	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
9. Surplus	0	0	0	0	0
10. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
11. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
12. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
13. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
14. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
15. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
16. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
17. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
18. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
19. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
20. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
21. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
22. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
23. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
24. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
25. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
26. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
27. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
28. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
29. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
30. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
31. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
32. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
33. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
34. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
35. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
36. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
37. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
38. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
39. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
40. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
41. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
42. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
43. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
44. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
45. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
46. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
47. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
48. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
49. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
50. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
51. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
52. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
53. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
54. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
55. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
56. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
57. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
58. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
59. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
60. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
61. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
62. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
63. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
64. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
65. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
66. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
67. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
68. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
69. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
70. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
71. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
72. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
73. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
74. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
75. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
76. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
77. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
78. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
79. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
80. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
81. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
82. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
83. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
84. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
85. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
86. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
87. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
88. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
89. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
90. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
91. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
92. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
93. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
94. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
95. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
96. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
97. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
98. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
99. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481
100. Total	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481

Appendix IV

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

	Regular Budgets (net) ²			Canadian Assessments ³		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
(In thousands of dollars)						
United Nations ⁴	56,123	60,314	67,438	1,740	1,876	2,090
ILO.....	8,530	9,004	9,857	301	316	345
FAO.....	9,214	9,122	9,329	384	373	382
UNESCO.....	12,614	12,958	13,717	371	381	413
ICAO.....	3,757	3,865	4,057	155	172	191
UPU.....	580	591	682	15	16	18
WHO ⁵	13,888	15,695	17,587	435	483	501
ITU.....	2,361	2,275	2,865	41	50	97
WMO.....	526	653	661	11	17	17
IMCO.....	237	255	256	6	6	6
Totals.....	107,830	114,732	126,449	3,459	3,690	4,060

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

²UN budget figures for 1959 and 1960 are from UN documents A/4353 and A/4675 respectively; those for 1961 are from UN document A/4677. Agency figures are from UN documents A/C.5/820 and A/C.5/766. Figures are appropriations or estimates net of miscellaneous income.

³Based on the appropriations or estimates contained in the first three columns.

⁴Budget figures include staff assessments.

⁵Budget figures exclude undistributed reserves.

Appendix V

Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1960 and 1961*

Section	1960 Revised	1961
	Budget	Budget
	(In U.S. dollars)	
1. Travel and Other Expenses of Representatives, Members of Commissions and Committees.....	1,025,900	1,090,350
2. Special Meetings and Conferences.....	621,300	255,600
3. Salaries and Wages.....	33,700,950	35,702,600
4. Common Staff Costs.....	7,424,400	8,213,300
5. Travel of Staff.....	1,818,400	2,034,000
6. Hospitality; Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3 of the Staff Regulations.....	93,000	100,000
7. Buildings and Improvements to Premises.....	3,872,000	3,872,375
8. Permanent Equipment.....	388,500	400,000
9. Maintenance, Operation and Rental of Premises.....	3,242,300	3,279,050
10. General Expenses.....	3,524,530	3,469,750
11. Printing.....	1,171,070	1,260,750
12. Special Expenses.....	189,000	134,000
13. Economic Development.....	480,000	1,970,000
14. Social Activities.....	1,200,000	1,960,000
15. Human Rights Activities.....	100,000	100,000
16. Public Administration.....	600,000	1,850,000
17. Narcotics Drugs Control.....	50,000	75,000
18. Special Missions.....	2,847,100	2,848,750
19. United Nations Field Service.....	1,202,300	1,295,800
20. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.....	1,948,000	2,302,275
21. International Court of Justice.....	752,000	755,700
Total Appropriations or Estimates.....	66,250,750	72,969,300
Income other than Staff Assessment.....	5,930,600	5,531,530
Net Appropriations or Estimates.....	60,320,150	67,437,770
Of which: Staff Assessment is.....	6,587,000	6,730,000

*As reported in UN document A/4687; exclusive of estimates for UNEF and ONUC.

Appendix VI

Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain Specialized Agencies for the Fourteen Largest Contributors—Year 1961

	United Nations	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	WMO ¹
United States of America.....	32.51	32.51	32.95	25.00	31.46	31.71	19.0
U.S.S.R.....	13.62	—	—	10.00	13.18	12.48	7.8
United Kingdom.....	7.78	10.23	9.88	9.97	7.53	7.13	5.5
France.....	6.40	8.42	7.83	6.10	6.19	5.86	4.5
China.....	5.01	—	.67	2.04	2.50	4.59	3.0
German Federal Republic.....	—	7.01	5.17	4.34	5.16	4.88	4.5
Canada.....	3.11	4.09	4.70	3.50	3.01	2.85	2.5
India.....	2.46	3.23	2.56	3.28	2.38	2.25	2.5
Italy.....	2.25	2.96	2.43	2.41	2.18	2.06	2.4
Japan.....	2.19	2.88	2.22	2.00	2.12	2.01	2.4
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.80	—	—	1.00	1.74	1.65	1.5
Australia.....	1.79	2.35	2.50	1.88	1.73	1.64	2.0
Poland.....	1.37	1.80	1.22	1.24	1.32	1.25	1.1
Belgium.....	1.30	1.71	1.63	1.40	1.26	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 1959*, available in French only from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; 50 cents (Editions for the years 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949 (English only); 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1955-56 (English only); 1956-57; 1957; and 1958 are still available from the Queen's Printer at 50 cents each.)
2. *Statements and Speeches*
(Obtainable from the Information Division
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)
 - 60/3 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the First Committee of the United Nations, December 11, 1959.
 - 60/4 Pledges of Contributions to UNRWA and the High Commissioner's Programmes During World Refugee Year. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 10, 1959.
 - 60/5 Canada's International Role. Address by Mr. Howard C. Green to the Advertising and Sales Bureau, Vancouver Board of Trade, January 4, 1960.
 - 60/8 The Question of Hungary. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 8, 1959.
 - 60/12 Canadian Disarmament Policy. Extract from Statement by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker in the House of Commons, February 11, 1960.
 - 60/13 Issues Confronting the Modern World. Address by Mr. Howard C. Green at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada, February 26, 1960.
 - 60/21 Western Policy Re-examined. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker at Depauw University, Indiana, June 5, 1960.
 - 60/22 After the Summit Collapse. Radio broadcast by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, May 19, 1960.
 - 60/25 A Process of Balanced Concessions. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the House of Commons, June 15, 1960.
 - 60/26 Failure at Geneva. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green at the United Nations, June 27, 1960.
 - 60/28 World Refugee Year—The Government Programme. Address by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt to the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year, Toronto, June 29, 1960.
 - 60/29 Revive Disarmament Talks. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green to the United Nations Disarmament Commission, August 16, 1960.
 - 60/31 Arms Talks or Arms Race. Texts of two addresses by Mr. Howard C. Green at the 69th and 70th meetings of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, August 18, 1960.
 - 60/32 Peoples Want Peace, Not Propaganda. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker in the United Nations General Assembly, September 26, 1960.
 - 60/33 Disarmament Means Negotiation. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the United Nations General Assembly, October 11, 1960.

- 60/34 Disarmament and the Non-Nuclear Powers. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the First Committee of the United Nations, October 19, 1960.
- 60/35 Surplus Food and Hungry People. Statement by Mr. H. E. W. Irwin to the Second Committee of the United Nations, October 24, 1960.
- 60/36 An Impartial Appeal for Disarmament Negotiations. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the First Committee of the United Nations, November 1, 1960.
- 60/37 World Refugee Year. Statement by Mrs. H. H. Steen in the Third Committee of the United Nations, October 27, 1960.
- 60/38 Enlarging the Security Council and ECOSOC. Statement by Mr. Arthur R. Smith in the Special Political Committee of the United Nations, November 7, 1960.
- 60/39 Disarmament—The Sense of Urgency. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the First Committee of the United Nations, November 14, 1960.
- 60/40 UNESCO Comes of Age. Address by Mr. Marcel Cadieux at the plenary meeting of the eleventh session of the UNESCO General Conference, November 22, 1960.
- 60/41 Foundations of Canadian External Policy. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker to the Canadian Club of Ottawa, November 24, 1960.

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 Statements 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.

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