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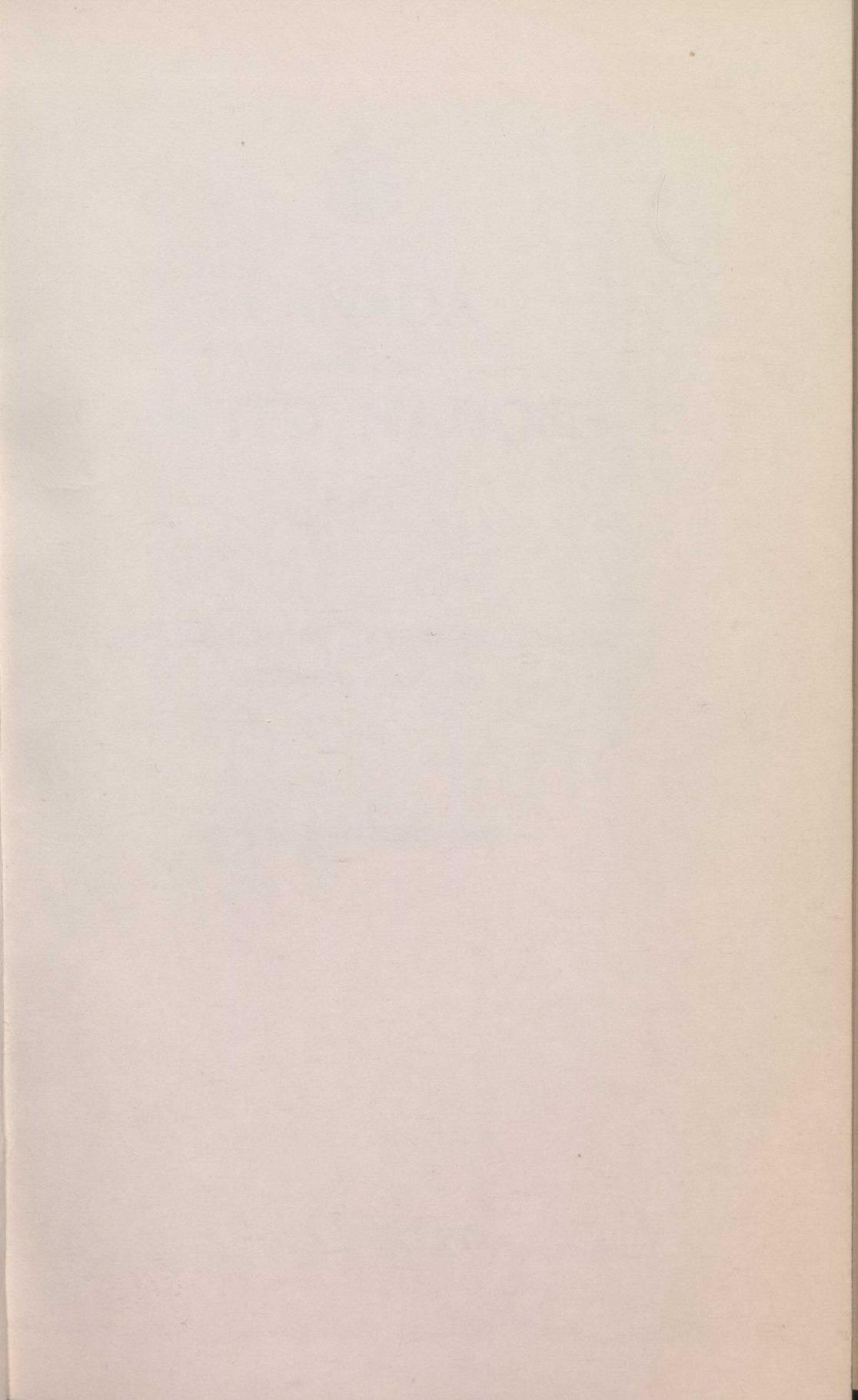
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1962

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1962



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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 the calendar year 1961.

The year began with disturbing memories of a stormy fifteenth session of the General Assembly which had brought together an impressive number of Heads of Government. The first part of the session had been characterized by excesses and confusion in a prolonged debate embittered by violent Soviet propaganda. Instead of relieving the international tension which had developed during the summer of 1960, the Assembly proceedings tended to make matters worse. One result was that the General Assembly was unable to deal conclusively with many of the important items on its agenda, in particular disarmament, which were held over for a resumed session in March, 1961.

At the resumed session, the situation began to improve. The atmosphere in the Assembly was more conducive to orderly business. By agreement, many of the most contentious issues were postponed. Significantly, the United States and the Soviet Union began bilateral discussions about the resumption of disarmament negotiations. This move was welcomed by the General Assembly because, together with other developments, it offered promise that with perseverance the crisis of confidence within the United Nations could be eased.

Throughout 1961, the United Nations continued to be handicapped by the failure to bring about reconciliation in the Congo. This, added to the many other responsibilities of the Organization, placed a severe strain on its material and moral resources. The prolonged Soviet attack on the Secretariat and the growing financial deficit undermined the United Nations at a time when stability was very desirable because of mounting tension in Berlin, South-East Asia and the Caribbean.

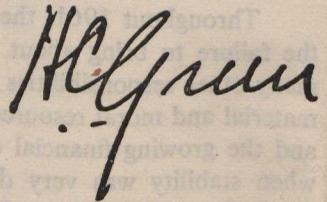
The prospects appeared very dark on September 18 when Mr. Dag Hammarskjold died while on a mission of peace in Africa. This tragic event filled member states with a deep sense of loss. Mr. Hammarskjold's steady hand had kept the Organization on a safe course in spite of stormy criticism and solid difficulties.

The Congo situation alone demanded that the Secretariat should have authoritative direction and inspired leadership. The vast majority of members quickly realized that the United Nations could not allow the sudden tragedy at Ndola to set back the great cause which Dag Hammarskjold had courageously and tirelessly pursued. In selecting U Thant as an interim successor, without derogating from the principle of independence of the office of Secretary-General, the United Nations reached an important landmark in its political development. The Organization demonstrated an earnest desire and a capacity to survive.

This event showed that all member states were willing, at an anxious time, when the future of the United Nations and indeed the cause of peace were in jeopardy, to subordinate national and regional interests to a common purpose, to ensure that the Organization could continue to pursue its aims without faltering. There is a growing awareness of the grave dangers which could result from allowing the United Nations to falter or collapse. I believe that this sense of responsibility will crystallize in a determination by the member states to adapt the Organization to the essential requirements of our time. This underlines any hope that the nations can have to achieve international co-operation and peaceful solutions in future.

The year 1961 ended with many international difficulties still unresolved but with a conviction that they were not beyond the reach of human ingenuity and patience. In the United Nations the members had shown willingness to deal with pressing problems and to adjust their attitudes and policies to meet changing events and conditions. Even as the membership continued to grow, the Organization was successful in consolidating opinion behind constructive endeavours in many fields.

Canada is fully pledged to support all efforts to improve the workings of the United Nations system and to make it increasingly effective in meeting the complex problems of our world of rapid change and advance. I look forward to a strengthening of the peaceful processes upon which the United Nations is founded and to an extension of its influence and impact on international affairs.



*Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA, April 6, 1962.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ACABQ — Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
 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
 CICT — Commission on International Commodity Trade
 CID — Committee for Industrial Development
 DAC — Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
 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
 ILC — International Law Commission
 ILO — International Labour Organization
 IMCO — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
 IMF — International Monetary Fund
 IRO — International Refugee Organization
 ITO — International Trade Organization
 ITU — International Telecommunication Union
 NGO — Non-Governmental Organization
 OEEC — Organization for European Economic Co-operation
 OECD — Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 ONUC — United Nations Operation in the Congo
 OPEX — Operational and Executive Personnel
 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 Fund
- UNKRA — United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
- UNMOGIP — United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
- 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
- UNSCEAR — United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
- 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 fifteenth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the work at the United Nations during the second part of the fifteenth session, held from March 7 to April 22, 1961; the first part of the sixteenth session, held from September 18 to December 20, 1961, and other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1961. The third special session of the General Assembly, which was called to consider the situation in Bizerta will also be covered in this report. The agenda of the sixteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the sixteen 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
- Resumed fifteenth session, New York, March 7 to April 22, 1961
- Third special session (Bizerta) New York, August 21 to August 25, 1961
- Sixteenth session, New York, September 18 to December 20, 1961.

EDITORIAL NOTE
 The present volume, the fifteenth in the series, contains the reports on the work of the United Nations during the second part of the fifteenth session, held from September 15 to December 18, 1951, and other activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies during 1951. The third special session of the General Assembly, which was called to consider the situation in Korea, will also be covered in this report. The agenda of the sixteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below are the dates during which each of the fifteen sessions of the General Assembly met.

- First session, Part I, London, January 19 to February 14, 1948
- First session, Part II, New York, October 27 to December 14, 1948
- First special session (Economic), New York, April 28 to May 11, 1949
- Second session, New York, September 18 to November 29, 1949
- Second special session (Economic), New York, April 16 to May 14, 1949
- Third session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 13, 1949
- Third session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 14, 1949
- Fourth session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949
- Fifth session, New York, September 18 to December 12, 1950
- Sixth session, Paris, November 8, 1951 to February 2, 1952
- Seventh session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953
- Reopened seventh session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953
- Eighth session, New York, September 15 to December 8, 1953
- Ninth session, New York, September 21 to December 11, 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 11, 1956 to March 8, 1957
- Reopened 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 12, 1959
- Fourth emergency special session (Congo), New York, September 17 to September 19, 1960
- Fifteenth session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1960
- Reopened fifteenth session, New York, March 7 to April 22, 1961
- Fifth special session (Hungary), New York, August 24 to August 27, 1961
- Sixteenth session, New York, September 18 to December 20, 1961

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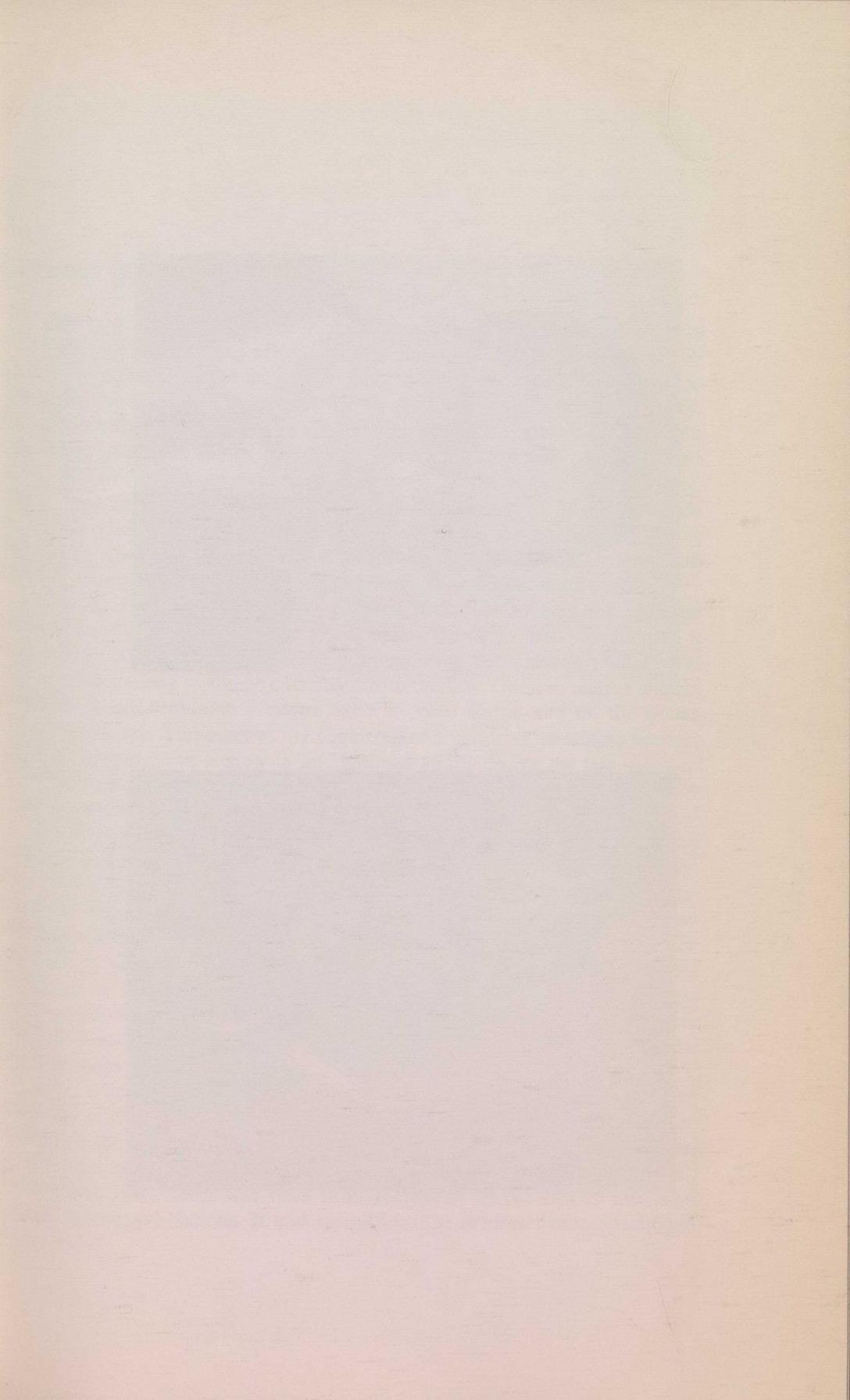




Photo: Karsh, Ottawa



Photo: United Nations

On September 19, 1961, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, died in an aircraft accident while on a mission to Africa. The Permanent Representative of Burma, U Thant, was selected on November 3, 1961, to serve as acting Secretary-General until April, 1963.

I

GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1961 opened with signs that the international atmosphere might be slowly improving after a lengthy period of East-West tension, following the collapse of the Summit meeting in May 1960 and culminating in the angry top-level debate at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Mr. Khrushchov sent a relatively cordial message to President Kennedy upon his inauguration in January and shortly thereafter surviving crew members of the RB-47 United States aircraft, shot down by the Soviet Union in July, 1960, were released from Soviet custody. At the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, most of the controversial items were dropped or shelved by agreement and the United States and the Soviet Union entered into bilateral discussions about the resumption of disarmament negotiations.

During 1961 the main cause of East-West tension was the renewed crisis in the Berlin situation. The Soviet Union began to draw attention to it in April by indicating that, if some progress were not made by the end of 1961, a peace treaty would be concluded with the East German regime, which, in effect, would terminate Western rights in West Berlin and on the access routes to the city. This marked the beginning of a period of mounting tension, which produced grave anxiety in international affairs during the late summer. Both sides took measures to improve their military preparedness and by early August a serious and potentially dangerous situation existed.

In the United Nations the Congo situation, with its constant drain on the over-strained finances of the Organization, continued to cause anxiety. The United Nations strove to maintain an uneasy truce between hostile factions and to promote the unity of the country and the establishment of an effective government. The greatest single problem was the position of the province of Katanga, which refused to recognize the authority of the Central Government. Fighting between the United Nations Force and the Katanga gendarmerie broke out in September and again in December. Hostilities were terminated on December 20, when Prime Minister Adoula and Mr. Tshombe met at Kitona.

The tragic death of Mr. Hammarskjold cast a dark shadow over the proceedings of the General Assembly at the beginning of its sixteenth session. It brought into sharp focus the Soviet demand for a troika approach to the composition of the Secretariat, including the Office of Secretary-General. Throughout 1961, there had been little abatement of this Soviet campaign against the United Nations. It had spread into the debates of the Specialized Agencies.

Concurrently, the sentiment about colonial issues and racial discrimination ran strong. The attitude and influence of the African states, the largest single group in the Assembly, was unknown and at times unpredictable. This gave added urgency to the need for adjustments within the United Nations to meet the pressures of greatly enlarged membership.

It also gave new significance to the number of questions which had eluded answer. The positions of South Africa and Portugal had become increasingly at variance with the strong views of most of the other member states. The Algerian problem remained of grave concern, while the eruption of French-Tunisian difficulties over Bizerta made it necessary to hold a special session of the General Assembly. The uneasiness about developments in South-East Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean also had an unsettling effect. Many observers expressed pessimism about the prospects for peace and for the future of the United Nations.

During the course of the sixteenth session, most members seemed to recover from the initial shock which the potential dangers of the late summer produced. The actual crisis appeared to recede a little and the atmosphere at the Assembly steadily improved. This was partly due to vigorous efforts made by Canada and other countries to focus the Assembly's attention on the most pressing issues before the United Nations.

The sudden death of the Secretary-General had come as a profound shock and it was obviously desirable to resolve the problem of appointing a successor. Without authorized direction to the Secretariat, there was a serious risk of paralysis in the activities of the United Nations and particularly in the Congo, where a firm hand was needed. The Secretary of State for External Affairs emphasized this point in his statement in the general debate on October 3. A sense of urgency encouraged intensive diplomatic activity in New York and this resulted in the unanimous approval for the appointment of U Thant as Acting Secretary-General for the unexpired period of Mr. Hammarskjöld's term of office. This appointment, which Canada supported warmly from the first, injected new vigour into the sixteenth session, especially since the new chief administrator was able to assume office without sacrificing any of the authority required for discharging his heavy responsibilities. This was perhaps the most notable achievement at the first part of the session and it was particularly significant, in view of the difficulties which the Soviet bloc had created in pressing its troika approach.

Early in the session, the great majority of member states expressed their concern about the sharp increases in radio-active fall-out, following the resumption of atmospheric tests by the Soviet Union. The Canadian Delegation sought energetically to crystallize this concern by seeking high priority for the consideration of the annual progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. This move had the overwhelming support of the General Assembly. The resolution adopted gave new urgency to the work of the Scientific Committee and envisaged

periodic reporting by the World Meteorological Organization on measurements of atmospheric radio-activity through its world-wide network of stations.

Mr. Khrushchov's threat to explode a super-bomb prompted a number of delegations, including Canada, to take action to try to prevent that occurrence. Eighty-seven delegations rallied to the support of a resolution calling on the Soviet Union not to carry out its intention to explode a 50-megaton bomb but this did not dissuade the Soviet Government from carrying out two very large explosions. As a further effort to bring about a halt to testing, the General Assembly gave overwhelming support to two other resolutions calling for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and emphasizing the urgency of resuming negotiations with a view to achieving a safeguarded international agreement on tests. The Assembly also adopted two mainly African-sponsored resolutions which emerged from the discussion of nuclear weapons tests, though they went somewhat beyond the question of testing *per se*: the first sought to make the continent of Africa a denuclearized zone and the second proposed an enquiry into the possibility of convening a conference to sign a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons.

Vigorous efforts were made to bring about a resumption of disarmament negotiations, which had been stalled since June 1960. It had been the consistent aim of Canadian policy since the breakdown to have the negotiations resumed at the earliest possible date. At the sixteenth session, as a result of intensive consultations behind the scenes, agreement was eventually reached on new negotiations in a satisfactory forum and on the basis of an agreed statement of principles. Canadian ideas about expanding the negotiating body to include new members representing the main geographical areas of the world were reflected in the Assembly decision to add eight new members to the Ten-Nation Committee. The new negotiating body began its important work early in 1962. Discussion of disarmament and nuclear testing also led to the adoption of two resolutions aimed at preventing the wider spread of nuclear weapons. Canada supported both these resolutions which were sponsored by Ireland and by Sweden and five other countries respectively.

The Assembly also made progress in the direction of international co-operation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes. This result was particularly gratifying for Canada, which had been keenly interested in reviving the United Nations study of outer space problems, both technical and legal. The Canadian hope is that, after two years of stalemate, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will be able to pursue its work with a new sense of purpose and responsibility.

Because of the large number of newly independent countries in the present membership of the United Nations, colonial issues occupied much of the Assembly's time and some of them were held over for the resumed sixteenth session early in 1962. The Soviet bloc continued its efforts to embar-

ress the Western powers and to exploit the legitimate aspirations of the African-Asians to bring independence to all remaining dependent territories and to eliminate racial discrimination. There was also a tendency on the part of some extremists to advocate unrealistic and unenforceable measures which sometimes went beyond the provisions of the Charter.

On the whole, the developments at the sixteenth session were not unsatisfactory. The Assembly showed a preference for a relatively moderate approach and not the least of its achievements was the establishment of a 17-member special committee, which will be the principal subsidiary organ concerned with implementing the 1960 Declaration on colonialism. The prevailing view, which Canada shared, was that, while strong international pressure should be brought to bear in order to induce governments to modify policies which the majority of states considered abhorrent, this result was not likely to be achieved through the adoption of measures, like sanctions and the expulsion of the member states concerned.

The rapidly changing composition in the United Nations membership has produced pressures for corresponding changes in the Secretariat. At the sixteenth session, attention was sharply focussed on this problem but, when it became apparent that no compromise formula could be enunciated for giving detailed guidance to the Acting Secretary-General, a flexible approach was adopted, at the suggestion of the Canadian Delegation, whereby he was allowed discretion to bring about a new balance in the composition of the Secretariat and invited to present his views on geographical representation to the seventeenth session. This process of adjustment is continuing.

The heavy cost of peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo has not only seriously strained the financial resources of the United Nations but has become a source of friction among member states, mainly because some members have failed to pay their assessments. At the sixteenth session, the Assembly took extraordinary steps to deal with the financial crisis. A resolution was adopted seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the question of the legal obligations of members to contribute to the costs of UNEF and ONUC. A second resolution authorized the Secretary-General to issue bonds in the amount of \$200 million and to use the proceeds for meeting United Nations expenses. The Court opinion is expected to be rendered to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. By the end of 1961, it was too early to say what might be the response to the bond issue. Canada was the first country to subscribe, the amount being \$6.24 million. The hope is that these moves will ease the threat of bankruptcy which has been growing in recent months.

In recent years, conscious of their growing voting strength, the African-Asian and Latin American groups have been pressing strongly for increased economic aid under United Nations auspices. This pressure was sustained at the sixteenth session in the debates concerning a United Nations Capital Development Fund and the flow of capital and technical assistance to the

developing countries. There was, in addition, an important initiative by the United States, the United Nations Decade of Development, whereby the Secretary-General was authorized to develop proposals for the intensification of United Nations action in a number of areas including industrialization; agrarian reform; the elimination of hunger, illiteracy and disease; vocational and technical education; the application of science and technology; and the co-ordination of all economic aid. The Secretary-General is required to report to ECOSOC, in the summer of 1962, and to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. The hope is that the Decade of Development programme will provide new impetus to the existing activities of the United Nations in the field of economic assistance and will bring about better co-ordination in the various programmes of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

A development of particular interest to Canada was the General Assembly's approval of a World Food Programme, which will run for an initial experimental period of about three years. This proposal was launched by the Prime Minister of Canada at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly and pursued in the Food and Agriculture Organization meeting in Rome during the autumn. Early in 1962 a 20-country committee, of which Canada is a member, is to work out a Charter for the World Food Programme.

The activities of the United Nations in the social sector are not widely publicized, yet they make up a substantial and continuing part of its work. This is largely done by the autonomous Specialized Agencies, whose activities are co-ordinated with those of other United Nations organs. There are projects, studies, surveys and seminars in the separate fields, all with the general objective of fostering social development. The rapid economic development needed to ensure stability in many of the newly independent nations will be impeded, if it is not accompanied by concurrent advances in social development. At the sixteenth session considerable progress was made, when the Assembly approved a number of resolutions designed to achieve better balance and co-ordination between economic and social development. In 1961 Canada began a four-year term on the Social Commission.

The United Nations is also engaged in formulating international covenants and conventions in the field of human rights, consent to marriage and the freedom of information, with the hope that legally binding commitments will eventually be applied in all member states. The United Nations lends its assistance in the humanitarian work of providing for the needs of refugees through such agencies as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, supported by voluntary contributions from member states, including Canada.

These and other programmes of economic and social development under United Nations auspices are important for the future of the Organization. For the less developed nations, their new-found political independence will be meaningless unless they can achieve, soon and sufficiently, economic uplift and social well-being. In a very real sense, therefore, whatever the United

Nations and the Specialized Agencies can do to assist the Governments in the less developed areas to bring about economic and social stability serves significantly the cause of political stability and ultimately the cause of peace.

The first substantive debate in many years on the question of the representation of China took place at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. It was widely hoped that this might prepare the way for an equitable and generally acceptable solution of an issue which has divided the membership of the United Nations for 12 years. Many delegations expressed the view that a question of such obvious importance to all parties concerned should not be settled by recourse to a narrow voting majority. In support of this view, Canada voted for a resolution declaring in effect that a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly would be required to effect a change in China's representation. Canada opposed a Soviet resolution seeking to exclude Nationalist Chinese representatives from all United Nations organs and to replace them with Communist Chinese representatives.

In the Canadian view, the Soviet resolution prejudged the issue, was inequitable and was contrary to the interests of the United Nations. The Canadian statement to the General Assembly was explicit in expressing two basic views: that there must be preserved for the people of Formosa the right to determine their own destiny; and that Canadians would never understand or accept a solution by which the United Nations Organization sanctioned the forcible extinction of the political identity of Formosa.

In many quarters, questions have been raised anxiously about the continuing usefulness of the United Nations. Nevertheless, the Organization has shown an ability to adjust to rapidly changing conditions and to meet many of the challenges which the world faces today. The conditions within the United Nations are no more or no less complex than the actual state of international affairs which they reflect. Moreover, the elements exist in the United Nations system for the kind of co-operation required to bring about accommodation, compromise and ultimately the harmony essential to international order.

Even with its limitations the United Nations has much to its credit. Despite disappointments, irritations and frustrations, no member state has left the Organization. Instead, it has continued to gather in the emerging new nations which have made admission to the United Nations the hallmark of their attainment of independence. In 1961 Sierra Leone, Mauritania, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Tanganyika were admitted to raise the membership to 104. Today the Organization is approaching universality in its representation of the people of the world. It provides a forum where all nations can mingle and exchange ideas in an atmosphere of comparative equality and cordiality which cuts across regional, racial and ideological lines.

It is manifestly evident that the United Nations cannot prevent conflict among the Great Powers. They must negotiate their way out of the maze of differences which divide them. In recent years, the United Nations has demonstrated its capacity to deal with local wars and situations and, in effect, to contain the terrible threat of world conflagration. This underlines the importance and urgency of devoting the attention and energy of the United Nations to the task of improving its peace-keeping methods. The experience of the past points the way to improvement and the indications of the present are that many member states are determined to strengthen the Organization's capacity to act effectively.

After a year or more of sustained pressure from a number of quarters, the United Nations nonetheless found itself, at the end of 1961, able to face the new year with renewed confidence. The great majority of member states continued to regard the Organization as the best hope for peaceful solution and for constructive international co-operation. On balance, 1961 was a year of accomplishment which offered promise that, even in the vastly changed circumstances of the sixties, the United Nations could succeed in the pursuit of those purposes and principles which the Charter of 1945 prescribed and which today remain among the highest aspirations of all mankind.

II

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Disarmament

Despite efforts by Canada and many other members of the United Nations, the disarmament negotiations in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, which had been abruptly broken off by the Soviet side in June 1960, had not been renewed by the end of that year. The question was further discussed at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in March 1961, with the result that it was unanimously decided to postpone debate and defer action on all pending resolutions on disarmament until its sixteenth session. A major factor behind this decision was the agreement announced by the United States and the Soviet Union that they would continue to explore bilaterally the question of the resumption of negotiations, including such matters as the composition of the negotiating body and the principles which should govern renewed negotiations. It was agreed by the two powers that the outcome of these talks would be reported to the sixteenth session. Canada welcomed this agreement and expressed the hope that the talks would lead to the early resumption of multilateral disarmament negotiations.

Bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union were held in Washington and Moscow during the summer, and in New York during the two weeks preceding the opening of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. During this period, Canada made it known that it maintained a flexible position on the composition of the negotiating forum and suggested that the original Ten-Nation Committee should be enlarged by the addition of representatives of neutral nations chosen with a view to equitable geographic distribution, but added that any choice agreed to by the United States, the Soviet Union and the Disarmament Commission would be acceptable to Canada. On the question of the principles to guide future negotiations, Canada was convinced of the necessity of establishing a clearly defined framework within which negotiations could be conducted and also the method of negotiations which the parties should follow.

On September 20, following the convening of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the United States and the Soviet Union jointly reported that, while they had been unable to reach agreement on the composition of a negotiating body, they had been successful in formulating a joint statement of principles to guide resumed disarmament negotiations. The agreed principles were fully in harmony with Canadian disarmament policy.

On September 25, President Kennedy submitted to the General Assembly a new disarmament programme, which embodied a number of Canadian suggestions. In a speech to the General Assembly on October 3, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, stressing the urgency of reaching agreement on disarmament, welcomed, as a first step in the direction of a resumption of negotiations, the agreement on principles reached between the Soviet Union and the United States. He commended the comprehensive programme for disarmament introduced by President Kennedy earlier in the general debate, which, he said, was flexible and could accommodate reasonable proposals from any quarter.

It was generally recognized by a majority of delegations in the Assembly that, in the light of the U.S.-Soviet agreement on principles to guide future disarmament negotiations, the next step should be to set up an appropriate negotiating body as soon as possible. Through its representatives Canada constantly emphasized the urgency of overcoming the remaining obstacles to an early resumption of detailed negotiations in an agreed forum, and was active in suggesting various practical steps to this end. On November 24, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested to the First Committee an expansion of the Disarmament Committee on a geographical basis; he stressed the importance of recognizing the responsibility for disarmament which is vested in the United Nations as a whole, and the value of making provision for regular reports from the negotiating body to the Disarmament Commission.

In the course of discussion in the First Committee it became clear that further bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union would be the most effective method of working out the question of the composition of the negotiating body. The Assembly therefore unanimously adopted, on November 28, a resolution (1660) which called upon the two powers to continue their discussions and to submit a report before the end of the session. Subsequently, the two powers reported that they had reached agreement on the addition of eight non-aligned countries (Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic) to the original Ten-Nation Committee (Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States). This report was embodied in a resolution also endorsing the "statement of principles" to guide resumed negotiations. This resolution recommended that the new 18-Nation Committee urgently undertake negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international controls on the basis of the agreed principles. In addition, the resolution endorsed a feature which was of particular interest to Canada, namely that the United Nations be kept fully informed of the work of the Committee; the resolution requested the Disarmament Committee to submit to the General Assembly a report on agreement as soon as it had been reached, and in any case to submit to the United Nations Disarmament

Commission, not later than June 1, 1962, a report on the progress achieved. The resolution (1722), which reflected ideas put forward by the Canadian Delegation in the Assembly, was welcomed and fully supported by Canada; it was unanimously adopted on December 20. At the close of 1961, it was expected that the new 18-Nation Disarmament Committee would meet in Geneva about the middle of March.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution endorsing the setting up of the new Disarmament Committee, two proposals were put before the Assembly which dealt with the question of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. The first proposal, submitted by Sweden and five other countries, suggested that an enquiry be made "as to the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive in the future nuclear weapons on their territories on behalf of any other country". It requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the results of this enquiry to the Disarmament Commission not later than April 1, 1962. The resolution (1664) was adopted by the Assembly on December 4 by vote of 58 in favour, 10 opposed and 23 abstentions. Canada voted for the resolution on the grounds that the proposed survey could serve a useful purpose in clarifying the viewpoint of governments on this important issue. It was made clear that the Canadian reply to the survey would reflect the continuing policy of the Government that the only effective way of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons was through the adoption of a broad international agreement binding on all states. The second proposal, an Irish resolution (1665) which was unanimously approved on the same day, called on all states, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to use their best endeavours to secure an international agreement containing provisions under which all states would refrain from giving or receiving nuclear weapons or the information necessary for their manufacture.

Nuclear Testing

Hopes for an early agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests under a reliable system of international control suffered a serious setback when the Soviet Union rejected a revised Western draft treaty in April 1961—a treaty which made significant concessions to the Soviet view in an effort to break the deadlock then prevailing. Not only did the Soviet Union reject the draft treaty, it reversed its earlier position on several crucial questions.

The situation further deteriorated when, on August 30, the Soviet Union, after secret preparations, explicitly renounced the voluntary three-year-old moratorium and undertook a lengthy series of tests. The announcement ended the tripartite nuclear test ban negotiations which were still officially in progress. This disturbing development gave a sense of urgency to the discussion of nuclear testing in the General Assembly, as exemplified

by the submission of five resolutions generally aimed at stopping nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Canada played a leading role in securing the adoption of a resolution appealing to the Soviet Union not to explode a 50-megaton nuclear device, as threatened by Premier Khrushchov. In addition to this resolution (1632) which was adopted on October 27 with an overwhelming majority, Canada also made a direct protest to the Soviet Union in connection with the planned explosion. The Soviet Union disregarded both the United Nations resolution and the direct appeals made by many governments, including the Canadian Government, and conducted the most powerful nuclear explosion ever recorded.

In keeping with Canada's firm opposition to nuclear weapons tests, the Canadian Delegation also supported two resolutions designed to deal with the resumption of testing. The first, submitted by India and sponsored by several other countries, urged the nuclear powers to refrain from further testing until a binding agreement to end the tests had been reached. The resolution (1648) was adopted on November 6 by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), 20 opposed and 9 abstentions. The second resolution on this subject, co-sponsored by the United States and Britain, urged a renewal of the nuclear test ban talks at Geneva to work toward an international treaty to end tests with effective control provisions. The resolution (1649) was adopted on November 8 by a vote of 71 in favour, including Canada, 11 against, with 15 abstentions.

Two other resolutions, sponsored mainly by African nations, went somewhat beyond the scope of actual testing. The first resolution called on all states to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests in Africa and to refrain from using African territory for "testing, storing or transporting" nuclear weapons, and to respect the African continent as a denuclearized zone. This resolution (1652) was adopted by the General Assembly on November 24 by a vote of 55 in favour, none against, with 44 abstentions. Canada, although supporting that part of the resolution relating to nuclear tests in Africa, could not agree with measures proposed and abstained on the resolution as a whole. The second resolution sought to declare that the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances was contrary to the United Nations Charter and a violation of international law. The resolution (1653) was adopted on November 28 by a vote of 55 in favour, 20 against, including Canada, with 26 abstentions. In opposing this resolution the Canadian Delegation pointed out that a declaration prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons would not be an effective way of dealing with the nuclear threat, which could only satisfactorily be met through binding and controlled agreements for nuclear disarmament. Canadian doubts about the wisdom of adopting this resolution were reinforced by two significant developments that took place after the resolution's adoption in Committee, namely, the decision to resume negotiations on a nuclear-test ban agreement and the

hopeful signs that agreement would soon be reached concerning the resumption of general disarmament negotiations in an appropriate negotiating forum. In these new circumstances, the Canadian Delegation considered that the proposal to convene a world conference might detract from the efforts to negotiate binding disarmament agreements.

The General Assembly adjourned at the end of the year with the question of the testing of nuclear weapons still not apparently any closer to a solution but with some significant signs of progress on the question of disarmament. During the sixteenth session, the Canadian Delegation repeatedly made clear Canada's firm opposition to nuclear testing and its continued conviction that the only lasting solution for world peace must come through detailed negotiations leading to a binding agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and verification.

Effects of Atomic Radiation

Canada has a long-standing record of leadership in and effective contribution to United Nations efforts to promote international scientific research and the exchange of information on the effects of atomic radiation on human health. Since its establishment in 1955, Canada has been an active member of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR).^{*} Moreover, at all subsequent General Assembly sessions Canadian Delegations have been closely associated with successive United Nations efforts to evolve further international exchanges, assistance and co-operation in this important field. Canada's special interest in this sphere of United Nations activities is of course closely related to Canada's determination to explore every possibility of progress in the field of disarmament and the cessation of nuclear tests.

The resumption of nuclear tests in the atmosphere by the Soviet Union, which coincided with the first weeks of the sixteenth session, compelled Canada and other like-minded countries again to consider action which would reflect the concern of all peoples about the harmful effects of a further rise in the level of radio-active fall-out. Thus, there was widespread demand in the General Assembly for a firm stand against nuclear testing and for concrete measures to increase world understanding of the health effects of radiation and the geographical pattern of atmospheric radio-activity.

An item entitled "the Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" had already been placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's sixteenth session and was allocated to the Special Political Committee. Under normal circumstances, the General Assembly would have been content to take note of the annual report of UNSCEAR on the progress made in the preparation of its second com-

^{*} The Committee is composed of Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

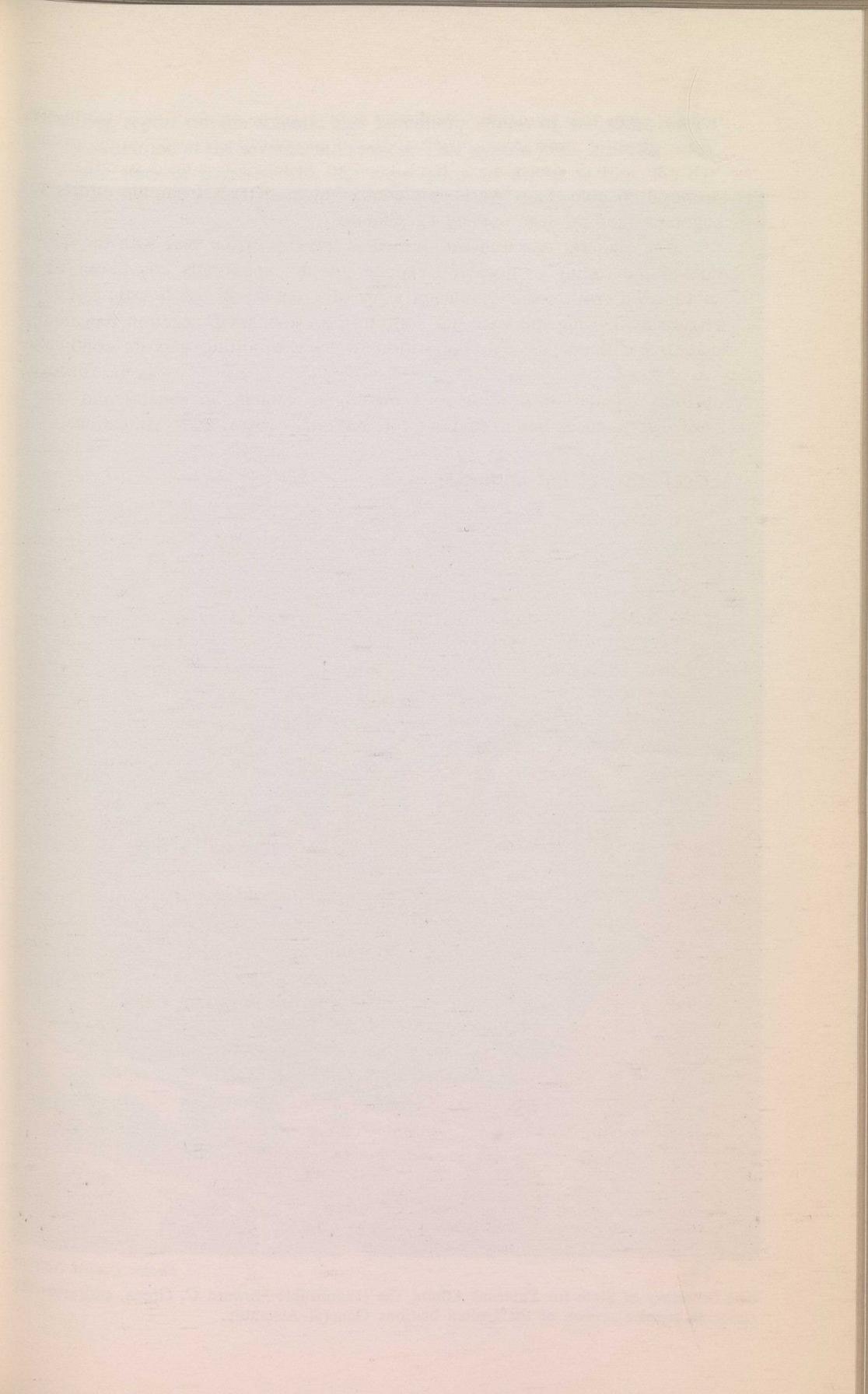




Photo: United Nations

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard C. Green, addresses the sixteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

prehensive report on the somatic and hereditary effects of radiation, which is to be submitted at the seventeenth session. This agenda item, however, took on a new note of urgency with the resumption of Soviet testing. At the insistence of the Canadian Delegation the Special Political Committee gave first priority to it in the order of its business.

At the first meeting of the Committee on October 16, Canada and several co-sponsoring countries, eventually numbering 24, and representing all major groups of nations except the Soviet Bloc, submitted a comprehensive draft resolution. A competing draft resolution, tabled by Czechoslovakia, sought to deal with the annual progress report of UNSCEAR in a purely routine fashion and thus avoid according importance to the new situation arising from Soviet nuclear tests. During the debate in the Special Political Committee, however, it soon became evident that the Canadian proposals would receive the support of most member states, particularly after a number of minor amendments had been accepted by the co-sponsors and incorporated in the original text.

The Canadian draft resolution incorporated three broad objectives. First, it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a declaration to the effect that "both concern for the future of mankind and the fundamental principles of international law impose a responsibility on all states concerning actions which might have harmful biological consequences for the existing and future generations of peoples of other states, by increasing the levels of radio-active fall-out". Secondly, the resolution proposed steps designed to reinforce and, as far as possible, to accelerate the work of UNSCEAR with special reference to the problem of radio-active fall-out. Finally, in a separate and distinct section, the resolution contained a concrete proposal for regular and frequent recording on a world-wide basis of the incidence and concentrations of radio-activity in the atmosphere.

As a result, the World Meteorological Organization is considering how to incorporate in its present world-wide weather reporting system a scheme for the measurement of atmospheric radio-activity and the wide and rapid dissemination of the data obtained. This scheme was conceived specifically to broaden general knowledge about the pattern and intensity of the radio-active element in the earth's environment.

On October 20, 1961, the Canadian and other co-sponsors, succeeded in obtaining priority for the resolution over the Czechoslovakian draft in the voting in Committee. The Canadian proposals were then adopted by 75 votes in favour, none against, with 17 abstentions including notably the Soviet Bloc. On October 27, the General Assembly by a similar overwhelming vote in plenary formally adopted the Canadian resolution, which has since been published as United Nations Document A/Res/1629 (XVI), dated October 30, 1961. The Czechoslovakian resolution, which had not been rejected by the Special Political Committee, did not muster the two-thirds majority support in plenary necessary for its final adoption.

It was a matter of great satisfaction for the Canadian Delegation that the important principles and concrete recommendations it has proposed had received such wide support. In particular, the General Assembly's request to the World Meteorological Organization to study the feasibility of developing a world-wide scheme for the monitoring and synoptic reporting of atmospheric radio-active levels opens new possibilities for international co-operation in this important field. Since the adoption of resolution 1629 (XVI), Canada has continued to work for the development of a programme designed to facilitate the early implementation of the General Assembly's proposal by the World Meteorological Organization with the assistance of technical advice from UNSCEAR and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly achieved notable success in promoting international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes. Lack of agreement as to the organization and methods of work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had delayed for two years even the beginning of United Nations work in this important field. It was, therefore, all the more remarkable that at the sixteenth session, there was unanimous agreement to enlarge the membership of the Committee, to renew its initial terms of reference and to entrust to it and to a number of Specialized Agencies important additional responsibilities.

From the outset, Canada has consistently pressed for an active United Nations role in respect of the peaceful uses of outer space. Canada was a member of the Ad Hoc Committee established at the thirteenth session which, in spite of the Soviet Union's boycott, was able to prepare a useful report describing the legal and technical questions requiring study. At the fourteenth session Canada was also instrumental in helping to secure unanimous approval of resolution 1472 establishing a new 24-member Committee.* It was, therefore, a matter of great concern and disappointment that the hopes implicit in this measure of agreement were not realized. Accordingly, the Canadian Delegation to the sixteenth session was determined to spare no effort to overcome the paralyzing deadlock so that a vigorous start could be made on the vital task of achieving international co-operation in outer space before a new dimension had been added to the earthly quarrels of states.

Item 21 entitled "Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" was inscribed on the agenda largely to take account of the

* Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, Britain and United States.

fact that the membership of the Committee was due to expire at the end of 1961. However, since no report had been prepared, the Soviet Union at first objected to consideration of this item by the First Committee of the General Assembly. A number of countries, including Canada, immediately took the initiative in organizing a first, purely procedural, meeting of the Outer Space Committee, without accepting the Soviet argument that the item could not be taken up in the absence of a report. The meeting of the Outer Space Committee on November 26 did greatly facilitate the later discussions in the First Committee.

Renewed negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union produced agreement on the choice of officers for the Outer Space Committee. Sufficient agreement between them was also reached on the working methods of the Committee when the Soviet Union at long last gave up its insistence on formal recognition that the rule of unanimity should apply in that body. For their part United States, Canada and the majority of the other members of the Outer Space Committee, which had opposed the Soviet view, were prepared to accept that the Chairman would in his opening statement emphasize his intention to try to reach decisions without the necessity of formal voting.

In the meantime, the United States, Canadian and other interested delegations had prepared a far-reaching draft resolution which was tabled on December 2, 1962 with the sponsorship of Australia, Canada, Italy and the United States. After discussions and amendment in the First Committee, the draft eventually attracted the co-sponsorship of the 24 original members of the Outer Space Committee and was approved by the General Assembly as resolution 1721 on December 20, 1961.

This important decision enunciated for the first time two significant principles of the law applicable to outer space. First it was recognized that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, applied in outer space. Second, it was affirmed that outer space is free for exploration and use by all states and that no part of it could be subject to national appropriation. The resolution also recognized that the United Nations is the focal point of world interest in the peaceful uses of outer space. In this context it requested the Outer Space Committee and the Secretary-General to maintain a registry of data on all launchings of objects into orbit or beyond. At the same time, the World Meteorological Organization and other Specialized Agencies were invited to collaborate in preparing a broad new programme for the use of satellites for meteorological research and forecasting. Similarly, it encouraged the International Telecommunication Union to foster international co-operation in regard to the use of satellites for communications purposes. Finally, resolution 1721 reaffirmed the original terms of reference of the Outer Space Committee as expressed in resolution 1472 and reappointed the original 24 members with four additional new members, Outer Mongolia, Morocco, Chad and Sierra Leone.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Outer Space Committee is expected to make a beginning on its important task not later than March 31, 1962. The encouraging agreement and the widespread interest revealed at the sixteenth session gave rise to the strong hope that a fruitful period of international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space had at last been inaugurated.

Admission of New Members

The United Nations counted 99 members when the sixteenth session of the General Assembly opened in New York on September 19, 1961.

On September 22 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted a resolution admitting Sierra Leone as the 100th member of the Organization. Canada, along with the other members of the Commonwealth, co-sponsored this resolution.

The membership of the United Nations was increased to 101 on October 13 when Syria resumed the seat which it had occupied as an original member of the Organization prior to the creation of the United Arab Republic in 1958.

Two more members were added to the United Nations on October 27 with the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. When their applications were considered in the Security Council on October 25 the Soviet Union announced that it would make the admission of Mauritania dependent on that of Mongolia. China made it clear that it considered Mongolia, "totally unqualified" for membership in the United Nations, having come "increasingly under Soviet domination" and shown itself "a willing tool of armed aggression against neighbouring regions". Because, however, it did not want its opposition to Mongolia's admission to be used as "a pretext, however meagre and unjustified" for delaying the admission of Mauritania, which it heartily supported, China did not participate in the vote. The application of Mongolia was accordingly approved for recommendation to the General Assembly by 9 votes in favour, with 1 abstention, that of the United States. The Security Council then considered the application of Mauritania which was approved over the objections of the United Arab Republic by 9 votes, with the Soviet Union abstaining. In plenary the admission of Mongolia was approved without vote while that of Mauritania was approved by a vote of 68 in favour (including Canada) 13 opposed, with 20 abstentions and 1 member absent.

The Assembly unanimously approved, on December 14, the admission of Tanganyika as the 104th member of the United Nations. A former trust territory under the United Kingdom administration, Tanganyika attained independence on December 9. Canada joined with 29 other delegations in co-sponsoring the resolution calling for the admission of its sister state from the Commonwealth into the Organization.

Chinese Representation

For the first time since 1950, when a resolution aimed at replacing the Nationalist Chinese Delegation by representatives of the Peking government was defeated, the question of the representation of China in the United Nations was accorded a full-scale debate during the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. At each session between 1959 and 1961, procedural moves—which became known as the moratorium—prevented both substantive consideration of the question and any change in Chinese representation.

At the sixteenth session, two agenda items were requested, one by New Zealand entitled: "Question of the representation of China in the United Nations", and one by the Soviet Union entitled: "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations". Both items were considered concurrently by the General Committee and both were accepted for inscription on the Assembly's agenda after a short debate, the New Zealand item by a margin of 15 votes in favour to none against, with 5 abstentions (Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, U.S.S.R.); the Soviet item by 7 in favour (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, Liberia, Niger, U.S.S.R.), 3 against (China, Philippines, Costa Rica), with 10 abstentions. These decisions were subsequently accepted by the Assembly without a formal vote. Canada was not a member of the General Committee.

When the substantive debate commenced, two draft resolutions were before the Assembly, one submitted by the Soviet Union which called for the immediate removal of "representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique" and their replacement in the United Nations and all its organs by representatives of the government of the People's Republic of China; the other, by Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States requesting a decision that any proposal to change the representation of China would be regarded as an "important" question under the United Nations Charter, requiring a two-thirds majority vote. Towards the end of the debate, Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia introduced an amendment to the Soviet resolution designed to eliminate most of its offensive terminology and to substitute a simple request for a decision to seat Communist Chinese representatives in the United Nations and all its organs.

In subsequent voting, the five-power draft resolution was approved by a substantial majority of 61 (including Canada) to 34 against with 7 abstentions. The Soviet resolution was defeated by a vote of 37 in favour to 48 against (Canada), with 19 abstentions. The amendment to the Soviet resolution was voted on in two parts but suffered the same fate, the votes being 23 in favour to 40 against (Canada), with 39 abstentions and 30 in favour to 45 against (Canada), with 29 abstentions.

During the general debate, the Canadian Delegation's statement was explicit in rejecting the Soviet resolution because it prejudged the issue under consideration, was inequitable and was contrary to the interests of

the United Nations. It was equally explicit in supporting the five-power resolution because, in the Canadian view, the question was clearly an "important" one within the meaning of the United Nations Charter. At the same time, the statement indicated that Canada was willing to consider carefully any proposal to settle the question of Chinese representation equitably. To this end it suggested a full examination of all elements of the question, by whatever means might be found generally acceptable, so that by the next session of the General Assembly a solution might be anticipated which would carry the general judgment and serve the cause of justice and peace. In the Canadian view, these ends would not be achieved by the extinction of the political identity of Formosa but would be served by recognition of the right of the people of Formosa to determine their own future.

Elections to the Councils

At each regular session, the General Assembly holds elections to fill three of the non-permanent seats in the Security Council and six of the seats of the Economic and Social Council.

Security Council

By secret ballot, the Assembly elected Venezuela and Ghana as non-permanent members of the Security Council to serve the regular two-year term commencing January 1, 1962.

In the election for the third non-permanent seat a deadlock developed over the candidacies of Romania and the Philippines. The parties involved eventually agreed, after a series of inconclusive ballots, to an arrangement whereby the term of office for the seat to be filled would be split in accordance with previous precedents. Subject to the approval of the Assembly, Romania would be elected for the first year, resigning as of December 31, 1962, while the Philippines would be elected for the calendar year 1963. In the balloting which followed, Romania was elected to serve the first-year term on the Council.

In accordance with a similar arrangement adopted at the fifteenth session, the Assembly also elected Ireland for a one-year term on the Security Council in replacement of Liberia.

As a result of these elections, membership of the Security Council for 1962 is as follows:

Chile, China, France, Ghana, Ireland,
Romania, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic,
United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Economic and Social Council

In the first ballot in the elections for the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly elected Australia, Colombia, Senegal and the United States as

members of the Council. Later it elected India and Yugoslavia to fill the two remaining vacancies. These new members began their three-year terms on January 1, 1962.

Also serving on the Economic and Social Council during 1962 are Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Uruguay. Of these 12 members, Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom will have completed by the end of the year the three-year term of office for which they were elected at the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly in 1959.

The Congo

The crisis in the Congo which began in July 1960 with the mutiny of the "force publique" continued to be a matter of major concern to the United Nations throughout 1961.

On January 17 the crisis deepened when the deposed Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was transferred to Elisabethville. The announcement by the Katanga Government on February 13 that he and two of his companions had been "massacred" by villagers after escaping from custody led to demonstrations in Afro-Asian and Soviet bloc countries and several of them expressed their disapproval by extending recognition to the regime which Lumumba's political heir, Gizenga, had set up in Stanleyville as the legal government of the Congo.

In February the Security Council met to discuss the continuing crisis. The Soviet Union submitted a resolution demanding sanctions against Belgium, the arrest of Katanga Premier Tshombe and General Mobutu, the termination of United Nations operations in the Congo within one month and the dismissal of the Secretary-General. Despite intensive Soviet pressure the Council rejected this resolution and on February 21 adopted without a dissenting vote a resolution sponsored by the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia which urged that all appropriate measures be taken including the use of force "if necessary in the last resort" to prevent the occurrence of civil war. The resolution also called for the immediate withdrawal from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military personnel and political advisers not under United Nations command.

Initial attempts to implement that part of the resolution dealing with the withdrawal of foreign advisers led to a deterioration in the United Nations' relations with the Central Government. Clashes occurred between United Nations troops and elements of the Congolese National Army notably at the Port of Matadi from which United Nations personnel, including some Canadian communications troops, were eventually forced to withdraw. The atmosphere gradually improved, however, and on April 17 President Kasavubu and a special United Nations mission signed an

agreement whereby the Central Government accepted the Security Council's resolution of February 21 and undertook to re-examine appointments of foreign personnel under their authority.

Meanwhile there had been some changes in the makeup of the United Nations forces. Early in 1961 the United Arab Republic, Morocco and Guinea withdrew their contingents from the Congo. These losses were subsequently made up by the arrival of nearly 5,000 additional Indian troops and another 1,000 Malaysians as well as smaller additional contributions from other countries. Nevertheless, throughout the year the United Nations Command was handicapped in its efforts to maintain law and order by a shortage of troops.

Although the Conciliation Commission appointed at the end of 1960 had been unable to effect a national reconciliation some of its major recommendations were embodied in an African-Asian resolution adopted by the General Assembly on April 15 which amongst other things urged that the Congo's Parliament be reconvened. At this resumed fifteenth session the General Assembly also adopted resolutions which reiterated demands for the withdrawal of Belgian personnel from the Congo and appointed a four-member Commission to investigate the death of Lumumba.

Since the beginning of 1961 there had been a series of initiatives by Congolese political leaders directed at reaching a solution to the country's constitutional problems. These efforts culminated in a conference of all the important leaders except Gizenga early in March at Tananarive, where agreement in principle was reached on plans for a loose confederation of states as the future constitutional pattern for the Congo. No substantive measures were taken to give effect to this agreement however and it became clear at a subsequent conference in Coquilhatville in April that wide divergencies still existed between the Leopoldville Government and Mr. Tshombe's regime. When Mr. Tshombe attempted to leave the initial session of the Coquilhatville Conference he was detained at the airport by Central Government troops and later taken to Leopoldville where he remained under house arrest until June.

Thanks largely to the efforts of United Nations Representatives, the Central Government and Gizenga's regime in Stanleyville finally agreed on the reconvening of Parliament at Lovanium late in July under the protection of United Nations troops. On August 2 Parliament approved a broadly based Government headed by Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula with Mr. Gizenga occupying the position of First Vice-Premier.

Renewed efforts by the United Nations to carry out its task of apprehending and evacuating foreign military personnel and political advisers led to a deterioration of the situation in Katanga. On September 13 serious fighting broke out between United Nations forces and the Katanga gendarmerie who in many cases were directed by foreign mercenaries. On September 17 the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, who had arrived

in Leopoldville at the invitation of Prime Minister Adoula to discuss ways in which United Nations aid to the Central Government could be developed, decided to fly to Ndola to arrange a ceasefire with Mr. Tshombe. The following day it was announced that Mr. Hammarskjold had been killed when his plane crashed near its destination. The tragic death of the Secretary-General dealt a severe blow to the United Nations efforts in the Congo. Despite this set-back, however, a ceasefire was arranged between Tshombe and Mr. Khiari, the United Nations Representative.

During the uneasy period following the ceasefire agreement the United Nations continued its efforts to bring about a political reconciliation between the Central Government and the provincial Government of Katanga. These efforts were not successful and tension increased. In the face of growing pressure from the extreme nationalists Central Government forces made an unsuccessful attempt early in November to invade Katanga from Kasai Province. At the same time elements of the Congo National Army based on Stanleyville moved toward the northern frontier of Katanga.

Although Mr. Gizenga had accepted the position of Vice-Premier in the Central Government, he later returned to Stanleyville and began a political campaign aimed at the overthrow of Mr. Adoula's Government. On November 11 the world was reminded once again of the unstable situation in the Congo by the tragic news that 13 Italian airmen serving with the United Nations had been brutally massacred at Kindu by Congolese troops based on Stanleyville.

In an atmosphere of growing pressure to put an end to secessionist activities in Katanga the Security Council discussed the Congo situation again in late November. After protracted debate the Council adopted a resolution which reaffirmed its authorization for the use of force if necessary by the United Nations Command to apprehend mercenaries and political advisers. The adoption of this resolution was followed by a period of further tension in Katanga. A campaign of provocation and intimidation against United Nations personnel by the local gendarmerie led to further fighting in December when United Nations troops in Elisabethville were forced to take measures to protect their security and freedom of movement. This second round of bitter fighting which resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to property ended only after a meeting had been arranged under United Nations auspices between Mr. Tshombe and Prime Minister Adoula at Kitona on December 20. At this meeting Mr. Tshombe signed an eight-point declaration under which among other things he recognized the unity of the Republic of the Congo and the authority of the Central Government over all parts of the Republic.

Throughout the year the problem of financing the United Nations Operation in the Congo continued to be a matter of growing concern as certain member countries maintained their refusal to contribute towards the special Congo assessment. Fortunately, the General Assembly provided

temporary relief by adopting, by a vote of 67 (Canada) to 13, with 15 abstentions, a proposal for an appropriation of \$80 million to cover costs of United Nations operations in the Congo up to June 30, 1962.

The Palestine Problem: UNEF, UNTSO

In 1961 the Palestine problem was discussed at the resumed fifteenth session and at the sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. On both occasions the debate was concerned with the problems of the Palestine refugees and UNRWA's efforts to alleviate them, but it ranged beyond the situation of the refugees to cover many aspects of the Palestine problem including, in particular, the Middle Eastern policies of various great powers.

A dispute between Jordan and Israel was brought to the attention of the Security Council in March. The occasion arose when, in pursuit of its intention to mark its Independence Day, April 20, 1962, by holding a military parade in Jerusalem, Israel arranged a rehearsal which required the movement into Jerusalem on March 17 of tanks, armour and artillery. Advance notice of its plan and assurances of peaceful intention were both given before the event. Jordan nevertheless regarded the presence of the heavy equipment in the vicinity of Jerusalem as a violation of the General Armistice Agreement. With Israel's Representatives absent from the meeting, the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission on March 20 confirmed the Jordanian case, the Chairman having voted with the Jordanian Representatives. Thereupon Jordan took the matter to the Security Council, which on April 11 endorsed the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission, urged Israel to comply with this decision and requested the members of the Mixed Armistice Commission to co-operate so that the General Armistice Agreement would be complied with. At a further meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission on April 19, when the Chairman abstained on an Israeli motion to bind both governments to implement all the articles of the armistice agreement, the Israeli delegates walked out and the plans for the parade on April 20 were carried out.

Despite the acuteness of the disagreement between Jordan and Israel regarding the Independence Day parade, the situation on the borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours was relatively peaceful during the year. An air battle between Israeli and U.A.R. aircraft near the Gaza strip on April 28, and a difficult period in June on the Syria-Israel border showed, however, that the tension was high under the superficial calm.

To prevent the development of tension into serious border incidents, the United Nations maintains two peace-keeping military groups in the Middle East. Of these the older is the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), composed of more than 100 officers seconded from the armed forces of United Nations member states. These officers, 17 of

whom are Canadian, maintain a vigilant watch on the borders between Israel, Syria and Jordan. The second and much larger group is the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Under the command of Major-General P. S. Gyani of India, and with Headquarters in the Gaza strip, this force oversees the Israel-UAR demarcation line. The Canadian contingent of 950 officers and men is the second largest national element serving with UNEF.

Race Conflict in South Africa

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. For many years Canada, together with a number of countries, abstained on apartheid resolutions on the grounds that the recommendations were outside the competence of the Assembly and because of a belief that condemnatory resolutions passed by the United Nations would not contribute to the improvement of racial conditions in South Africa. Canada, however, voted in favour of a moderate resolution in 1958 but again abstained on a more strongly worded resolution in November 1959.

International attention was focused on South Africa's racial policies by the incidents at Sharpeville and Langa in March 1960, when 116 Africans taking part in demonstrations against pass laws, an integral part of the *apartheid* system, were killed by police action. These events were brought before the Security Council by African members of the United Nations and the Secretary-General was asked to hold consultations with the Government of South Africa to make arrangements to maintain the principles of the United Nations Charter. Mr. Hammarskjold visited South Africa in January 1961 and had inconclusive discussions with the South African Government.

Consideration of the *apartheid* item by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly was held over until the resumed session and took place immediately after the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on March 16, 1961, at which Dr. Verwoerd had announced that South Africa would withdraw from the Commonwealth when it became a republic on May 31, 1961. This additional evidence of South Africa's determination not to make any modification of its racial policies noticeably strengthened the attitude of many delegations which had in the past sought moderate resolutions on this question.

At the resumed fifteenth session the African Delegations insisted that a strong resolution on *apartheid* should be brought forward which would include recommendations for diplomatic and economic sanctions, while the Asian Delegations were in favour of a more widely acceptable resolution which would avoid specific sanctions. In the end, the two groups submitted separate draft resolutions, both of which deprecated policies based on racial discrimination, censured the racial policies of the South African Government

as inconsistent with the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and noted that these policies had led to international friction endangering international peace and security. The main difference between them was that the African resolution recommended that all states should take various forms of sanctions against South Africa, while the more moderate Asian resolution requested all states to consider taking such separate and collective action as was open to them, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of racial discrimination.

The African resolution was approved in committee by 47 in favour, to 29 against (including Canada), with 18 abstentions, but was dropped before the final plenary vote because the paragraphs recommending sanctions failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The Asian resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote of 95 in favour (including Canada), 1 against (Portugal), with no abstentions.

The discussion of *apartheid* at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in November 1961 followed very closely the pattern of the resumed fifteenth session. A resolution sponsored by the African members condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's continuing practice of *apartheid* policies and called for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and for diplomatic and economic sanctions to be imposed by all members of the United Nations. An alternative resolution, sponsored by Asian countries, condemned South Africa's racial policies in equally strong terms, urged all states to take individual action to bring about an abandonment of these policies and again called upon South Africa to change its policies. Amendments to the Asian resolution were proposed which would have had the effect of calling for South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations, an arms embargo and oil sanctions.

The Canadian Delegation felt that the General Assembly should record unequivocally its condemnation of South Africa's racial policies and its desire for their alteration, but did not favour punitive measures. In the voting in committee on the African resolution, Canada voted against the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and abstained on the sanctions clauses and on the text as a whole. When the three clauses covering expulsion and sanctions were voted on together in plenary and defeated, the African resolution was withdrawn.

The Canadian Delegation supported the Asian resolution and was prepared to vote for it in its entirety. In committee and in plenary, Canada voted against the amendment suggesting expulsion, voted against the amendment recommending the arms embargo and abstained on the amendment calling for petroleum sanctions. All three amendments failed to obtain two-thirds approval and were dropped. The Asian resolution in its original form was adopted by 97 votes in favour (including Canada), 2 against (Portugal, South Africa), with Guinea abstaining (because it considered the resolution too mild).

Algeria

Negotiations to end the Algerian rebellion were attempted twice in 1961 but failed. French and Algerian National Liberation Front negotiators met first at Evian in France from May 20 to June 13. Talks were resumed on July 20 at Lugin near Evian but were broken off on July 26 at the request of the FLN. Agreement could not be reached on the Sahara, on the safeguards and guarantees to be given to non-Muslim Algerians, on the status of the future relationship between France and Algeria, and, on the Algerian side, on the problem of guarantees for self-determination. The negotiations, however, seemed to have brought closer the respective points of view and by the end of the year it was expected that a cease-fire agreement would be signed early in 1962.

At the request of a group of African and Asian member countries the question of Algeria was inscribed on the agenda of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly and allocated for consideration by the First Committee at its 1219th to 1227th meetings from December 14 to 19. Discussion centered on a draft resolution co-sponsored by 35 African and Asian delegations. Couched in much the same terms as the resolution adopted at the fifteenth session, the draft advocated self-determination and territorial integrity, and sought recognition of the responsibility of the United Nations to contribute towards this objective. The draft concluded with a call to the two parties to resume negotiations. However, a major change from last year's text was the attempt to specify that the "Provisional Algerian Government" was one of the two parties in question.

The negotiations and secret talks which were then thought to be taking place between the French and the Algerian National Liberation Front set the tone of the First Committee debate in which 59 delegations participated. Most African and Asian countries stressed the necessity of respecting the territorial integrity of Algeria, commented favourably on the guarantees offered to non-Muslim Algerians and urged that negotiations should progress. On the other hand, some Western delegations expressed the view that the draft resolution was contentious in that it endorsed the Algerian National Liberation Front's approach to the question and prejudged some of the issues in dispute. They also emphasized that at such a delicate stage in the negotiations it would be unwise for the General Assembly to approve such a resolution. In accordance with past practice France did not take part in the debate.

When the draft resolution was put to a vote by roll call in the First Committee on December 19, it was adopted by 61 to none, with 34 abstentions. The abstaining delegations were from Western Europe, North and South America (including Canada), the Commonwealth and French-speaking Africa. The resolution was subsequently approved in plenary without discussion on December 20 by a similar vote of 62 in favour, none against, with 38 abstentions.

Franco-Tunisian Dispute Over Bizerta

The dispute between France and Tunisia over the French base at Bizerta came before the United Nations in July, 1961, after violent fighting between French and Tunisian forces had broken out. The Security Council met at the request of Tunisia, and on July 22 adopted an interim resolution calling for a cease-fire and the return of all armed forces to their original positions. While the cease-fire appeal was complied with, the French refused to withdraw their troops to the positions previously held without Tunisian guarantees concerning communications between the various base installations. The United Nations Secretary-General visited Tunisia, at the request of President Bourguiba, in an unsuccessful attempt at conciliation. The Security Council ultimately adjourned without adopting any final resolution.

Tunisia and 34 other states, mostly African and Asian, subsequently wrote to the Secretary-General requesting a special session of the General Assembly. This third special session took place between August 21 and 25, and ended with the adoption of a resolution which was critical of France and called for negotiations for withdrawal of French forces. The vote was 66 in favour, none opposed, with 30 abstentions (including Canada).

Canada's decision to abstain, as the Canadian Representative explained during the debate, related to the wording of some parts of the resolution. Canada was in sympathy with much of its content. In particular, Canada endorsed the resolution's expression of concern that France had not fully complied with the provisions of the interim Security Council resolution, and supported the appeal to the parties to enter into immediate negotiations. However, Canada did not consider that the prospects for such negotiations would be favoured by critical references in the resolution's preamble to the effects of the presence of French armed forces on Tunisian soil. The Canadian Representative also questioned whether a reference in the operative portion to the object of negotiations as being "agreed measures . . . for the withdrawal of all French armed forces from Tunisian territory" did not go too far in prejudging the conclusions to be reached by the negotiations.

Kuwait

Shortly after Kuwait assumed responsibility for the conduct of its foreign affairs and negotiated a new agreement with Britain to replace the former Treaty of Friendship between the two countries during June, 1961, Prime Minister Qasim reasserted Iraq's claim to sovereignty over Kuwait and denounced the Anglo-Kuwaiti Agreement. Fearing an invasion from Iraq, Kuwait requested military aid from Britain and Saudi Arabia. Contingents from the two countries were soon stationed along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

On the request of Britain, Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council met from July 2-7 to discuss the Kuwait issue. A British resolution (which called

upon all states to respect Kuwait's independence) was vetoed by the U.S.S.R. and U.A.R. resolution (which called for immediate withdrawal of British forces from Kuwait) failed to secure sufficient support for its adoption.

Subsequently, the Arab League accepted Kuwait's application for membership to the League despite opposition from Iraq. The League also decided that a military force composed of troops from its members should replace the British troops in Kuwait.

Kuwait was again discussed in the Security Council on November 30 when the U.A.R. introduced a resolution recommending the admission of Kuwait to the United Nations. The U.S.S.R. vetoed the resolution on the grounds that Iraq's claim to Kuwait was valid and that Kuwait was completely dependent on Britain as witnessed by the predominance of British and U.S. oil monopolies in the territory. Because of the Soviet veto, the question of Kuwait's admission to the United Nations was not brought before the General Assembly.

Goa

Early in December 1961 tension increased sharply along the borders of Goa, Damao and Diu, the enclaves which made up Portuguese India. India accused Portugal of provoking unrest in border areas, conducting a military buildup, instituting repressive measures against people of Indian origin and refusing all offers to negotiate a settlement of differences. For her part, Portugal made a declaration of peaceful intentions, denied India's charges and claimed India was threatening the sovereign rights of Portugal under the United Nations Charter.

The President of the Security Council received letters from the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, on December 8 and 11 and from Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13. Acting Secretary-General U Thant on December 14 appealed urgently to the Portuguese and Indian Prime Ministers to ensure that the increasingly serious situation did not deteriorate further and threaten peace. Replying on December 16, Prime Minister Nehru stated that "the only solution conforming to the principles and purposes of the Charter, resolutions of the United Nations and the irreversible course of history is for Portugal to leave its colonies in India. . .". India, he added "cannot tolerate this state of affairs indefinitely". On December 17, Indian military forces entered the three Portuguese enclaves.

The Security Council met on December 18 to consider Portugal's request that Indian "aggression" be stopped, a cease fire ordered and the invading forces of the Indian Union withdrawn from Goa, Damao and Diu. The Soviet Union, finding the Portuguese request objectionable, opposed adoption of the agenda but was defeated in this move by a vote of 7 to 2 (Ceylon, U.S.S.R.)

with 2 abstentions (Liberia, United Arab Republic). During the course of its three meetings on December 18, the Council heard statements by Dr. Vasco Viera Garin of Portugal, Mr. C. S. Jha for India, and members of the Council.

Shortly after midnight, December 19, the Council failed to adopt two draft resolutions. The first draft resolution, sponsored by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic, would have rejected the Portuguese complaint, called on Portugal to cease hostile activities and expressed the view that Portugal's claim to the enclaves in India constituted a threat to peace and to the unity of India. It was defeated by a vote of 4 in favour (Ceylon, Liberia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic) to 7 against (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States). The second draft resolution presented by France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States would have called for the withdrawal of Indian forces and urged India and Portugal to negotiate their differences in accordance with the principles of the Charter. The vote was 7 in favour (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States) to 4 against (Ceylon, Liberia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic). The negative vote of the U.S.S.R. defeated the draft resolution. Mr. Adlai Stevenson (United States) declared after the voting that the Security Council's failure to act on Goa was "the first act in a drama" which could end with the death of the United Nations. He recalled the fate of the League of Nations when it failed to resist aggression.

In his statement of December 18, 1961, Prime Minister Diefenbaker expressed Canada's grave disappointment and anxiety that there had been a resort to force over Goa. At the same time he declared his belief that this was a situation in which "the United Nations could and should play a helpful role".

Korea

During the fifteenth session, the debate on the annual Korean item did not take place until the resumed session (March-April 1961) and discussion did not advance beyond the procedural stage. A draft resolution similar in terms to previous resolutions was submitted on April 10, 1961, but was not debated. On April 21 the First Committee decided to adjourn consideration of the Korean item until the sixteenth session.

The main issue dealt with was the procedural one of which Korean representatives should be invited to attend debates. A resolution was adopted inviting representatives of both South and North Korea to attend the debate, without right of vote, with the proviso for North Korea that it should "first unequivocally accept the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question". This resolution was adopted by the First Committee by a vote of 59 in

favour (including Canada) to 14 against, with 22 abstentions. The First Committee adjourned without considering the acceptability of the North Korean response to this invitation.

During the sixteenth session the First Committee again adopted, on December 13, a resolution inviting representatives of both South Korea and North Korea "first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question as has already been done by the Republic of Korea". This resolution was adopted by a vote of 63 in favour (including Canada) to 18 against, with 19 abstentions. The North Korean response to this invitation was sharply critical of the United Nations and concluded with the declaration that "the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will not recognize and will declare null and void any resolution to be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its unilateral discussion of the Korean question without the participation and consent of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". A resolution to the effect that the North Korean reply provided "no basis for participation of a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of this question" was adopted by the First Committee on December 19 by a vote of 54 in favour (including Canada) to 17 against, with 22 abstentions.

On December 20 the First Committee adopted by a vote of 55 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with 20 abstentions, a resolution co-sponsored by 15 members, including Canada, which recalled that the United Nations is rightfully empowered, under the Charter, to take action in Korea; reaffirmed that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are "to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of Government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area"; urged that continuing efforts be made to achieve these objectives; and requested the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) "to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". This resolution was subsequently adopted by a plenary session of the General Assembly on December 20 by a vote of 60 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with 27 abstentions.

Hungary

The United Nations continued to concern itself with the question of Hungary in 1961. Sir Leslie Munro, the United Nations Special Representative on the question of Hungary submitted, in November 1960, his second report on the situation in Hungary in which he stated ". . . that the people of Hungary are subject to foreign domination, that troops of an alien power remain on their soil, and that, in consequence, the Hungarian people are denied the elementary right of freely choosing those whom they

wish to govern them". In April, 1961, at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the Delegation of the United States circulated a draft resolution co-sponsored by 21 other countries, including Canada. It called attention to Sir Leslie's report and to the continued disregard by the Soviet Union and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary. Due to lack of time, this resolution was not debated nor voted upon.

In December 1961, while the sixteenth session of the General Assembly was in progress, Sir Leslie Munro reported again on the situation in Hungary. He pointed out that although the Hungarian authorities had made a certain number of concessions in the domestic field, these improvements had to be set against a background substantially unchanged since the time of his previous report. The Delegation of the United States therefore once again inscribed an item entitled "The Question of Hungary" on the agenda. The resolution which had been submitted at the fifteenth session but for which there had been insufficient time for debate, was adopted on December 20 by a vote of 49 in favour (including Canada), 17 against, with 32 abstentions.

Tibet

Each year since the Chinese Communist Government suppressed the Tibetan revolt in 1959 an item on "the question of Tibet" has been inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly. At the fourteenth session the Delegations of Malaya and Ireland submitted a resolution which affirmed the Assembly's belief that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law. The resolution also called for respect for the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 in favour (Canada), 9 against, with 20 abstentions. A similar draft resolution was proposed at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in April 1961 but in the event the item on Tibet was not reached before the session adjourned on April 21.

At the sixteenth session the Delegations of El Salvador, Malaya, Ireland and Thailand proposed a resolution which expressed concern over the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life, and anxiety over the hardships these events have caused the Tibetan people; reaffirmed the conviction that respect for the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world based on the rule of law; called for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of

their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination; and expressed the hope that member states would make appropriate efforts towards the achievement of the purposes of the resolution.

During the debate on the resolution three viewpoints were expressed. Those in favour of the resolution based their stand on condemnation of Chinese repressive actions in Tibet and the principles of human rights and self-determination. Only the communist bloc Delegations defended the Chinese, arguing that they had replaced feudalism with enlightened socialism, that Tibet was a domestic Chinese affair and, therefore, beyond the competence of the United Nations and that the resolution represented a cold war operation. A third group expressed sympathy for the Tibetan people but indicated that they would abstain on the ground that the legal status of Tibet was not clear.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 29 abstentions.

Cuban Complaint Against the United States

In the fall of 1960 the General Assembly inscribed on its agenda for the fifteenth session an item submitted by the Cuban Government which referred to "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".

Discussion of the Cuban complaint in the First (Political) Committee took place in the third week of April 1961 while military operations were being carried out in Cuba by counter-revolutionary forces.

Four draft resolutions were tabled by member states for the consideration of the Committee: (a) a Romanian draft resolution appealing "to the States whose territory and means are being used for the attack on the Republic of Cuba to stop without delay every assistance to those who are carrying out this armed attack" (Document A/C 1/L.274), (b) a Mexican draft resolution appealing "to all States to ensure that their territories and resources are not used to permit the civil war in Cuba" (Document A/C 1/L.275); (c) a seven-power Latin American resolution referring the dispute to the Organization of American States and exhorting all Member States to abstain from any action which may aggravate existing tensions" (Document A/C 1/1.276), and (d) a Soviet draft resolution condemning "the United States and other countries on whose territories counter-revolutionary bands are being formed, trained and armed, and from whose territories invasion of the territory of the Cuban Republic is being carried out" (Document A/C 1/1.277).

The Canadian Delegation favoured referral of the Cuban complaint to the Organization of American States as it felt that the regional organization offered adequate machinery for the settlement of the differences between Cuba and the United States.

The Canadian Delegation therefore lent its support to the resolution sponsored by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. In the voting, however, operative paragraph 1 referring the dispute to the Organization of American States failed to gain the necessary two-thirds majority. The seven-power resolution, as amended, was adopted on April 21, 1961 by a vote of 59 in favour (including Canada), 13 against and 24 abstentions. The Mexican resolution was not approved. The draft resolutions submitted by the U.S.S.R. and Romania did not reach the voting stage.

III

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

Survey of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established by the United Nations Charter (Articles 60-72) and 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 18 members, elected by the General Assembly for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. The Council is the United Nations body responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of international economic and social activity.

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 inter-governmental agencies which have negotiated agreements with the United Nations) remained extensive during the past year. (For details of Canadian membership on ECOSOC, functional commissions and selected standing committees and special bodies see Appendix II).

Functions

Article 1(3) of the Charter states, among other things, that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character. This task has been delegated to the Council which is responsible for the whole field of international economic and social activity, and is the co-ordinator of the economic and social programmes carried on by the United Nations and its various agencies and bodies. In order to carry out its responsibilities the Council was given the authority to initiate studies; make recommendations to the United Nations, member states and the Specialized Agencies; prepare draft comments; call conferences; enter into agreements with the Specialized Agencies and perform services at the request of member states, the Specialized Agencies and the Security Council. ECOSOC receives regular reports from the Specialized Agencies, the regional economic commissions, the functional commissions and bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and

Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB), the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Committee on Industrial Development (CID). The Council, in turn, makes an annual report on its work to the General Assembly. (See Document A/4820 for ECOSOC's 1961 report.)

ECOSOC Functional Commissions and Subsidiary Organs

To carry out its responsibilities for initiating programmes and co-ordinating activities in the economic and social field, the Council has four different types of bodies: seven functional commissions, four regional economic commissions, four standing committees and seven special bodies. The functional commissions of ECOSOC and the one subcommission are responsible for work in specific fields and include the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Social Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Commission on Human Rights. During 1961, Canada served on the Population, International Commodity Trade, Narcotic Drugs and Social Commissions.

The four regional economic commissions are the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). These commissions are responsible for regional economic relations with the countries of other regions and for providing economic and statistical information. Canada became a member of ECLA on October 11, 1961.

One of the four standing committees of the ECOSOC is the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), which has 24 members and has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, has seven members and is charged with examining and reporting on the consultative relationships which the Council should accord to international non-governmental organizations. The Committee for Industrial Development (CID), with 30 members, advises the Council on matters related to the acceleration by the less industrialized countries of their industrial development. The fourth standing committee is the Interim Committee on the Programme of Conferences which has five members and is responsible for the scheduling of international conferences.

The seven special bodies may be broken down into three subgroups, concerned respectively with economic and social development, administration and narcotic drugs. In the economic field the Governing Council of the Special Fund (18 members including Canada) is responsible for providing systematic and sustained economic and social technical assistance to the less developed countries. The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Com-

modity Arrangements (ICCICA) has four members and is responsible for convening inter-governmental study groups, making recommendations to the Secretary-General on the convening of Commodity Conferences and for co-ordinating activities of individual commodity study groups and councils. The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) has nine members and is responsible for co-ordinating the activities carried out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). In the social field, is the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which has 30 members, including Canada, and gives assistance, particularly to less developed countries in their development of permanent child health and welfare services. Under the heading of narcotics are the Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB) which has eight members whose function it is to watch the legal movement of narcotic drugs in order to prevent leakages into illicit traffic and the Drug Supervisory Body (DSB) which has four members and which examines the assistance of world requirements for narcotic drugs. In the administrative field, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (18 members) specializes in the implementation of the agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

Composition of ECOSOC in 1961

The Council is composed of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly, with six members being elected each year for a term of three years. During 1961, the following countries were members of ECOSOC.*

Afghanistan (1961)	Japan (1962)
Britain (1962)	Jordan (1963)
Brazil (1962)	New Zealand (1961)
Bulgaria (1961)	Poland (1962)
Denmark (1962)	Spain (1961)
El Salvador (1963)	U.S.S.R. (1962)
Ethiopia (1963)	United States of America (1961)
France (1963)	Uruguay (1963)
Italy (1963)	Venezuela (1961)

During the sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Australia, Colombia, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia were elected to the Council for terms of office from January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1964.

Council Sessions in 1961

On April 4, 1961, the date scheduled for the opening of the thirty-first session, the Council was composed of only 17 members due to the failure of

*The date in brackets represents the year in which that country's term of office expires.

the fifteenth session of the General Assembly to elect a successor to the seat vacated by the Netherlands on December 31, 1960. When the Council convened the Soviet Union drew attention to the provisions of the Charter and challenged the legality of an ECOSOC meeting while there were 17 elected members. Although the United States and British Delegates took issue with this view, a Secretariat legal opinion placed the onus on all United Nations members to decide whether the Council could constitutionally meet with only 17 members. The Council decided, therefore, to postpone substantive meetings until the eighteenth member had been elected. On April 18, 1961, Italy was elected by the General Assembly to fill the vacancy and the Council held its thirty-first session from April 19 to 28. Canada was represented at both the April 4 meeting and at the thirty-first session by an observer.

Due to the delay in the opening of the thirty-first session, the Council did not consider all the items on its agenda and, for the first time, held a contested election for the Presidency. Considerable time was devoted to discussion of questions relating to the economic development of less developed countries, especially those items which dealt with the problem of price fluctuations of primary products, international economic co-operation, the principles which should underlie industrialization, population growth and the methods of providing increased and flexible assistance to the less developed countries. In the social field, the Council endorsed the Unesco report on the development of information media in the less developed countries and recommended preparations for an international conference on travel and tourism. Elections to the functional commissions were held at the thirty-first session.

The thirty-second session of the Council was held in Geneva from July 4 to August 4, 1961. A Canadian observer was also present at this session. A number of important questions were before the Council, including a proposal for a world food programme, the difficulties of the producers of primary products, sovereignty over natural resources and a proposal for the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). Considerable attention was also devoted to the use of volunteers in United Nations and Specialized Agencies technical assistance programmes and a proposal for a United Nations conference on the application of science and technology to the less developed areas. The Council placed increased emphasis on the desirability of co-ordinating and integrating the various United Nations and agency programmes in the technical assistance field. There was also considerable discussion on the questions of centralization versus decentralization of technical assistance activities and responsibilities and the supervision of technical assistance programmes by the Technical Assistance Committee.

At the thirty-second session, the Council emphasized the importance of social aspects of development. It considered the "Report on the World Social

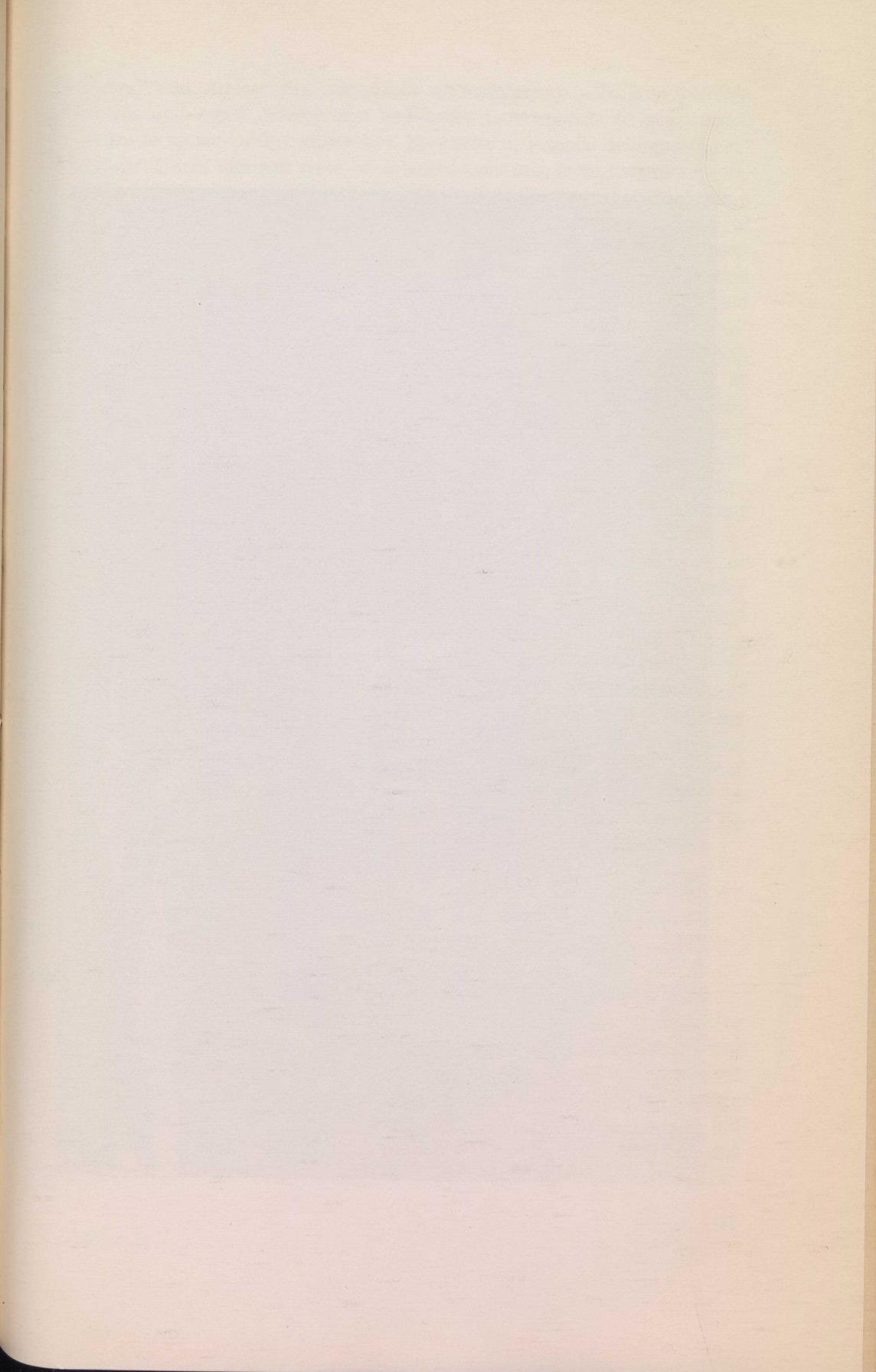




Photo: United Nations
Mr. Gordon Aiken, M.P., Canadian Representative to the Second Committee, signs the Final Act of the Pledging Conference for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Situation" and stressed the importance of maintaining a balance between economic and social development and urged Governments to give special attention to agricultural co-operatives, land reform, juvenile delinquency and the integration of different types of technical assistance from various sources. It was at this session that the Council decided to increase the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Social Commission, and the Commission on International Commodity Trade from 18 to 21 members. The membership of the Population and Statistical Commissions was increased from 15 to 18 members and that of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 15 to 21 members. In increasing the membership of the functional commissions, the Council was urged to give due regard to geographical representation. The subject of human rights also received considerable attention at this session, especially those questions relating to the prevention of racial and religious discrimination and the need for greater social, economic and political rights for women in the less developed countries. As is its normal practice, the Council also considered the annual reports of the various functional commissions and special bodies which report to it.

On December 21, 1961, the Council opened a two-day resumption of its thirty-second session to complete action on items left from its summer meeting in Geneva and to take action on items arising from decisions taken by the General Assembly at the first part of the sixteenth session. The major decisions taken by the Council were the inclusion of an item in its agenda for the thirty-third session on the infringement of trade union rights, an extension of the membership of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a recommendation that privileges and immunities be applicable to the International Development Association and the election of countries to the various Council bodies. The membership of the Technical Assistance Committee was increased from 24 to 30 at the resumed thirty-second session.

Economic Questions

Economic Development of Under-developed Countries

Under the Charter of the United Nations members are pledged "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" and the Acting Secretary-General recently stated that "no activity of the United Nations is more important than meeting that pledge". The Charter further states that the United Nations shall promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development".

In recent years, the development activities of the United Nations and related agencies have received increased attention. This greater emphasis on development problems 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 discussed in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1961 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 held its thirty-first session in New York from April 19 to 28, and its thirty-second session in Geneva, from July 4 to August 4, 1961. In its discussions, the Council dealt with many important subjects including industrialization, international trade, employment, utilization of food surpluses, the application of science and technology for the benefit of less developed areas, and the flow of economic assistance to countries in the course of development.

The discussions in the Second Committee of the General Assembly have traditionally been centred on trade and aid. From the Canadian point of view, the most important item at the sixteenth session was that dealing with the World Food Programme described in detail below. On the aid side, most of the resolutions adopted reflected the concern of the less developed countries to press forward as rapidly as possible with their economic development. A proposal to establish regional planning institutes under United Nations auspices was unanimously approved, as was a proposal to step up the industrial development activities of the United Nations. Special attention was given to the needs of Africa, where the proposals endorsed by the Second Committee for advancing sound and self-sustained economic development were considered to be particularly relevant.

The belief that new impetus should be given to laying the foundations for accelerated and balanced economic development through improved trading

conditions and through massive international assistance found expression in the proposal of the United States of America to designate the 1960's as the "United Nations Decade of Development". In giving unanimous support to this proposal, the members of the United Nations pledged their energies and resources for a period of ten years to make a long-term attack on the evils of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

On the trade side, at the sixteenth session, the resolutions before the Second Committee reflected the conviction of many states that the problems of the primary commodity producing countries should receive immediate attention. A resolution originally proposed by Argentina, co-sponsored by eight other states and approved unanimously by the Assembly, touched upon all these questions in turn and concluded with a recommendation that immediate consideration should be given to holding a special international conference at which the problems of international commodity trade could be discussed and possible solutions propounded.

A total of 13 resolutions put forward at the Second Committee received plenary approval at the sixteenth session.

World Food Programme

During the course of 1961 substantial progress was made in bringing closer to reality the proposal made by the Canadian Prime Minister at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly to create an international organization, such as a food bank, to provide food for relief of hunger and suffering in United Nations member states.

Acting upon the invitation in the Assembly's Resolution 1496(XV), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization convened a meeting of a group of experts in Rome in January to consider how available surplus foodstuffs could be mobilized for distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries. They submitted a report in February which in turn was taken by the Director-General as the basis for a further report published in March entitled, "Development through Food—A Strategy for Surplus Utilization".

This report suggested an expanded programme of aid involving an increase in total aid from the present level of about \$3.6 billion to \$5-\$6 billion per year, in which food aid would be balanced with capital aid in such a way as to represent 20 to 30 per cent of the total capital aid provided. The report estimated that over the next five years perhaps about \$12.5 billion worth of commodities would become available for use outside normal commercial channels. The major emphasis in the report was placed upon economic development programmes including the establishment of national reserves of commodities, with about one-third of the aid programme being devoted to social development and welfare distribution.

The report was submitted to a 13-nation Advisory Committee of interested countries, including Canada, which met in Rome from April 5 to 12. At that meeting the Canadian Delegation took the view that in the light of the repeated failures of similar efforts on the international plane since the end of the war, it might be more realistic if a modest beginning were made on a multilateral basis so as to be within the financial reach of most United Nations member countries, and with the initial objective of providing for the world's emergency food requirements arising out of distress or disaster conditions. This idea was carried further by the United States Delegation which proposed a \$100 million three-year programme to which the United States would contribute \$40 million in commodities; their proposal also envisaged the use of limited resources for pilot projects such as school lunch programmes and/or schemes involving large amounts of labour.

During the meetings of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and the FAO Council later in May and June there appeared to be considerable support for the modest approach suggested by Canada and it was widely recognized that much of the programme envisaged in the Director-General's report, which would be devoted to economic development purposes, was in fact being carried out by means of bilateral arrangements, and would probably continue to be handled in that way. A fresh impetus was given to the food bank idea by the Economic and Social Council which, at its thirty-second session in July, adopted resolution 832 (XXXII) recommending to Governments the specific proposal for an initial \$100 million programme, and requesting the Secretary-General and the Director-General to consult further with a view to formulating detailed procedures and arrangements through which a multilateral programme could most effectively be carried out. This they did during August.

The FAO Conference which met in Rome during November therefore had before it fairly concrete proposals jointly drafted by the late Secretary-General and the Director-General. At the conclusion of the Conference, during which the Canadian Delegation announced the Government's willingness to contribute up to \$5 million in cash and commodities, resolution 1/61 was unanimously adopted establishing, subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly, an initial experimental three-year World Food Programme (WFP) of approximately \$100 million with contributions on a voluntary basis, to be undertaken jointly by the FAO and the United Nations in co-operation with other United Nations agencies and appropriate inter-governmental bodies. It also established an Inter-governmental Committee (IGC) of 20 nations, half of which (including Canada) were elected by the FAO Council on November 24, 1961, and the other half by the ECOSOC on December 22. The function of the IGC was to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations of the WFP, and it was to meet in Rome from February 12 to 20, 1962 to develop detailed procedures and arrangements for the programme on the basis

of FAO Resolution 1/61, taking due account of the Joint Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General. These proposals, constituting in effect the Charter of the World Food Programme, were to be considered and approved at concurrent sessions of the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council in New York in April 1962.

Following the FAO Conference, the General Assembly took the necessary complementary action to establish the World Food Programme by passing resolution 1714. By that stage it was beginning to appear that much of the support for the WFP was related to expectations of the less developed countries that it would bring to them substantial benefits in the area of economic development.

The encouraging developments reported above raise hopes that within the coming year there will come into being a UN/FAO organization designed to provide relief from hunger and malnutrition among needy countries.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session in 1960 the General Assembly, in resolution 1521 decided "in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund shall be established", and that a Committee of 25 member countries should be convened in 1961 "to consider all concrete preparatory measures including draft legislation necessary to that end". Britain and the United States, two of the largest potential contributors to a UNCDF, voted against the resolution, and Canada abstained. Proposals for such a fund had been under discussion since the sixth session of the General Assembly in 1951.

Canada was one of the countries designated by the President of the General Assembly to be a member of the Committee of 25. Before the first meeting of the Committee in May-June 1961, Canada, along with other potential donor countries indicated that participation in the Committee's work did not imply any commitment to participate in any Capital Development Fund which might be established. In the Committee meetings, some members, including Canada, endeavoured to emphasize consideration of "other concrete measures" in order to avoid the creation of new international aid machinery on the grounds that the need for such machinery had largely been met with the creation of the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank (IBRD)). Moreover a UNCDF would compete for funds and scarce personnel and involve a wasteful duplication of effort with the IDA. Nevertheless the majority were clearly bent on preparing "draft legislation" for a UNCDF.

The Report of the Committee of 25 was noted by the ECOSOC at its thirty-second session in July-August 1961 and was placed before the Second Committee at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in November. In addition to an agreed set of 12 principles to govern the provision of international aid, the report recommended that the General Assembly adopt

a resolution which would have the Committee of 25 complete the drafting of legislation before the seventeenth session. Canada had voted against this recommendation in the Committee of 25. In the Second Committee and in plenary Canada abstained. Both the United States and Britain voted against the resolution. Nevertheless it received overwhelming endorsement both in committee and plenary.

It is anticipated that the Committee of 25 will hold meetings in 1962 prior to the seventeenth session in an endeavour to fulfill the mandate given to it at the sixteenth session to prepare the necessary legislation for a UNCDF. Nevertheless major donor countries continue to oppose the establishment of additional international machinery for the provision of capital assistance to under-developed countries, and even if the legislation is drafted the availability of the resources necessary for it to function remains uncertain.

United Nations Development Decade

One of the major initiatives in the area of international economic co-operation at the sixteenth session was the American proposal for a United Nations Development Decade. The basis of this idea was that the decade of the 1960s required special and united efforts if the world community were to enter the last quarter of this century in an environment of economic strength and social and hence political stability, with the benefits of prosperity and technological advances shared fairly among all countries. It recognized the fundamental fact that while most dependent territories had achieved or very nearly reached political independence by the end of the 1950s, large numbers of less economically and socially developed countries faced a stern challenge in the years immediately ahead to build up rapidly, and with the help of other countries, firm foundations for their national destinies. Problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and disease must be overcome among hundreds of millions of people, whose numbers are rapidly increasing.

The proposal that the Assembly should proclaim a United Nations Decade of Development, and in so doing pledge its members to a renewed but long-term assault on the low standards of living of the less developed countries, was made by United States President Kennedy at the beginning of the sixteenth session. Implicit in his proposal were three fundamental ideas:

- (1) The gigantic task of accelerating economic growth warranted a ten-year programme of intensive international economic co-operation prefaced by detailed but comprehensive planning.
- (2) The assault on "under-development" would have to be pressed on all levels—social as well as economic, utilizing private as well as public capital;

- (3) The co-ordinating authority of this massive programme would necessarily have to be the United Nations itself, which would in the process become the major source of assistance—advisory, technical, and financial—for its less developed member states.

Unfortunately, the debate in the Second Committee was marred by an unprecedented display of “cold war” acrimony; but, after almost two weeks during which 23 formal and as many informal amendments were considered, resolution 1710(XVI) was unanimously adopted. Canada, while not a co-sponsor, actively supported the American initiative, and in commending the resolution suggested that the World Food Programme might constitute one aspect of the Development Decade Programme.

As a first step in achieving its objectives, resolution 1710 called upon the Secretary-General to develop and present to the thirty-fourth session of the ECOSOC (July 1962) proposals for the intensification of United Nations activities in a number of areas—industrialization, agrarian reform, the elimination of hunger, illiteracy, and disease, vocational and technical education, the application of science and technology, trade, statistical analysis, and co-ordination of the overall aid effort.

A companion resolution 1715 (XVI) contained specific proposals designed to begin implementing the general concept of the Development Decade. As finally approved, this resolution called upon member states to review their contributions to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the combined targets of the two programmes might reach \$150 million in 1962.

United Nations Special Fund

The United Nations Special Fund came into operation on January 1, 1959 as a result of a decision of the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the negotiations leading to the Fund's establishment and Canada has served on the Governing Council of the Fund since its inception. 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. At the fifteenth session

member states were urged to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that a total of \$150 million might be available for the two programmes. The amount pledged to the Special Fund totalled almost \$47 million in 1961 and Canada's contribution was \$2.35 million. At the pledging conference for the two programmes for 1962 held in October 1961 the total pledged failed to reach \$100 million. Canada pledged \$2.35 million to the Special Fund and \$2.15 million to the Expanded Programme. The total pledged to the Special Fund for 1962 reached approximately \$55 million by the end of 1961.

The reports of the Governing Council on its fifth and sixth sessions were considered by ECOSOC at its thirty-second session and at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. Up to the end of 1961 the Governing Council of the Special Fund had approved 157 projects calling for a total expenditure of approximately \$300 million of which \$130 million was being contributed by the Fund and \$170 million by recipient governments. Of these projects 59 were training institutes, 67 resource surveys, and the remaining 31 applied research institutes.

The General Assembly in resolution 1715 (XVI) again calls upon member states to review their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the combined budgets of the two programmes might reach the target of \$150 million in 1962. A second part of the resolution recommends consideration by the Special Fund of the establishment of a financial advisory service which would provide to developing countries on request, information and guidance as to the availability of development capital.

Technical Assistance

The purpose of technical assistance is to help less developed countries, at their request, to raise their productivity levels and living standards through the application of the experience and skills of the technologically more advanced countries.

The major element in United Nations programmes of technical co-operation is the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, EPTA.¹ The Expanded Programme which was established in 1949 is financed by voluntary contributions and in 1961 a total of \$40.9 million was pledged to it. EPTA projects are carried out by the United Nations itself (through its Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, a branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat), the

¹At its resumed thirtieth session the Economic and Social Council decided that the work of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance should be given the collective name of "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation".

Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The allocation of funds among the nine participating organizations in 1961 was as follows:

<u>Organization¹</u>	<u>1961 Allocation</u>
UNTAO	\$ 8,806,838
ILO	4,274,019
FAO	10,569,053
UNESCO	6,593,104
ICAO	1,534,750
WHO	6,912,445
ITU	804,465
WMO	636,622
IAEA	768,704
Total	<u>\$40,900,000</u>

The funds required to meet the cost of local goods, facilities and services are provided by the countries receiving assistance. Assistance to under-developed countries under EPTA includes the provision of experts, fellowships, equipment and supplies as well as the organization of regional training centres and seminars. Since 1950 an average of 71 per cent of EPTA's resources have been allocated to the provision of the services of international experts, 18 per cent to fellowship awards and 11 per cent to equipment. Planning and co-ordination of the overall programme is vested in the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) on which each of the participating organizations is represented. The TAB has its own secretariat and is headed by an Executive Chairman. Individual country programmes within the limit of country financial allocations covering two year periods are formulated on the basis of requests from countries and territories. Special arrangements are made for regional projects and working reserves are retained to cover unforeseen requirements. In order to extend its co-ordination activities into the field where the agencies are carrying out EPTA projects the TAB has established field offices with TAB resident representatives.

Complementary to the EPTA but much smaller in size are the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA which are financed out of their own budgets. Included in the aid provided by the United Nations from its regular budget in the field of public administration is the OPEX programme whereby operational, executive and administrative personnel are provided to help under-developed countries, and especially newly independent ones, remedy their

¹See List of Abbreviations on page v.

lack of trained personnel capable of running large national services. OPEX uses the recruitment services of the Expanded Programme.

The Technical Assistance Board is responsible to the General Assembly through the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) of ECOSOC. The TAC consists of the 18 members of ECOSOC and six members elected by ECOSOC. The number of elected members will be increased to 12 in 1962.

The General Assembly must each year approve the allocation of EPTA funds to the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA and an item to this end is an annual fixture on the Assembly agenda. It is a measure of the success of the United Nations in the technical assistance field that there has been no substantive debate on this item in recent years.

In its deliberations on technical assistance matters in 1961, the Economic and Social Council adopted on the recommendation of the TAC a resolution in which it approved, upon agreement of the recipient government, the consideration of the use of volunteer technical personnel in United Nations programmes on a limited and experimental basis subject to review by the General Assembly. It also acknowledged in a resolution the important role of the TAB Resident Representatives in developing closer co-operation among the various branches of the United Nations family in individual countries and in assisting Governments to relate the assistance they receive to their development needs and programmes.

In recognition of the need for greater co-ordination both at Headquarters and in the field of the various programmes carried out by the United Nations organizations and to study the measures which may be needed to enable countries to derive the fullest benefit from the assistance they receive, the ECOSOC established at its thirty-second session an Ad Hoc Committee of Eight, chosen from among the members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the TAC, to study and prepare recommendations on the co-ordination of the United Nations activities in the field of technical co-operation.

Canada's technical assistance policy involves active support for the United Nations programmes. Canadian representatives played an important role in the discussions leading to the establishment of these programmes and have continued to do so in those dealing with the administration of them. Canada's contributions to United Nations programmes of technical co-operation have consistently exceeded proportionately Canada's assessed share of the United Nations regular budget. In 1961 Canada's contribution to EPTA was \$2.15 million. Up to the end of 1961, 660 persons had received training in Canada under the auspices of the United Nations and related agencies. A large number of Canadians have served abroad as experts under United Nations programmes. The Annual Report of the TAB submitted to the thirty-second session of ECOSOC in 1961 indicates that 126 Canadians were serving abroad in 1960 as experts under United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

Regional Economic Commissions

The regional economic commissions of the United Nations exist to promote the economic and social development of the area concerned. All United Nations member countries in a geographical region and certain other members that have a substantial and universally recognized role in the area, are eligible for membership in these commissions. In addition, any member of the United Nations may be invited to send observers to meetings of a regional commission of which it is not a member, when matters of concern to it are being discussed.

Until last year Canada was not a member of any of these United Nations economic commissions. However, in October 1961, Canada became a full member of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Now, all of the countries of North and South America are members, together with France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras are associate members. Before Canada's admission to membership, Representatives of the Canadian Government participated as observers at ECLA's ninth session which was held in Santiago, Chile, from May 4 to 15, 1961. Following Canada's admission, Dr. Raul Prebisch, the Executive Secretary of ECLA, visited Ottawa in November 1961 at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

Another of these United Nations regional bodies that is of interest to Canada is the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), which includes nations of both Eastern and Western Europe and provides useful opportunities for its members to exchange views on trade and economic problems. Canada was represented by observers at the ECE's sixteenth session which was held at Geneva, April 11-29, 1961. Canadian Representatives also attended several committee meetings and study groups organized by the ECE during 1961. Canada did not play an active role but contributed factual information to some of the technical studies being conducted by the ECE.

A Canadian observer also attended the third session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which was held in February 1961 at Addis Ababa. The subjects discussed were of vital importance not only to Africa but to all countries that have a stake in the future of African development. They concluded the economic situation and trends in Africa; the effects on African economies of economic groupings in Europe, and international assistance to Africa. The Commission in 1961 had 31 full members consisting of 26 independent African states which are members of the United Nations and 5 European states with responsibilities for dependent territories in Africa. Eight African territories are associate members of ECA.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held its seventeenth session in March 1961 in New Delhi, India. The principal subjects considered included economic development and planning, trade, water resources development, regional co-operation for economic and social development, technical assistance. ECAFE includes 24 full members and 3 associate members.

Programmes of Assistance

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 terminating 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 1961 the Fund approved commitments totalling \$37 million an increase of \$6.4 million over 1960 (\$30.6 million) and of \$13.1 million over 1959 (\$23.9 million). The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1961 its total income from all sources amounted to nearly \$28 million (compared with \$25.8 million in 1960); over \$23 million of which came from 100 governments (an increase from 98 governments in 1960). The Canadian Government has contributed over \$13 million to UNICEF since 1946, including contributions of \$680,000 in 1959, \$671,000 in 1960 and \$630,177 in 1961 (all in U.S. dollars). The Canadian contribution has been increased for 1962 to \$800,000 (Canadian dollars). During 1961 the Canadian Government donated over 1 million pounds of whole milk powder.

Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources included \$55,000 collected by Canadian children in their 1961 "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" drive. In addition, Canadians were the third largest supporters of UNICEF Christmas cards, whose sale brought \$900,000 to UNICEF income.

The Executive Board, which met in January, June and December, 1961, had before it a survey on the needs of children, prepared on the basis of information received from 26 Governments, principally in under-developed countries. In view of the survey, the Executive Board decided to review the range of UNICEF with a view to broadening the fields of operation. The Children's Fund was prepared to assist in the preparation of national appraisals in the needs of children.

The new approach involved a major re-orientation in the work of UNICEF, and from a post-war emergency organization, it has developed into an institution to provide help in certain limited fields for children in the under-developed countries, and an agency to assist the world's children by contributing to their economic and social progress.

At its meeting in June 1961 the Executive Board laid special emphasis on the importance of training nationals of the less developed countries in various child welfare services by taking advantage of the OPEX scheme to obtain administrative and executive personnel in the sphere of competence of UNICEF. The Board also emphasized the need to adapt programmes more to the priority needs of countries.

During the debate in ECOSOC, representatives expressed their appreciation of UNICEF's work, approved the plans to widen the activities of UNICEF and welcomed the increasing co-operation with the international technical agencies evidenced by the collaboration in preparing the "Survey of the needs of children". Some representatives suggested that too large a share (nearly 40 per cent) of the resources of UNICEF were being devoted to malaria eradication. It was explained, however, that the ceiling of \$10 million would remain for this undertaking, and where the possibility of eradication appeared remote, expenditure would be reduced in order to extend aid to other projects where it might be more effectively applied. Representatives approved the proposal that recipient Governments should have the responsibility of deciding on the relative priority needs. Education was a field in which UNICEF could make a particularly valuable contribution. Further social services for children were also envisaged.

The Chairman of the Executive Board presented a report on the activities of UNICEF to the Third Committee at the sixteenth session. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly commending UNICEF in the work which it is doing and expressing support for the new approach indicated in the preceding paragraph. Canada was one of the co-sponsors of that resolution.

Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees

Statistics provided by the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in his annual report for 1960-61 show that at the end of June 1961 there were 1,151,024 refugees on UNRWA's rolls. Of these, 1,039,996 were receiving the benefits of all services while 77,566 received neither rations nor services, and the remainder received some services but not others.

During the year there was no change in the status of the refugees and in his report the Director pointed out the difficulties that prevented their early rehabilitation. He underlined his view that the young adult refugees present the most real and perhaps intractable problem and he also reiterated

his opinion that the majority of refugees cannot be permanently established in their present locations but will have to move across an international frontier in one direction or another if they are to find satisfactory, self-supporting employment. In reviewing the lack of progress made in dealing with the problem of refugees, Dr. Davis referred to the embittering nature of a lifetime of physical privation spent in dependence upon international charity in circumstances which involved loss of self-respect. Finding that it would be unrealistic to assume that the host governments should hold the major responsibility for solving the refugee problem, the Director concluded that even if a solution were to be found, it would take some years to untangle the cumulative socio-economic aspects of the problem.

During the year UNRWA pressed forward rapidly with its three-year programme to increase its educational services, particularly through the provision of greatly increased facilities for giving vocational and educational training to young refugees, and the awarding of scholarships for university study. The basis for this increase was governmental and private contributions received by UNRWA in connection with the World Refugee Year. Dr. Davis estimated that increased governmental and private contributions would be required, however, to meet the operating costs of the new and expanded schools which would be included in UNRWA's budgets of \$37.2 million for 1962 and \$37.8 million for 1963.

Having been continued from the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the debate on UNRWA at the resumed sixteenth session came to an end on April 21, 1961, when resolution 1604 (XV) was passed. This resolution requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission (established by resolution 194 of the third session) to make efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon not later than October 15, 1961. To carry out these responsibilities, the commission enlisted as a Special Representative Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. Johnson, as the Commission's Special Representative, undertook a series of visits to states in the Middle East in order to carry out his instructions to "explore with the host governments and with Israel practical means of seeking progress on the Palestine Arab Refugee problem".

At the sixteenth session the PCC was unable to include in its report any record of progress actually achieved by Dr. Johnson. Nevertheless, it was able to recommend an extension of the use of the "special representative" technique for an additional year and this recommendation was tacitly accepted in resolution 1725 (XVI) adopted on December 20, 1961, which called upon the PCC to intensify its efforts and appealed to the Arab host governments and Israel to co-operate with the Commission in this regard.

In the Canadian view, resolution 1604 (XV), as it developed in the Special Political Committee, did not embody the balanced approach to

the problem that seemed required. The Canadian Delegation abstained on the resolution which, however, passed by a vote of 37 votes to 17, with 38 abstentions.

The trend of debate at the sixteenth session seemed significantly different from that at the fifteenth session. A draft resolution calling for direct negotiations between the parties to the Palestine problem was presented to the Special Political Committee by a group of 16 delegations, mostly African and Latin-American. Another draft resolution presented by the United States offered what appeared to be a balanced approach towards a solution based on the continuance of the Johnson mission. The Canadian Delegation voted in favour of the 16-power draft, which was not in fact accepted by the Committee, and (despite some hesitation because of the emphasis placed on the implementation by the PCC of Paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III)) was able to vote both in the Committee and in the plenary session for the USA resolution which in its final form was accepted on December 20, 1961, by a vote of 62 in favour, none against and 37 abstentions.

Aid for Refugees

On January 1, 1951 the first United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was appointed. His programme is administered by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of 25 United Nations member governments.

In his statements to the Third Committee of the General Assembly (November 22, 1961) and to the sixth session of the Executive Committee (November 6, 1961) the High Commissioner made a brief survey of programmes for both "old refugees" and "new refugees". He distinguished between the "old" groups of European refugees requiring predominantly legal protection, and the new groups of refugees created by developments in various parts of the world, for whom material assistance is the main need. Of prime importance in reducing the number of "old refugees" was the World Refugee Year, extending from June 1959 to the end of 1960. Some indication of the number of refugees who have resumed normal lives as useful citizens in European or overseas countries, is provided by the figures quoted below. At the end of 1959 there were 90,000 unsettled refugees outside camps and 21,000 remaining in camps. By the end of 1961 there were about 8,000 refugees remaining in the camps and the number outside the camps had been reduced substantially.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has also under his mandate several thousand unsettled refugees in the Middle East, but he is not responsible for the more than a 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 5,000 refugees of European origin in China, who are gradually 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 300,000 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 in a programme which provides basic necessities for the Algerian refugees.

In the category of "new refugees", Mr. Schnyder also reported on assistance to Angolan refugees in the Congo and to refugees in Cambodia, to Tibetan and Cuban refugees.

The High Commissioner also mentioned in his report the tubercular refugees admitted to Canada. Under this scheme, adopted by the Canadian Government as a special contribution to World Refugee Year, 325 tubercular refugees with their dependents, a total of 826 persons, have been admitted. On the whole the tubercular refugee programme was much more successful than could have been anticipated, and the refugees adapted themselves readily to their environment and established themselves in a comparatively short time. Only 43 patients were still receiving treatment in sanatoria as of July, 1961.

During 1961, 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

Social Questions

Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (Civil and Political Rights)

There are two draft Covenants on Human Rights, one on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the other on Civil and Political Rights. The draft texts of the covenants, which have been before the Third Committee for a number of years, were prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. At the sixteenth session, the Committee decided to allocate 25 meetings to the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights with the hope that it might

thereby complete consideration of almost all the substantive articles. That hope was fulfilled in that the Committee was able to adopt articles 19 to 26 inclusive. (There remain article 2, a key substantive article, and implementing articles 27 to 54 inclusive.) The Committee made more progress in dealing with the Covenants during the sixteenth session than it has ever done before.

Except for particular paragraphs in some of the articles, Canada was able to vote in favour of all the articles considered by the Third Committee in 1961 with the exception of article 26 which was considered impractical from the point of view of implementation. Canada, as a federal state, has the special difficulty that many of the matters dealt with in the Covenants would appear to fall within the provincial field of jurisdiction, and is unable to take a definite position in these matters until the provinces have been consulted. Our acceptance of some of the articles was based on the premise that the Covenants would eventually include an acceptable federal clause. This proviso was set forth in several of the statements made on various articles by the Canadian Delegation at the sixteenth session.

Article 19 deals with freedom of opinion and expression, article 20 the right of peaceful assembly, article 21 with the freedom of association, article 22 with marriage rights, article 23 with the right to take part in public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives, article 24 with equality before the law and articles 25 and 26 with discrimination of various kinds.

Freedom of Information

For several years the problem of freedom of information has been debated by various bodies of the United Nations, but in the last three sessions interest has centred on the Third Committee's consideration of a Draft *Convention* on Freedom of Information (Agenda Item 36 of the sixteenth session). Debate on a Draft *Declaration* on Freedom of Information (Item 37), originally transmitted to the Assembly for consideration by ECOSOC in April 1960 as resolution 756 (XXIX), has been postponed for two successive sessions because of the time spent in discussing the Draft *Convention*. The *Declaration* will appear on the proposed agenda for the seventeenth session under resolution A/1683(XVI).

The Draft *Convention* contains a preamble and 19 articles but in the previous two sessions the Committee was able to progress only as far as adoption of Article 2 (see the 1959 and 1960 editions of *Canada and the United Nations*). This rate of progress reflects the fact that some of the articles are very contentious; wide differences of opinion have been revealed not only concerning individual articles, but also about the need for and possible effects of such a Convention. Canada, along with many other countries already possessing a free press, has consistently taken the general position that a convention on freedom of information might have the

opposite effect to that ostensibly intended and might be invoked as a means of restricting rather than promoting freedom of information.

At the sixteenth session Articles 3 and 4 were considered. Article 3 states that nothing in the present Convention may be interpreted as limiting or derogating from any rights and freedoms which may be guaranteed under the laws of any contracting state or any conventions to which it is a part. There were few objections and it was adopted by a vote of 55 (including Canada) to none, with 11 abstentions. Article 4, which has the object of sanctioning the establishment of a right of reply (by the government), took up the rest of the Committee's time available for this item. An amendment was introduced by Latin American countries, some of whom have the right of reply in their legislation, to make it mandatory for a contracting state to establish a right of reply or similar corrective remedy. A considerable argument developed as to whether this article on the right of reply, which many Western delegations believed should not be given any place in the Convention, should be permissive or obligatory. A number of Asian delegates moved a sub-amendment which restored the permissive character and in the course of the debate the Indian Delegate effectively stated the two opposed points of view which were evident throughout. He said that some countries regarded the press as an institution which needed to have certain limitations placed on it while others, like India, regarded the press as a responsible institution which itself served as a guarantor of people's freedom. Canada voted with the majority to adopt the part of the sub-amendment restoring the permissive character of Article 4 on the grounds that it improved the text somewhat. However, recognizing the possible abuses of a right of reply and not wishing to see the principle supported by the very fact of its inclusion in a convention, Canada abstained on the vote which adopted a revised Article 4 reading, "The contracting states recognize that the right of reply is a corollary of freedom of information and may establish appropriate means for safeguarding that right."

By resolution A/1681(XVI) the General Assembly decided to continue consideration of the Draft Convention at the seventeenth session.

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Introduction

There were originally eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council established to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. Of these, the Transport and Communications Commission concluded its work in 1959.

All of the remaining seven, except the Statistical Commission, held meetings during 1961. Their activities are discussed in the following sections. The Statistical Commission, which meets biennially, is scheduled to hold

its twelfth session in New York from April 24 to May 11, 1962. During 1961, Canada was a member on the Social, Statistical and Narcotic Drugs Commissions.

During 1961, the membership was increased on the Human Rights, Social, International Commodity Trade and Status of Women Commissions from 18 to 21. The Population and Statistical Commissions were increased from 15 to 18 members, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 15 to 21 members.

Social Commission

The Commission is composed of 21 members elected by ECOSOC. It makes recommendations to ECOSOC in the field of social welfare and social development, including the elaboration of international agreements. In recent years many delegations have placed increasing emphasis on the importance of social programmes of the United Nations, particularly those activities which are likely to assist under-developed countries to deal with social aspects of economic development.

During the period under review, the Commission held its thirteenth session in New York from April 17 to May 5, 1961.

The Social Commission had met biennially in the past, but, as part of a resolution, "Strengthening of the Work of the United Nations in the Social Field", which was adopted at the thirteenth session, it was recommended that biennial meetings be changed to annual meetings. This resolution also provided for the expansion of the scope of programmes, to include all questions of social welfare, community development, urbanization, housing and social defence. The Commission recognized the value of *ad hoc* expert groups to study special social problems.

The Commission considered the survey of the world social situation, with special reference to the problem of balanced social and economic development.

The Commission unanimously proposed that a long-term program of concerted international action be carried out in the field of urbanization. Special attention is to be given to the problems and needs of developing countries.

In the field of housing and urban development the Commission proposed unanimously that ECOSOC establish a ten-member expert group whose report should be forwarded to the Social Commission for consideration at its fourteenth session.

The Commission recommended that ECOSOC convene at the earliest possible date an *ad hoc* expert group to advise the Commission and Council on the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes.

In the area of social defence (prevention of crime, treatment of offenders, juvenile delinquency, suppression of traffic in persons and of the

exploitation of the prostitution of others) particular emphasis was placed on the problem of juvenile delinquency and the prevention of crime in all countries.

The Commission recommended assistance to governments in newly developing countries in the establishment, extension and improvement of social service programmes. It also asked the council to recommend that technical assistance missions be undertaken as requested by governments for planning assistance, and recommended an increase in technical assistance grants for on-the-spot training of national personnel.

The work programme of the Commission is carried out by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, with the co-operation of other United Nations bodies, including the Specialized Agencies.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its sixteenth session in Geneva from April 24 to May 10, 1961 to consider problems relating to the international control of Narcotic Drugs. The 21 members (an increase of six over the previous membership) represent countries which are leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs or producers of raw materials for manufactured drugs "of natural origin" or countries where the illicit traffic is a serious social problem. Canada has been a member of the Commission since its inception in 1946.

The main event relating to Narcotic Drugs during 1961 was the Conference held in New York from January 24 to March 30, 1961 to adopt the "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961". The Convention was opened for signature on April 1 and later for ratification. Canada became the first country to ratify the Single Convention on October 11, 1961.

This new multilateral treaty replaces nine existing treaties with a single instrument, thus simplifying and improving the mechanism for the control of narcotic drugs.

Under the Convention, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs will continue to act as the main political and legislative body of the control system. All the Commission's decisions and recommendations concerning the provisions of the Convention are subject to approval and modification by the Council or the General Assembly in the same manner as the Commission's other decisions and recommendations.

The machinery for administering quantitative control has been simplified by combining the functions of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. These two technical bodies, which have quasi-judicial power, will be replaced by the newly-created International Narcotics Control Board composed of 11 members of ECOSOC serving in their personal capacity as technical experts, rather than as representatives of their respective governments.

The treaty calls for national control measures over the cultivation of opium poppy, coca and cannabis, as well as legislative and administrative controls of the manufacture and distribution of, and domestic trade in, drugs. Regarding international trade, the Convention adopted the system of import and export authorization which was implemented by the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The Convention calls on parties to give particular attention to the medical treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts. It also recommends that member governments with serious drug addiction problems to provide facilities for the treatment of drug addicts. While Canada is not regarded as having a serious problem of addiction, the Canadian Government adopted legislation in June 1961 providing for the establishment of such institutions and, at the same time, making more meaningful and effective the penalties for offenders found guilty of engaging in the drug traffic.

The Convention states that it is the duty of countries to assist each other and to co-operate with competent international organs in the fight against illicit international traffic. The Convention also calls for the enactment of legislation to ensure that certain actions in the field of narcotics will be punishable offences.

The Convention set up four schedules listing various narcotic substances and a different regime of control for each list according to the extent to which the narcotic substances are likely to be abused. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs may change the control regime with respect to a drug on the recommendation of WHO.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its seventeenth session in New York from February 20 to March 17, 1961. The Commission took note of the report of the Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, and transmitted this report to member states for comments, to be incorporated in draft principles which will be submitted to the eighteenth session for study.

The Committee will also undertake a separate study on the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests.

Under a reporting system initiated in 1956, the Commission considered the second in the series of periodic reports from governments on human rights, covering the three-year period, 1957-9. It was noted that 59 governments participated in the reporting, as compared with 41 in the first series and the Commission hoped that in future all governments might be persuaded to take part. A committee was established to examine the summaries of periodic reports and to present recommendations.

In its annual review of advisory services, the Commission discussed a report by the Secretary-General on three regional seminars scheduled for 1961 and another three to be held in 1962. Members of the Commission were unanimous in the view that seminars had proved useful and should be continued, although it was urged that they might cover a wider range of problems. Several members favoured a programme of fellowships and scholarships in addition to seminars.

The Commission decided to defer consideration of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

On the question of discrimination in education, the Commission commended the adoption by Unesco of a convention and recommendation against discrimination in education and requested ECOSOC to invite states to apply the provisions of the recommendation as fully as possible and to become parties to the convention.

The Commission considered the report of the thirteenth session of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and concentrated primarily on the chapter relating to manifestation of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and intolerance.

By a unanimous vote, the Commission invited all governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue efforts to educate public opinion with a view to eradicating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance. The Commission also adopted a resolution calling for a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Year in the future and thereafter the observance of a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Day every year.

In the field of freedom of information, the Commission adopted a resolution which would have ECOSOC, after noting Unesco's contribution to the subject, draw the attention of member states to possibilities of action and international co-operation, to promote the development of national information media in the less developed countries, such as those contained in the report and recommendations prepared by Unesco.

The Council would also invite the assistance in this endeavour of the TAB, Special Fund, the Specialized Agencies concerned, regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies.

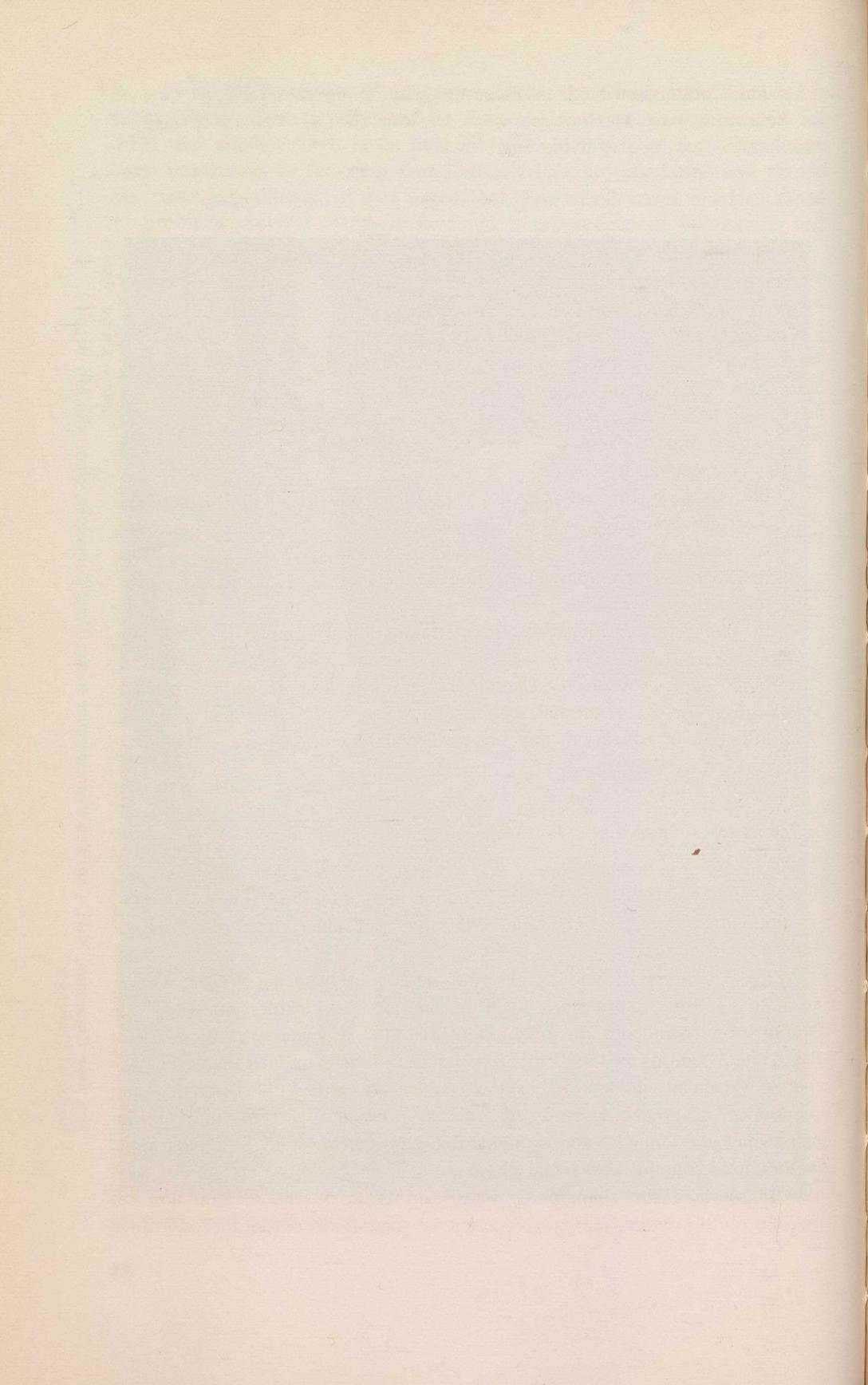
The eighteenth session will be held in New York from March 19 to April 13, 1962.

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.



Photo: United Nations
Mrs. Jean Casselman, M.P., Canadian Representative to the Third Committee, chats with Mr. Benoit Bindzi of Cameroun.



The Commission held its fifteenth session from March 13 to 30, 1961 at Geneva. Canada was not represented at this session—Canadian membership having terminated at the end of 1960.

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

On the question of the status of women in private law, discussion centered on consent to marriage, minimum age of marriage and registration of marriages. The Commission had before it the memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the comments of Governments on the draft convention and draft recommendation on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages and statements submitted by various international women's organizations. The Commission submitted to ECOSOC a draft convention and a draft recommendation incorporating the comments received.

In considering the economic opportunities for women, the Commission discussed the application of ILO Convention No. 111 concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and passed resolutions concerning expansion of employment opportunities for women and tax legislation applicable to women.

In the field of education, the Commission submitted to ECOSOC resolutions on the access of women to the teaching profession and on discrimination in education. The latter resolution commended to member states the provisions of the Unesco Convention and Recommendation against discrimination in education, and urged special attention to the problems of illiteracy among women.

Population Commission

The Commission is composed of 18 members elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Its function is to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions.

The Commission held its eleventh session in New York from February 7 to 17, 1961. Noting the mounting interest in population questions, the Commission considered the time appropriate to reiterate the objectives of the United Nations in the field of population. The Commission urged that each government, in devising its own policies to deal with population and economic and social development, should take into account the relevant facts which the United Nations might supply on the interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors.

In view of the changing emphasis in its work, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to present, at the twelfth session, a long-range

programme for the Commission. The Commission also asked the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at the twelfth session, a document relating to technical assistance in the field of population.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

Canada was represented at the ninth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) which was held in New York from May 1 to 12, 1961.

Discussions in the Commission centred largely on the serious long-term problems, particularly for the under-developed countries, arising from the imbalance between current production, or existing productive capacity, and the demand for a number of primary commodities, for many of which prices had been weakening over a period of years. Both long-term and short-term remedies were urged for the chronic weakness of primary commodity products.

One of these involved financial compensation for declines in earnings, and the Commission had before it a report prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, entitled: "International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade".

The Commission noted the view of the experts that instability in commodity markets has been serious in recent years and there are no good reasons, in the absence of international action in one form or another, for expecting the situation to change.

In view of the complex and technical nature of the experts' report, and the short interval between the publication of the report and commencement of the ninth session, it was decided to give further consideration to the subject at future meetings.

The tenth session of the CICT is scheduled for May 1962 in Rome. Canada's membership on this Commission expired at the end of 1961.

IV

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Introduction

Canada is a member of all 12 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 1959 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 Or-

ganization, 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 42 years of existence, the ILO has adopted 116 conventions and 115 recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects. Canada has ratified a total of 20 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 forty-fifth International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from June 7 to 29, 1961. The Conference adopted among others, resolutions on the problems of older workers, the development of the regional activities of the ILO, international action in the field of workers' housing, hours of work in agriculture, employment policy and economic and technical assistance for the promotion of economic expansion and social progress in developing countries.

The Conference approved a budget of \$11,115,438 for the work of the ILO in 1962. Canada's share as the sixth largest contributor came to 3.4 per cent which worked out to \$377,925.

Three new member states Kuwait, Sierra Leone and Mauritania were admitted to the ILO during the Conference, bringing to 100 the number of countries belonging to the ILO.

The Conference adopted a convention concerning the partial revision of conventions, adopted by the General Conference of the ILO at its thirty-second session, for the purpose of standardizing the provisions regarding the preparation of reports by the Governing Body of the ILO on the work of conventions and the recommendation concerning worker's housing. It took preliminary action with a view to final discussion next year of three other instruments, a convention and a recommendation concerning equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security and a proposed draft for a recommendation on vocational training.

The 1961 ILO Conference reflected a number of important changes that had taken place in the Organization. Perhaps the most important is the greatly enhanced role which the less developed and newly independent nations have come to play in the ILO. The importance of these new members of the Organization is evident not just from their vigorous participation in the deliberations and declarations of the Conference, but in the time spent on issues with which they are particularly concerned. It is also seen in the number of new offices established in the newly independent African states, and in the acquisition of additional personnel to staff them.

Food and Agriculture Organization

The FAO is one of the largest and most important of the Specialized Agencies. Since its foundation in 1945 its membership has risen from the original 42 countries, including Canada, to 99 plus four associate members by the end of 1961.

The work of FAO falls into two main parts. One is to collect and disseminate technical and economic information; the other is to encourage national and international action towards improving methods of production and distribution of agricultural, fishery and forestry products, and to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living.

The eleventh session of the FAO Conference was held in Rome from November 4 to 24, 1961. The main topics considered were proposals for a World Food Programme, international action in the field of pesticides used in agriculture, and "guiding principles for National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies"; in addition there was the usual review of the world agricultural situation and other developments since the tenth conference.

Apart from the Conference, there were about 150 meetings during 1961 of various FAO committees, commissions and working parties. Of special interest to Canada among these are the following, on which Canada is a member: the Council, which is the Executive Body of the Conference, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Group on Grains, and the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal which meets in Washington.

Canada ranks fifth among the contributors to the FAO budget and at the eleventh session her share was assessed for the next two-year period at 4.18 per cent, involving an annual contribution of \$599,412.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

As the result of decisions taken at the eleventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) in Paris in December 1960*, the Organization was

*See Canada and the United Nations, 1960.

faced with an important and comprehensive programme in all its fields of activity but particularly in that of education to which the General Conference attached the highest priority. In 1961, therefore, attention has been directed to the implementation of this programme and to the carrying out of other resolutions of the General Conference. With its own budget of almost \$15 million together with an allocation of some \$12 million in funds from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, Unesco has not only continued its regular activities of assisting international non-governmental organizations whose objectives are similar to those of Unesco, of providing clearing house services, of developing international exchanges and of stimulating research and intellectual progress, but it has also undertaken specific projects for improving education, science and mass communications in the less developed areas of the world. Many of these projects have been co-ordinated on a regional basis.

Canada has participated in various ways in many of these activities either at the governmental level or through the Canadian National Commission for Unesco which includes in its membership some thirty official or voluntary organizations. The Government was represented at the Addis Ababa Conference on Education in Africa and at the first session of the Inter-governmental Committee on Oceanography. While the National Commission provided for Canadian attendance at a number of meetings of non-governmental organizations associated with Unesco's work, it also sent a delegation to the Regional Meeting of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere which was held in Buenos Aires in December. In conjunction with this meeting, the delegation visited Unesco-sponsored projects in other countries in the area.

Member states learned with regret in November that the Director-General, Dr. Vittorino Veronese of Italy, had found it necessary to resign because of ill health. Subsequently, the Executive Board appointed the Deputy Director-General, Mr. René Maheu of France, as Acting Director-General until the next session of the General Conference which will meet in Paris in November 1962.

At the end of 1961, membership in Unesco totalled 102.

The International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April, 1947, had its origin in the International Conference held in Chicago in November and December 1944 which drafted the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Until the necessary 26 ratifications were required to bring the Convention into force, a provisional organization (PICAO) initiated the work which the permanent organization was to continue. ICAO's general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of International Air Naviga-

tion and the encouragement of the planning and development of International Air Transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy and the orderly growth of air services.

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

During 1961 the membership of ICAO rose to 90 states with the following states signifying adherence to the Chicago Convention: Cyprus, Dahomey, Niger, Central African Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Syrian Arab Republic and Sierra Leone.

Of particular interest in 1961 was the extraordinary thirteenth session of the ICAO Assembly held for the sole purpose of considering increasing the size of the ICAO Council from its present membership of 21 states. Taking into consideration the great increase in membership in ICAO since 1947, the Assembly agreed unanimously that the Council should be expanded to 27 member states so that effective representation from all portions of the world may be maintained. Canada ratified, during 1961, the protocol to the Chicago Convention containing this amendment. The protocol must be ratified by 56 member states before it becomes effective.

During the year, emphasis was placed on the implementation of regional plans because of the increasing demands for air navigation facilities of the jet aircraft now coming into service in large numbers and because of the possibility that supersonic transports might be introduced during the next decade.

In the summer of 1961, ICAO convened an International Conference on Private Air Law at Guadalajara, Mexico, which drafted a new convention to supplement the Warsaw Convention of 1929. The new convention relates to international carriage by air performed by a person other than the contracting carrier. It will come into force among the ratifying states when five ratifications have been received.

During the year, ICAO gave three forms of aid to the Congo, i.e., the actual operation of airports, navigation aids and communications, advice on the organization of Civil Aviation administrative staff and the preparation of regulations; training of Congolese personnel in the technical functions necessary to the operation of Civil Aviation facilities by themselves.

The Secretariat of ICAO is headed by a Canadian, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, who was appointed Secretary-General of ICAO during 1959. The Canadian Representative to ICAO is Mr. J. R. K. Main.

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 the 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 which meets jointly once a year. Each country appoints a Governor who is in most cases the Minister of Finance or the Governor of the Central Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each Board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscriptions in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director in the Fund and the President in the Bank.

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is the Canadian Governor of the Fund and Bank; Mr. Louis Rasminsky, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank. 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 Fund and the Bank. Mr. L. D. Hudon is his Alternate in both institutions.

Seventy-five countries were members of the Fund as at December 31, 1961, while membership in the Bank totalled seventy-four. Six new members were admitted to the Fund and the Bank during 1961: Cyprus, Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria and Portugal. In addition, the Executive Directors recognized separate membership for the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Republic. The Dominican Republic, which withdrew from the Bank in December 1960, was readmitted as member in September 1961. There were eleven applications for membership in both the Fund and the Bank under active consideration at the end of the year, all from African countries.

The International Finance Corporation is an affiliate of the Bank and is designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed countries. It came into being in July 1956. The Corporation invests its own funds in association with private capital where such capital is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; acts as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic, and helps 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. At the end of 1961, IFC had 60 member countries including Canada. During the year Nigeria and New Zealand joined the Corporation; the Dominican Republic was readmitted to and Indonesia withdrew from membership. At the end of the year, the Corporation was examining applications from eight countries for membership of which six were from African countries.

The International Development Association was established as an affiliate of the Bank in September 1960 and officially began operations in November of that year. The purpose of IDA is to promote economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. The Articles of Agreement provide that only member governments of the Bank are eligible to join IDA. As of December 31, 1961, 56 countries including Canada were members, an increase of 19 from a year ago. Eight newly independent African countries had applied for membership in IDA by the end of the year.

For both IFC and IDA, the representatives of members on the Governing and Executive Boards are *ex officio*, the same as for the Bank. IFC has its own management and staff separate from that of the Bank; but IDA, although a separate and distinct entity, does not. 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 primary resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas which are paid in gold and members' currencies. The Fund's quota resources rose from \$14.7 billion at December 31, 1960 to slightly more than \$15.0 billion at the end of 1961 as a result of the admission of new members and further increases in quotas. The Fund's holdings of gold and currencies of the major industrial countries amounted to approximately \$10 billion. In conformity with the Fund's regulations, Canada paid its quota of \$550 million (raised from \$300 million in 1959) as follows: 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, 1961, total transactions involving 43 members amounted to the equivalent of U.S. \$6,162 million. In earlier years, most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars, but in recent years the Fund has made available, on an increasing scale, the currencies of other members including Canadian dollars. During 1961, two members, Australia and the United Kingdom, drew Canadian dollars amounting to the equivalent of U.S. \$10 million and U.S. \$75 million respectively. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. Total drawings during 1961 amounted to \$2,479 million compared with \$280 million in 1960. At the end of 1961, undrawn credits available to members under "stand-by" arrangements amounted to \$1,415 million compared with \$383 million in the previous year. The substantial increase during 1961 in Fund transactions reflected the continuing difficulties in the balance of payments position of many primary producing countries and the \$1.5 billion drawing and \$500 million stand-by arrangement granted to the United Kingdom. This latter transaction was the largest in the Fund's history. The trend of the past three years when net repayments exceeded new drawings was reversed in 1961. Drawings exceeded repayments by \$1,256 million.

Members of the Fund that have accepted the obligations of Article VIII of the Fund Agreement and thus no longer maintain restrictions on current external payments, are not required to engage in regular consultations with the Fund. However, the Executive Board concluded that there would be considerable merit in holding voluntary discussions annually between the Fund and the Article VIII countries. In line with this decision, the first consultations between Canada and the Fund were initiated during the course of the year.

During the past year or so the international payments situation has been altered significantly by the acceptance of convertibility by many countries and by the greater freedom of movement of short-term capital. During 1961, the Fund reviewed the need to adapt its policies and practices to this new situation and the adequacy of its resources to meet any calls which might be made on them. As a result of this review, ten leading industrial

countries announced their willingness to participate in an important new plan under which they would be prepared to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified amounts totalling the equivalent of U.S.\$6 billion should the Fund require these additional resources to forestall or cope with an impairment of the existing international monetary system. Canada's commitment, yet to be ratified by Parliament, under this agreement amounts to the equivalent of U.S.\$200 million.

Operations of the Bank

The Bank's two main sources of funds for lending purposes are (1) the capital subscriptions of its members and (2) the sale of its own bonds and notes in the principal financial markets of the world. Of each subscription, 1 per cent is payable in the form of gold or U.S. dollars and is freely usable by the Bank in any of its operations, and 9 per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only with the consent of the country concerned. The remaining 90 per cent of each subscription is not available for lending and is subject to call should the Bank ever need additional funds to pay off its outstanding funded debt. The uncalled subscription is in the nature of a guarantee against which the Bank is able to borrow funds. Of Canada's total subscription of \$750 million, \$7.5 million has been paid in gold and U.S. dollars and the equivalent of U.S. \$67.5 million has been paid in Canadian dollars. Canada has given the Bank permission to use this amount freely in its operations. The Bank's authorized capital is \$21.0 billion of which \$20.4 billion had been subscribed by December 31, 1961. By this date, the Bank had been able to use or allocate for lending, the equivalent of U.S. \$1,688 million: \$215 million representing the portion of subscriptions paid in gold and U.S. dollars and \$1,473 million representing releases by Canada and other members of portions of their subscriptions paid in national currencies.

The Bank has made public offerings at various times on the U.S. market and in Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. The Bank has also sold issues privately to governments and other institutional investors.

The total public and private bond and note issues offered by the Bank during the calendar year 1961 amounted to the equivalent of \$550 million of which U.S. \$84 million represented new funds and the remainder represented refinancing of matured or redeemed issues. In addition, the Bank drew down the equivalent of U.S. \$220 million on borrowings arranged with the Deutsche Bundesbank in August 1960.

Outstanding funded debt of the Bank on December 31, 1961 amounted to the equivalent of U.S. \$2,426 million, an increase of approximately U.S. \$268 million over the year. Canadian dollar bonds outstanding totalled

\$35 million. The net earnings of the Bank in the year ending December 31, 1961, amounting to U.S. \$65 million, were placed in the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and Guarantees. In addition, the receipts from 1 per cent annual loan commission, amounting to U.S. \$30 million, were credited to the Special Reserve, bringing the Bank's total reserves at year-end to \$652 million.

During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1961, the Bank made 34 loans in 24 member countries (or their territories with the member's guarantee) totalling the equivalent of U.S. \$717 million. During 1960, 28 loans were made in 18 countries and territories amounting to U.S. \$602 million. In recent years the Bank has been increasingly successful in replenishing its resources by sales of loans from its portfolio to outside investors. During 1961, these investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$204 million of which \$21 million was by private Canadian interests.

From its inception to December 31, 1961, the Bank has made 311 loans in 59 countries in the aggregate of \$6,190 million of which \$4,561 million has been disbursed. As a result of cancellations, repayments and sales of loans, the portion of loans signed and still retained by the Bank amounted to \$4,477 million. Total participation by other financial institutions in the Bank's lending operations over this period amounted to \$1,098 million of which \$53 million was by Canadian institutions.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank provides important technical assistance facilities for its less developed members. In this field there were two major innovations during 1961: the establishment of a Development Advisory Service and the preparation of studies of development projects and sector programmes which appear likely to offer a basis for eventual financing by the Bank. The Development Advisory Service is designed to establish a corps of experts, employed on a career basis, to give economic and financial advice to member governments on major policy problems. Concerning the second innovation, the Bank not only helps its members to find qualified consultants to do this work but is prepared, in appropriate cases, to facilitate the execution of project studies by organizing them and paying for part of their cost. The Bank's regular technical assistance activities continued during the year. The Economic Development Institute, administered by the Bank to improve the management of economic affairs in less developed countries, held its seventh course. The training programme for junior officials from the Bank's member countries was continued. During the year, the Bank also sent a number of special missions to various member countries.

Operations of the I.F.C.

IFC's investment resources consist of the paid-up subscriptions of members in gold and United States dollars. The Corporation began opera-

tions in July 1956 with an authorized capital of U.S. \$100 million. Of that total \$96.3 million had, by December 31, 1961, been subscribed by governments of the 60 member countries, including \$3.6 million by Canada.

During 1961, the Corporation made 10 new investment commitments totalling \$16 million in six countries. This compares with 13 investment commitments totalling \$19 million in 10 countries during the previous year. As at December 31, 1961, IFC had authorized or completed 45 investments in 18 countries aggregating \$58 million, net of expired or cancelled projects. Cumulative net income to the end of 1961, including earnings on temporary investments in U.S. Government securities, amounted to \$11.8 million.

At the 1961 Annual Meeting, the Board of Governors agreed to a resolution amending the charter of the Corporation to enable it to make equity investments. With the right to invest in equity as well as make loans, IFC expects to be able to provide financing on more flexible terms and thus be in a better position to meet the varied needs of private enterprise in developing countries and to attract private investors to participate in those investments. The Corporation's established policy to neither exercise control over nor to participate in the management of any enterprise in which it invests, continues in force. By the end of the year, IFC had not yet completed its first equity investment although several investments were under active consideration.

Operations of the I.D.A.

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 U.S. \$1,000 million, assuming that all members of the Bank joined IDA; of this amount the equivalent of U.S. \$787 million would be available on a fully convertible basis. The subscriptions of the 56 countries including Canada which had completed membership by the end of 1961 totalled the equivalent of U.S. \$912 million including the equivalent of U.S. \$757 million on a convertible basis. IDA has received payments of U.S. \$385 million on these subscriptions of which U.S. \$323 million are in convertible form. 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. Part I members, consisting of 15 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. Part II members, consisting of the less developed nations, may pay 90 per cent of their subscription in their national currencies. IDA is not free to convert these currencies without the consent of the member concerned. Part I countries are not eligible to receive IDA assistance, although the Association may extend credits for projects in their dependent territories. All Part II countries are eligible to receive IDA credits. Canada's subscription is U.S. \$37.8 million of which \$2.4 million (or 6¼ of the 10 per cent has been paid in U.S. dollars and the equivalent of U.S. \$13.6 million (or two-fifths of the 90 per cent) in Canadian dollars. The payments in Canadian dollars were in the form of non-interest bearing demand notes of the Government of Canada.

IDA's first development credit was one of \$9 million extended to Honduras in May 1961 to assist in carrying out a programme of highway development and maintenance. By December 31, 1961, IDA had extended 18 credits in 10 countries aggregating the equivalent of U.S. \$181 million. The Association has wide flexibility in deciding on the terms of its assistance. It can apply any combination of maturities, periods of grace with regard to repayments, and interest rates. Repayment of interest and principal may be made in any currency. To date, all of the credits have been for a term of 50 years, free of interest. In all cases, repayment is to start after a 10-year period of grace. Thereafter, repayment will be at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for the first 10 years, and 3 per cent per annum for the final 30 years. There is a service charge, currently ¾ of 1 per cent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding, made to meet IDA's administrative costs. IDA financed projects must have a "high developmental priority" and IDA applies the same high standards as the Bank with respect to the planning and administration of the projects it assists. The Bank is prepared to make loans and IDA to extend credits at one and the same time. This was the case in a number of transactions during 1961 where Bank loans and IDA credits were made simultaneously and for the same purpose.

Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) one of the oldest and largest of the Specialized Agencies, was founded in Berne in 1874 to improve postal services throughout the world and to promote international collaboration. The membership climbed in 1961 from 102 to 114 with the admission of Mali, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) Gabon, Nigeria, Malagasy and Cyprus. Canada has been a member since 1878.

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 the Congress came into effect on April 1, 1959. The fifteenth Congress will meet in New Delhi, India, in March, 1963.

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; the Committee 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. The Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, as First Vice-President, headed the Delegation which attended its meeting in May, 1961. At this meeting, the Committee continued the study of the various questions referred to it by the Congress of Ottawa, particularly 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 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 consultations and of developments in other countries; it also acts as the clearing-house for the settlement of certain 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.

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 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 fourteenth World Health Assembly met in New Delhi from February 7 to 24, 1961 and reviewed the expanding activities of the Organization. The World Health Assembly usually meets in Geneva in May.

Since May is normally an extremely hot month in New Delhi, it was decided to advance the date of the fourteenth Assembly to February.

The Assembly approved a budget of nearly \$20 million for 1961. In addition, some \$4.18 million was spent on the malaria eradication programme; about \$5 million for technical assistance projects and about \$30 million for other extra-budgetary funds for special health programmes. A scale of assessment for WHO members in 1962 was approved. Canada's share of the 1962 budget is 2.82 per cent, or \$680,980. The WHO reached in 1961 a total membership of 104 full members and two associate members.

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 1961 the membership of the ITU was 110, an increase of 4 over the year 1960. In addition there are five 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) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) continued their studies of technical and operational radio problems during 1961, including special technical questions concerning space communications and related problems.

The Administrative Council held its sixteenth session in Geneva April 22-May 20, 1961, at which 25 member countries participated. The Council

took many important decisions concerning the activities of the ITU, especially the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and the ITU General Secretariat, also relating to technical assistance and budgetary matters.

The participation of the ITU in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has become an increasingly important factor because of the need for telecommunication facilities by new and developing countries. The sum of \$1,564,500 was allotted to the ITU for 1961-62 under the new procedure adopted as an experimental measure by ECOSOC of programming on a biennial basis.

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 113 member states and territories 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 18 Directors of Meteorological Services) on which Canada is represented. There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations. Dr. 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.

In May, 1961, Dr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan accompanied by Mr. C. C. Boughner, President of the Commission for Climatology, attended the thirteenth session of the Executive Committee in Geneva. Mr. Boughner also attended a meeting of the Presidents of Technical Commissions of WMO in Geneva. Canada was also represented at a number of other meetings

of subsidiary bodies of WMO including the third session of the commission for Aerology in Rome and various working groups and symposia.

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 16 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 14 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 1961 the second session of the IMCO Assembly was held in London, England, from April 5 to 14. The Canadian Delegation was led by the Honourable George A. Drew, P.C., Q.C., High Commissioner for Canada to Britain. During the year there were also held the fourth session of the Maritime Safety Committee and two ordinary sessions of the Council, the fourth and fifth, and the first extraordinary session of the Council

which was convened in London on December 19 following the death of the Secretary-General of IMCO, Mr. Ove Nielsen of Denmark, who had served IMCO with distinction as its Secretary-General from its inception. A successor to Mr. Nielsen will be appointed in 1962.

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 fifth annual General Conference was held from September 26 to October 6, 1961. The 23-member Board of Governors met five times during the year, also in Vienna. By October 23, 1961, 77 states were members of the Agency, Congo (Leopoldville) and Lebanon having joined in 1961. At the fifth General Conference, in recognition of the emergence of many new nations, particularly in Africa, which have or may become members of the Agency, an amendment to Article VI of the Statute was adopted which will have the effect of increasing the membership of the Board of Governors to 25 and providing that the Board shall at all times include three elected members each from the two regions of Latin America and Africa and the Middle East. Canada has already ratified this amendment which will come into force when ratified by two-thirds of the member states.

After appointment by the Board and approval of the General Conference, the new Director-General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund of Sweden, took up office on December 1 in succession to Mr. Sterling Cole of the United States.

The principal objective of the IAEA as set out in its Statute is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency's work in pursuit of this objective falls into five main categories: technical assistance; distribution of information; supply of materials and equipment; research and scientific services and regulatory and legal activities. A brief account of the work done under these headings during the calendar year 1961 is given in the remainder of this article.

The Agency's technical assistance activities cover the provision of experts, equipment and supplies, exchange professors, training courses and the use of the Agency's two mobile radioisotope laboratories. These activi-

ties are financed partly by voluntary contributions by members, partly by donations in kind and partly by funds made available to the Agency through its participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).

Each year at the Board of Governors meeting in June, it is customary to set a target for voluntary contributions for the general fund and at the conference in the following fall to receive pledges from member states. In June, 1960, the target set for 1961 was \$1.8 million. By September, 1961 the equivalent of \$1,189,444 had been pledged and \$981,222 actually paid. The Canadian pledge to the 1961 operational fund was 2.89 per cent of the target (about \$52,000) which is the same percentage as Canada's assessed contribution is of the Agency's regular budget. Canada and other members have pointed out that if all governments would adopt this same principle in making their voluntary contributions to the operational fund, the total contributed would not fall short of the target as it so far has always done.

During the year 1961, the Agency received 647 nominations for fellowships from 49 governments. In all, 369 persons were selected for awards and on December 31, 1961, 275 were being placed. At the same time 64 Agency fellows were studying in 14 different countries, 27 experts were in the field and 30 were in the various stages of recruitment. One of those in the field was a Canadian electronics expert who was assigned to Bangkok to assist in the installation of electronic equipment for a new reactor. Under the 1961 programme, 20 visiting professors were sent to 13 member states and six regional or international training courses were held in 1961 compared to two in 1960. During 1961 the Agency's two mobile radioisotope laboratories provided general instruction in radioisotope techniques in Argentina, Brazil, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Philippines and Uruguay.

Two preliminary assistance missions were sent out during the year at the request of member states to give them advice on the development of their national programmes for the use of nuclear energy. The first mission visited Ghana, Liberia, Dahomey and Nigeria; the second visited Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Argentina. The Agency has also conducted surveys on the cost of nuclear power and has advised a number of member governments on this subject and on the various problems encountered in the use of research reactors. Four new projects for the supply of reactors and fuel were approved during the year: the transfer of three small research reactors and their fuel from the United States to Yugoslavia and of a five megawatt "swimming pool" type reactor from the United States to Pakistan.

The Agency has continued its work in dissemination of nuclear information and the promotion of nuclear research through its publications

and by the organization of conferences, symposia and seminars. It also participates in the research project associated with the NORA zero power reactor facility which has been made available by the Norwegian Government and it sponsors research contracts with member states, both as a method of supporting research organizations in these states and in order to obtain information of interest to the Secretariat itself in carrying out Agency programmes.

Under the heading of regulatory and legal activities, final approval was given to the system of safeguards against the diversion to military use of nuclear materials and equipment supplied for peaceful purposes. The Agency will apply these safeguards to materials and equipment which it has itself supplied and to projects it has assisted and will otherwise apply them at the request of the member states concerned. A recommended set of regulations for the safe transport of radio-active materials was published in May, 1961. Through various expert panels and in co-operation, where appropriate, with other international organizations, work has been continued on problems of radio-active waste disposal and the drafting of basic safety standards. Further work has also been done on a draft international convention on minimum standards regarding civil liability for nuclear damage, and the Agency co-sponsored discussions at the Brussels Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law of a draft convention on the liability of operators of nuclear powered ships.

V

DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Introduction

Colonialism

The general problem of the ending of colonialism and the individual problems of the remaining non-self-governing and trust territories were given long and detailed consideration by the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. This was to be expected from the importance attached by the African-Asian group, which includes a very large proportion of newly independent countries, to the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" (Resolution 1514 XV), passed on December 14, 1960, by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The resolution had been sponsored by 43 countries and was carried without opposition by 89 votes in favour with 9 abstentions. The Colonial Declaration has since become a touchstone and almost all United Nations resolutions dealing with colonial matters make some reference to it.

At the sixteenth session of the General Assembly the majority of the anti-colonial countries showed an appreciation of practical considerations in putting forward resolutions on colonial issues which avoided the intemperate language and drastic proposals advocated by the extremists. The colonial resolutions adopted during 1961 represented compromises acceptable to most of the Western powers, while more extreme draft resolutions setting arbitrary target dates or calling for sanctions against administering powers failed in every case to obtain a two-thirds majority and were rejected.

At the sixteenth session of the General Assembly two main resolutions on colonialism were brought forward, one sponsored by the U.S.S.R., and the other by the African-Asian group. The Soviet resolution called for the final and unconditional liquidation of colonialism in all its forms not later than the end of 1962, and for the granting of all democratic rights and immediate elections in all colonial territories, and the removal of all military bases from such territories. It recommended the setting up of a Special Commission, chosen on the Troika principle, to supervise the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries. The Soviet resolution gathered very little support and was withdrawn before the voting.

The African-Asian resolution, after referring to the Colonial Declaration of December 14, 1960, and noting that little progress had been made towards its aim of granting independence to all colonial territories, reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration and set up a special committee of 17 members, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, to examine the application of the Colonial Declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of its implementation. The Committee was to decide its own procedures and might meet at places other than the United Nations Headquarters, but only "in consultation with the appropriate authorities".

Senator Brooks, the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, spoke in favour of the African-Asian resolution on November 27, 1961. He said that Canada supported the aim of independence for all dependent peoples who desired that status. He emphasized the importance of sound preparation for self-government and commended the British and French examples in their former colonial territories. He emphasized the Canadian opinion that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial peoples should be applied throughout the world. He thought that the Assembly should look at colonialism in its broadest context and bend its efforts to implementing the Declaration in areas in which progress toward independence and freedom was being deliberately impeded or denied. He also said that the function of the Special Committee was not to interfere with the Administering Authorities but rather to scrutinize progress and to make suggestions and recommendations. He emphasized finally the need for a three-way partnership between the inhabitants of the territories, the Administering Authorities, and the United Nations to achieve successful de-colonization.

The African-Asian resolution establishing the 17-member Committee was adopted by the General Assembly on November 27, 1961, by 97 votes in favour (including Canada), none opposed and 4 abstentions (France, South Africa, Spain, and the United Kingdom); Portugal did not vote.

The President of the General Assembly, Mr. Mongi Slim, announced the composition of the Committee on January 23, 1962, as follows: Australia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Situation in Angola

During 1961 both the Security Council and the General Assembly considered the situation in Angola. Attention was first drawn to the disturbances in Angola as a matter requiring Security Council action by the representative of Liberia on February 15. Thirty-four Asian and African Dele-

gations supported the Liberian initiative emphasizing that in their view the situation in Angola was capable of causing international friction and endangered the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council was requested to take action to prevent "further deterioration and abuse of human rights and privileges" in Angola. A draft resolution failed to win sufficient votes for adoption by the Security Council: 5 members voted in favour, none voted against, but 6 abstained.

On March 20, 40 members of the General Assembly requested that the situation in Angola be included as an item on the agenda of the resumed fifteenth session then in progress. The African-Asian states submitted a draft resolution identical to that rejected previously by the Security Council. The draft proposed that the Assembly take note of the disturbances and conflict in Angola, the continuation of which was likely to endanger international peace and security, and called upon Portugal to introduce measures and reforms in Angola to implement the General Assembly's 1960 resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. It also provided for the appointment of a Sub-Committee to examine the statements made before the Assembly concerning Angola, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such enquiries as it deemed necessary, and to report to the Assembly without delay. This resolution was passed by 73 (including Canada) to 2.

In May, 42 members charged that "the armed suppression of the Angolan people and the denial of political rights and self-determination to them are in contravention of the Charter and the General Assembly's resolution on Angola" and asked the Security Council to consider this question again. Their complaint was examined in early June. The Security Council passed a further resolution, generally reaffirming the Assembly's resolution adopted in April, by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The Sub-Committee established by the Assembly, composed of Representatives from Bolivia, Finland, Dahomey, Sudan and Malaya, began its work by visiting the Congo (Leopoldville), but it was not permitted by Portugal to enter Angola. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee did, however, visit Lisbon for discussions with the Portuguese Government. The Sub-Committee's report was published in November. It found that disturbances in Angola were the consequence of genuine grievances against the administration of the territory. Recent Portuguese reforms had indicated some awareness by the Portuguese Government of the need to adjust its policy on Angola, but the report said that further changes and a better application of the reforms were necessary if the requirements of United Nations resolutions were to be met. In the opinion of the Sub-Committee the problem of Angola continued to be of international concern. The report expressed the hope that the members of the United Nations would take

appropriate action to persuade and assist the Government of Portugal and the Angolan people to embark upon a peaceful settlement in conformity with the Charter; and that the Government of Portugal would accept the path of negotiation and formulate a plan to prepare Angola for self-government and self-determination.

The Sub-Committee's report had not been discussed by the General Assembly when the sixteenth session ended and its consideration was postponed until the resumed session in January, 1962.

Portuguese Overseas Territories and Other Non-Self Governing Territories

Angola and the other Portuguese overseas territories were also discussed by the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly in another connection. At its fifteenth session the General Assembly had agreed that Article 73(e) of the Charter, requiring the submission to the Organization of information on non-self-governing territories, was applicable to Portugal's overseas possessions. The Government of Portugal, however, continued to refuse to submit such information. At the sixteenth session the Assembly condemned Portugal's non-compliance with the Charter and established a special committee (Bulgaria, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Guinea and Nigeria) to examine available information on Portugal's possessions and to submit its observations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly. The Canadian Delegation supported the resolution creating this committee, because it seemed to offer the best means of obtaining the required information; at the same time it urged the Government of Portugal to reconsider its position with a view to supplying such information. The resolution, which also requested members to deny Portugal any assistance which might be used in the suppression of the peoples of its non-self-governing territories, was adopted on December 19, 1961 by 90 (including Canada) to 3.

The sixteenth session of the General Assembly also approved unanimously at its plenary meeting on December 19, 1961, five resolutions concerning non-self-governing territories. These resolutions dealt with (a) social advancement in the non-self-governing territories; (b) dissemination of information on the United Nations in the non-self-governing territories; (c) offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories; (d) preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the non-self-governing territories; and (e) racial discrimination in the non-self-governing territories.

At the same plenary session Canada voted in favour of a resolution which renewed the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, extending its terms of reference to include the examination of political information supplied by administering powers and instructing it to

co-operate with the Special Committee of Seventeen referred to above. The resolution was passed by 77 in favour, none against, with 16 abstentions.

Trust Territories

Sessions of the Trusteeship Council

During 1961, three former trust territories attained independence: British Cameroons, Tanganyika (December 9) and Western Samoa (January 1, 1962). Tanganyika became the 104th member of the United Nations. By plebiscite in the Cameroons the Northern Cameroons agreed to join Nigeria (June 1) and the Southern Cameroons united with the Republic of Cameroun (October 1).

In the period under review the Trusteeship Council held its twenty-seventh regular session from June 1 to July 19, 1961, and its eleventh special session in April to consider the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commission for the Cameroons under British administration. The members were Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, New Zealand, Paraguay, U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. Three of these, Burma, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic ceased to be members at the end of 1961, reducing the membership of the Council to 10. Elections of two more members (Bolivia and India) will expire at the end of 1962. As all the trust territories gradually approach independence, it is expected that self-liquidation of the Trusteeship Council itself will be progressively approached.

This year the Council agreed to dissolve various subsidiary bodies which had outlived their usefulness, among them the Committee on Classification of Communications, the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire and the Committee on Rural Economic Development. The Council agreed to discuss the future of the Standing Committee on Petitions at the next session of the Council.

At its regular session the Trusteeship Council reviewed conditions in the seven trust territories, as reported by the administering authorities: Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration, New Guinea and Nauru under Australian administration and the Pacific Islands under United States administration. In discussions of the last three of these, special emphasis was placed on the need to implement as expeditiously as possible the General Assembly declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) adopted on December 14, 1960.

The Council arranged to dispatch a visiting mission composed of the Representatives of Bolivia, India, the United Kingdom and the United States to the two trust territories of New Guinea and Nauru in 1962.

Report of the Trusteeship Council*

The report of the Trusteeship Council was considered by the Fourth Committee at the sixteenth session in October, 1961, along with two other items concerning trust territories, namely dissemination of information on the United Nations and the trusteeship system in the trust territories, and offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories. Among the draft resolutions it adopted at the conclusion of the debate was a recommendation that the date on which Tanganyika's trusteeship status should end be advanced to December 9, 1961. It also recommended that Tanganyika be admitted to United Nations membership at that time. This resolution was co-sponsored by all Commonwealth members.

Western Samoa

Until its independence, Western Samoa was administered for forty years by New Zealand, first under a mandate from the League of Nations, and subsequent to December 1946 as a United Nations trust territory. During 1959 a tentative timetable for the final stages of New Zealand's trusteeship of Western Samoa was agreed upon by the New Zealand Government, the Samoan leaders and the Trusteeship Council. The territory has enjoyed internal autonomy from early in 1960. During 1960 the Trusteeship Council noted "with satisfaction" that representatives of the Samoan people were in practice already exercising full powers over the territory's domestic affairs. A constitutional convention was held in 1960 and on December 2, 1960, the General Assembly recommended the holding of a plebiscite under United Nations' supervision to ascertain the wishes of the Samoan people on the constitution and to fix the date of independence.

This plebiscite, supervised by a United Nations' Plebiscite Commissioner and a team of observers, was held on May 9, 1961. In the plebiscite an overwhelming majority of the Islanders agreed with the constitution and voted that the territory should become independent on January 1, 1962. Formal discussion of the Western Samoan question took place in the Fourth Committee on October 12, 1961. The Committee adopted unanimously a widely-sponsored draft resolution on "The future of Western Samoa" and on October 18, 1961, the General Assembly unanimously endorsed the results of the plebiscite and resolved, in agreement with the administering authority, that the Trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa would cease upon the territory achieving its independence on January 1, 1962.

At the time of the Assembly debate the Prime Minister of Western Samoa, Fiaame Mata'afa Fomunina Mulinu'u, stated "we shall work not only for ourselves but for the well-being of all the people of the South Pacific area . . . the independent State of Western Samoa will not apply

*DOC A/4818.

for membership in the United Nations immediately but, through membership of some of your agencies, we hope to stay linked with you. When our population and our wealth increase then we may well sit among you”.

The Trusteeship agreement terminated accordingly on January 1, 1962, and Western Samoa became a sovereign state under the name of “The Independent State of Western Samoa”.

Ruanda-Urundi

At its resumed fifteenth session the General Assembly, having considered the interim report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, adopted a resolution on April 21, 1961, directing the Commission to return to the trust territory to supervise legislative elections and a referendum on the question of the Mwami of Ruanda scheduled for later that year. A special amnesty Commission (of which Canada was a member) was also sent to the territory to examine cases of very grave crimes with a view to implementing the Assembly's recommendation that a full and unconditional amnesty be granted.

The United Nations Commission arrived in the territory in June 1961 and succeeded in establishing excellent relations with the Belgian administration with which it worked closely in preparing for the forthcoming elections. Following examination of the relevant files by the special Commission, agreement was reached to apply the amnesty in almost all cases.

Under the United Nations supervisory arrangements, the elections were held in Urundi on September 18 and in Ruanda on September 25. (The referendum on the Mwami in Ruanda took place on the same date.) In Urundi the UPRONA party won 58 seats to 6 held by the rival Common Front parties who had dominated the previous interim government. In Ruanda, PARMEHUTU, the party of the Hutu majority, gained 35 seats out of 44 in the legislative assembly. The referendum resulted in a rejection of the institution of the Mwami, and Ruanda was declared a republic on October 22. Although the elections had been relatively calm the victorious Hutus in Ruanda were unable to resist embarking on a campaign of intimidation against the Tutsi as a result of which a large number of Tutsi refugees fled to neighboring territories.

On October 13 the new Prime Minister of Urundi, Prince Rwagasore, was assassinated in Usumbura. The news of this crime was received with shock and horror by the General Assembly which passed a resolution instructing the United Nations Commission on Ruanda-Urundi, then in Geneva preparing its report on the elections, to return to Usumbura immediately and investigate the circumstances of Rwagasore's death. After a preliminary investigation on the spot the Commission informed the General Assembly that it was delaying its report until the investigation by the local authorities had been completed.

At the end of November the Commission submitted its report on the elections to the Acting Secretary-General. In contrast to the interim report the Commission's final report praised the co-operative attitude of the Belgian administration in the territory. The Commission reported that during the elections of Urundi, all political parties had been able to express their opinions fully and calmly and that the elections had taken place without serious incident. The Commission was less certain about events in Ruanda and decided to leave it to the General Assembly to judge, on the basis of the facts, whether the prevailing atmosphere before and during the election had been satisfactory. However, the Chairman of the Commission expressed the personal view that it would be in the higher interests of the peoples of Urundi and Ruanda that the fact of the elections be accepted.

Although the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi had been scheduled for discussion by the Fourth Committee of the sixteenth session of the general Assembly, the item was deferred at the request of the Belgians who were negotiating separate protocols with leaders of the two territories covering political and technical arrangements for the period of transition to full independence. Under these protocols each territory was to receive complete local autonomy in all matters except foreign affairs, defence, internal security and finance.

It was decided to take up the question of Ruanda-Urundi at a resumed sixteenth session of the General Assembly early in 1962.

Tanganyika

In a resolution adopted on November 6, 1961 the General Assembly noted that the United Kingdom and Tanganyika had agreed that Tanganyika should become independent on December 9, 1961, and resolved in agreement with the administering authority that the trusteeship agreement for Tanganyika should end upon the latter's accession to independence. The resolution recommended that upon the attainment of its independence Tanganyika should be admitted to the United Nations. On December 14, 1961 Tanganyika became the 104th member of the Organization.

The Northern and Southern Cameroons

In February, 1961, separate plebiscites conducted under United Nations supervision were held in the Northern and Southern Cameroons, a trust territory administered by the United Kingdom. In the North, a majority voted in favour of union with Nigeria; in the South, the vote was in favour of union with the Republic of Cameroun.

The United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, Dr. Abdoh, concluded that: (a) the people were aware of the consequences of their vote; (b) the plebiscites were efficiently organized and conducted; and (c) the ballot was free and secret.

In the Fourth Committee the conduct of the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons was criticized by the Cameroun Republic, supported by France and by the African states of the former French Community. However, a 14-power draft resolution endorsing the results of the plebiscite and deciding that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated on June 1, 1961 in the Northern Cameroons and on October 1, 1961 for the Southern Cameroons, was adopted in the Fourth Committee by 59 in favour (including Canada), 2 against, with 9 abstentions. The vote in plenary was 64 in favour (including Canada) 23 against (including Cameroun, France and the Brazzaville Group), with 10 abstentions.

The Trusteeship Agreement was, as expected, terminated on June 1, 1961 for the Northern Cameroons when it joined Nigeria and on October 1, 1961 for the Southern Cameroons when it joined the Republic of Cameroun to form the Federal Republic of Cameroun.

New Guinea

The question of the trust territory of New Guinea was considered both by the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee during the sixteenth session. The Australian administering authority continued to make advances in the territory in the political, economic, social and educational fields. The Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea has been re-constituted and provision made for the election of indigenous members from the trust territory, a move which could be considered as a significant step towards the creation of a political consciousness among the people of the territory. Although the Australian administering authority has not yet extended full administrative control over the entire area, it has announced plans to do so by 1963. The Trusteeship Council invited Australia to establish target dates which would reflect a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advancement of the territory in all aspects of its political life. The Australian authorities have agreed to a request of the United Nations that they establish a United Nations Information Centre in the trust territory.

Nauru

The problems of the trust territory of Nauru which is administered by Australia on behalf of the joint administering authority comprising Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, were considered during the sixteenth session by the Trusteeship Council and by the Fourth Committee.

There are particular problems attached to the question of Nauru, namely its small size, minute population and the "waning nature" of its single-industry economy. The economy of the Island, based on the extraction of phosphate is steadily contracting as the reserves are depleted.

The governments of the countries forming the administering authority have offered to resettle the people either in one of their own countries or by attempting to find another island on which these people may live. So far

the search for another island has been unsuccessful. Negotiations are continuing with the Nauruan people and any decision on their future will be based on their freely expressed wishes. The year 1962 will see a special United Nations' visiting mission to the territory to report on the problems of the Nauruan people.

South West Africa

The question of South West Africa has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1946, when a resolution was passed asking South Africa to place the territory, which it had held under a League of Nations mandate since 1920, under a trusteeship agreement. In 1950 the International Court of Justice gave an advisory opinion that the United Nations Charter did not impose a legal obligation to place the territory under the trusteeship system, but that South Africa had continuing responsibility under the Covenant and the Mandate, and was not competent, acting alone, to modify the international status of South West Africa. Supervisory functions in connection with annual reports and transmission of petitions from inhabitants should be exercised by the United Nations.

As South Africa has intensified its *apartheid* policies, members of the United Nations have become more anxious to uphold the international status of South West Africa and to prevent the permanent application of *apartheid* to the territory and to bring it eventually to independence. The Committee on South West Africa, set up in 1953 to obtain information on conditions in the territory, has been instructed by successive resolutions to study ways and means of achieving the territory's independence. Legal action to force South Africa to administer the territory in the spirit of the Mandate has been considered and Liberia and Ethiopia, in applications dated November 4, 1960, brought an action against South Africa before the International Court of Justice. They have charged that South Africa has violated Article 2 of the League of Nations Mandate and Article 22 of the Covenant in its administration of the territory. Article 2 of the Mandate refers to the utmost promotion by the Mandatory of the material and moral welfare and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory. The case is expected to come before the Court in the summer of 1962.

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly six resolutions concerning South West Africa were passed. Canada voted for five of these concerning petitions, political freedom, the legal action undertaken by Ethiopia and Liberia, assistance by United Nations Specialized Agencies, and the Windhoek Location incident. A sixth resolution also passed by the Assembly (Resolution 1568 (XV)) deprecated South Africa's application of *apartheid* policies in South West Africa and invited the South West Africa Committee to go to the territory immediately to investigate the situation and make proposals to the Assembly on steps which could lead

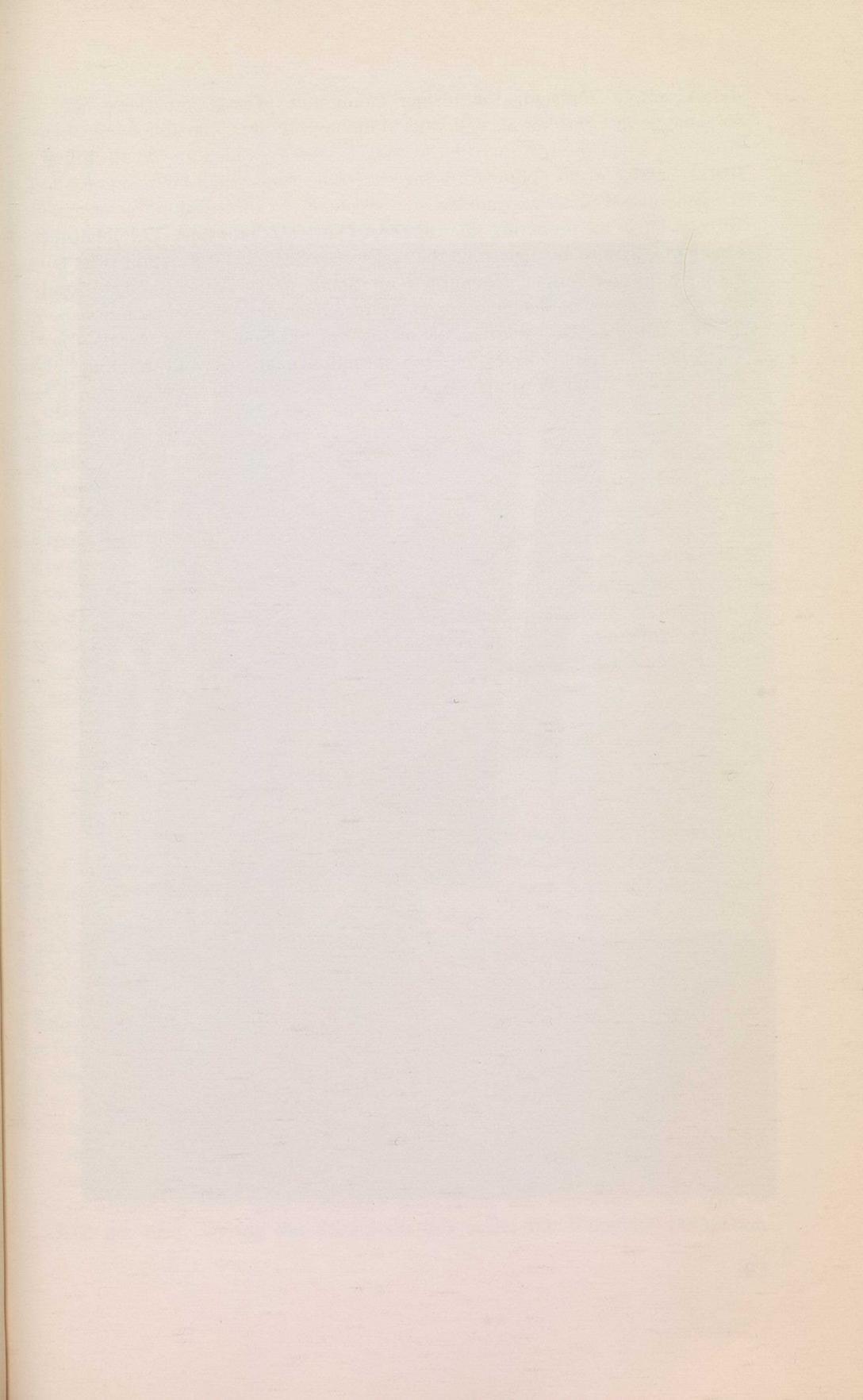
to self government and eventual independence. The Canadian Delegation abstained on this resolution because it felt that these instructions were impractical.

At the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, on March 14, 1961, Canada voted in favour of a resolution on South West Africa which referred to the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which was being held in London at that time, and asked members having close and continuous relations with South Africa to use their influence to urge the Government of South Africa to observe its United Nations obligations. On March 23, 1961, it was indicative of the change of international attitude towards South Africa, which had by then announced its intention of withdrawing from the Commonwealth, that many countries which had abstained on resolution 1568 (XV) referred to above, voted in favour of another resolution [1596 (XV)], which reaffirmed the criticism of South Africa contained in the previous resolution and instructed the Committee to discharge the investigatory task entrusted to it as fully and as expeditiously as possible "with the co-operation of the Government of the Union of South Africa, if such co-operation be available, and without it, if necessary". Canada voted in favour of this resolution as a whole but abstained on the operative paragraph quoted in the preceding sentence. The resolution was adopted by 83 votes in favour, none against, with 8 abstentions.

The South West Africa Committee visited Africa during the summer of 1961 and interviewed refugees from the territory in Accra, Dar-es-Salaam, and Cairo, but was not permitted by the South African Government to enter South West Africa. In its report the Committee recommended that the United Nations should take various actions to prepare South West Africa for independence. At the beginning of the debate on the South West Africa item at the sixteenth session, the South African Foreign Minister stated his Government's intention of inviting three persons of international standing to visit South West Africa and report on conditions and on whether there was a threat to the peace. A resolution on South West Africa sponsored by Sweden recommending that the new seven-member committee, mentioned below, should make recommendations on ways and means of granting independence to the people of South West Africa, taking account of South Africa's offer and the expected judgment of the International Court of Justice, was defeated by 26 in favour, 41 against and 26 abstentions. Canada supported this resolution.

The principal resolution on South West Africa sponsored by the African and Asian members, was accepted by 90 in favour (including Canada), one against, with 5 abstentions. After referring to the Colonial Declaration, resolution 1514 (XV), the resolution adopted (resolution 1702 [XVI]) proclaimed the right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty and set up a new special committee for South West Africa, consisting of seven members to be nominated by the President of

the Assembly, replacing the former Committee. The Committee's task is to achieve, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, the following objectives: a visit to the territory before May 1, 1962; evacuation of all military forces; release of all political prisoners; repeal of apartheid laws; preparation for general elections; and advice and assistance to the resulting government with a view to preparing the territory for full independence. The new Committee is also to undertake the tasks of collecting information originally assigned to the former Committee on South West Africa, and to study measures for the implementation of its recommendations. A resolution concerning petitions, a resolution dissolving the old South West Africa Committee and a resolution calling for special educational and training programmes for South West Africa were also passed at this session.



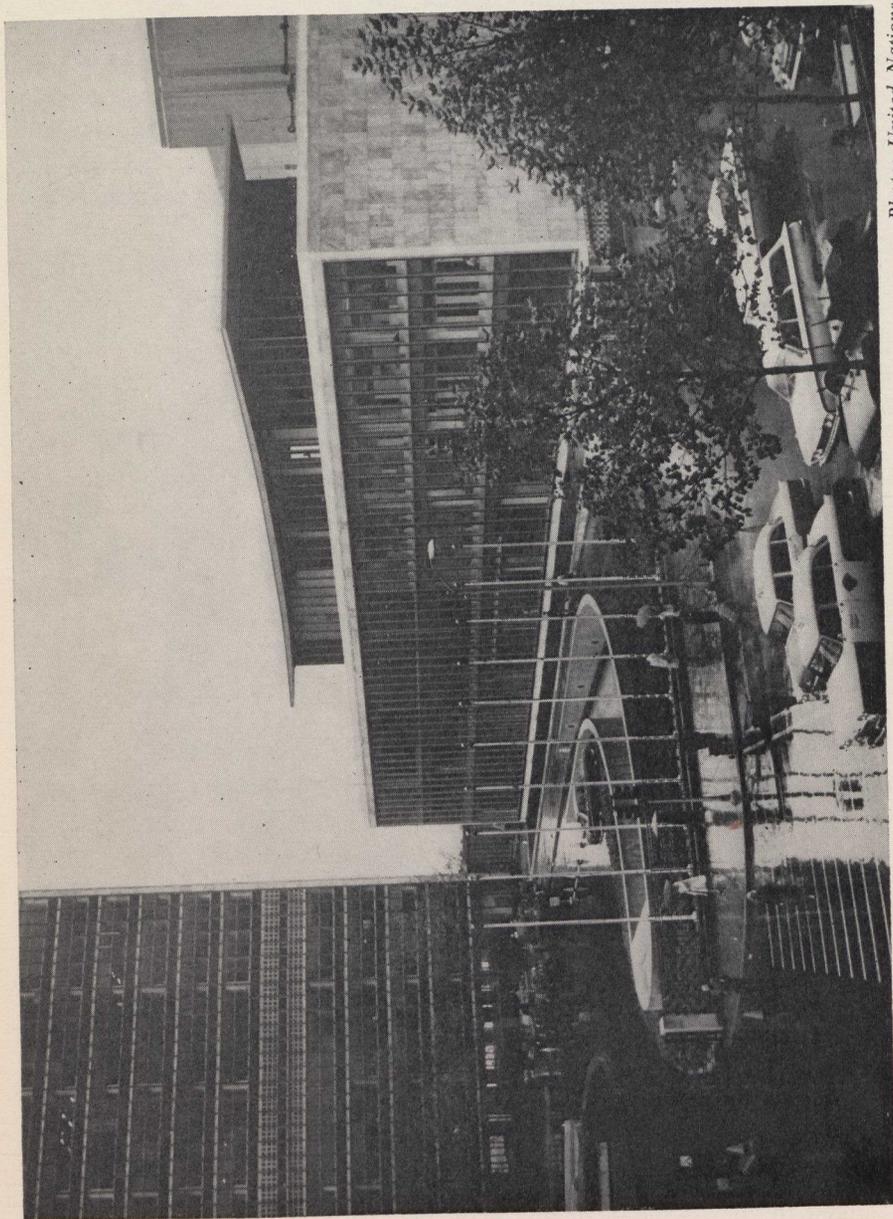


Photo: United Nations

A view of the United Nations Library completed in 1961 and named in memory of the late Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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 twelve members including at least three 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.

Finance

United Nations Budget and Scale of Assessments

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. At the sixteenth session in 1961 the Fifth Committee recommended an appropriation of slightly over \$82 million to cover the expenses of the Organization during 1962, excluding UNEF and Congo costs. This amount was approved by the Assembly with only the Soviet bloc opposed. The total income expected from various sources in 1962 was estimated at about \$14 million. This meant that, after miscellaneous deductions, an amount of approximately \$65.5 million remained to be raised by assessments on member states in accordance with the new scale of assessments for 1962-1964 proposed by the Committee on Contributions and approved at the sixteenth session by the Fifth Committee and the Assembly.

Under the new scale, Canada's assessment was increased from 3.11 to 3.12 per cent. During the debate on this scale, the Canadian Delegation

supported the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions as just and reasonable. However, Soviet bloc members whose rate of assessment was increased in the new scale, criticized the Committee on Contributions, charging that it had made errors in determining the rates of the socialist countries. They proposed the establishment of a special five-member sub-committee to meet during the session to examine their complaint. As a compromise, the Fifth Committee approved the new scale recommended by the Committee on Contributions with an Indian amendment, instructing the Committee on Contributions to re-examine the new scale in the light of the discussion which had taken place in the Fifth Committee and in the light of such further information as might be made available to it. The amendment provided that, in the event the General Assembly should at the seventeenth session revise the new scale on the basis of the Contributions Committee's report, the contributions for 1962 would be adjusted accordingly. This resolution was approved in plenary by a vote of 77 in favour (including Canada), 11 against, with 1 abstention.

Under this new scale of assessments, the 65 Asian, African and Latin American members contribute about 13.5 per cent; the five permanent members of the Security Council about 65 per cent; the 9 Eastern European members (excluding the Soviet Union) about 6 per cent and the remaining 20 members about 15.5 per cent. (The new members admitted during the sixteenth session were not included in the calculation of the new scale).

Peace-Keeping Costs

Since 1956, the United Nations has launched two major 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 about \$140 million in addition to the other expenses of the Organization. Since the majority would not accept inclusion of the costs of these operations in the regular budget of the United Nations, *ad hoc* financial arrangements have had to be made each year which, while apportioning costs on the basis of the scale of assessments to the regular United Nations budget, have reduced the actual amounts which the less developed members have to pay, by a system of rebates made possible by substantial voluntary contributions from the United States for this purpose. For 1961, up to 50 per cent rebates on UNEF assessments were approved. At the resumed fifteenth session in April 1961, the resolution apportioning 1961 Congo costs was adopted in the final moments of the session only after the rebates on the Congo assessments were increased from 50 per cent, given in 1960, to 80 per cent.

Even with these arrangements, many members have fallen into arrears. By the end of 1961, 29 members had still not paid their 1957 assessment for UNEF; 31 were in arrears for 1958; 36 for 1959; 41 for 1960; and 73 for 1961. These UNEF arrears totalled \$25.5 million. As regards the Congo operation, 66 members were in arrears for 1960 and 78 had not paid

their assessments for 1961. The arrears for ONUC totalled approximately \$52 million.

This record of increased defaulting on assessments towards the peace-keeping costs of the United Nations stems partly from the magnitude of these costs and partly from differences of opinion regarding the legal obligation of members to pay their assessed share of such peace-keeping costs. Political objections which certain members (particularly the Soviet bloc) have to these operations and, in the case of the Congo, to the manner in which the operations have been conducted have further complicated the financial situation.

To meet the urgent cash requirements of the Congo operation, the Secretary-General has had to rely heavily on the Working Capital Fund and when this became depleted, on temporary loans from other United Nations accounts such as the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In view of the increasingly serious financial difficulties facing the United Nations, the Canadian Delegation took the initiative at the resumed fifteenth session in April 1961 to propose the establishment of a 15-member Working Group to examine the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations with a view to improving the financial position of the Organization. This Working Group, on which Canada was represented, met in New York during the summer months. In its report to the General Assembly, the Working Group outlined a number of principles put forward in the Group but noted that it had not been able to reach a sufficiently large area of agreement to present a set of recommendations for the Assembly's consideration.

During the course of the sixteenth session, the Acting Secretary-General warned that the United Nations would be faced with imminent bankruptcy if, in addition to the earliest possible payment of current assessments and arrears, effective action was not taken promptly to enable outstanding obligations to be settled, to improve the cash position and to provide needed financing for approved continuing activities. As an indication of the progressive deterioration of the Organization's financial position he noted that the cash deficit of the United Nations had increased from \$9.3 million in 1956 to an estimated \$107.5 million at the end of 1961 (the actual deficit at the end of the year was later given as \$94 million). He estimated that by the end of June 1962, the deficit would reach \$170 million.

In the Fifth Committee the discussions on the financial crisis of the United Nations centred on three questions: the costs of UNEF and ONUC for 1962; the legal obligation of members to contribute to these costs; and a United Nations bond issue which was considered under the 1962 budget item.

To meet the immediate financial requirements of United Nations peace-keeping operations in 1962, the Committee adopted two resolutions appropriating the funds required to keep the operations going in the first half of

1962. Since the Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session had appropriated \$100 million to cover the 1961 costs of the Congo operation only from January 1 to October 31, 1961, provision had to be made for the remaining two months of the year. The resolution on Congo financing adopted at the sixteenth session, therefore, authorized monthly expenditures in 1962 of up to \$10 million and appropriated \$80 million to cover the period November 1961 to June 30, 1962. In a similar resolution, the Committee authorized monthly expenditures of up to \$1,625,000 for UNEF and appropriated an amount of \$9,750,000 for the first six months of 1962. Both draft resolutions made provision to apply any voluntary contributions received to reduce by up to 80 per cent the assessment of members with low capacities to pay. The resolution concerning 1962 Congo costs was endorsed in plenary by a vote of 67 in favour, 13 against (Soviet bloc, Belgium, France and Madagascar), with 15 abstentions. The resolution concerning 1962 UNEF costs was approved by the Assembly by a vote of 61 in favour 11 against (Soviet bloc and Cuba) with 24 abstentions.

To deal with the critical cash position of the United Nations, the Acting Secretary-General explored, in the first place with the five permanent members of the Security Council and later with other delegations, the possibility of floating a United Nations bond issue of \$200 million bearing 2 per cent interest *per annum* to provide a pool of liquid assets that could be used by the Organization to pay its obligations. Repayment of the bond issue was to be arranged by including in the regular budget of the Organization annually beginning with the budget for the year 1963, an amount sufficient to pay the interest charges and the instalments of principal due on such bonds.

A draft resolution embodying this proposal was sponsored by Canada and eight other members and adopted in Committee. In its preamble, it stressed that while extraordinary financial measures were required in the existing circumstances, "such measures should not be deemed a precedent for the future financing of the expenses of the United Nations". In plenary, the resolution was approved by a vote of 58 in favour, 13 against (Soviet bloc, Belgium, Cuba and France) with 24 abstentions. Soviet bloc objections to the resolution were based on their contention that in by-passing the Security Council on matters relating to the financing of peace and security operations, the proposal was contrary to the provisions of the Charter. The Soviet Representative informed the Assembly that the Soviet Union would consider a decision taken on the basis of this proposal as illegal and would not take it into account. The French Representative also declared that his Delegation would not consider itself financially responsible for the loan. The Canadian Representative argued that there was no alternative at this time to the emergency measure proposed. The proposal, while in no way diminishing the financial obligation of member states might, he said, prove less onerous for those members having difficulty in meeting their financial obligations. By including in the regular budget sufficient funds to cover

interest charges and repayment of principal, the proposal would preserve the principle of collective responsibility of all members for financing United Nations operations. This is a principle which Canada has consistently upheld in all discussions of United Nations financial problems. (On January 9, 1962 Canada announced that it would purchase bonds amounting to \$6.24 million.)

The third major decision taken at the sixteenth session to deal with the financial crisis of the United Nations was aimed at resolving the important legal conflict on the question of the liability of members which has complicated the discussions on financing of peace-keeping operations since UNEF was created in 1956. Canada and eight other members co-sponsored a draft resolution proposing that the Assembly seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to whether the expenditures relating to the UNEF and Congo operations constitute expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17 (2) of the Charter. That Article states that "the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly". This proposal was based on a suggestion made in the report of the 15-member Working Group on Administrative and Budgetary Procedures. The resolution was adopted in Committee and was later approved in plenary by a vote of 52 in favour, 11 against (Soviet bloc and France) with 32 abstentions. Following this decision, the international Court of Justice invited member states to make written submissions on the question and Canada took immediate steps to do so by the deadline of February 20, 1962.

The decisions taken at the sixteenth session reflected a growing realization on the part of member states that the Organization could not continue as an effective instrument of international co-operation if its financial position were not improved during 1962. While some misgivings were expressed over the measures taken, particularly the assumption of obligations over a period of 25 years to repay the bond issue through the regular budget, members showed a determination to maintain the Organization's capacity to undertake positive action and to ensure that it did not fail because of insufficient funds.

Extra-Budgetary Funds

Several special programmes, financed outside the United Nations regular budget by voluntary contributions from Member Governments, have been established by the General Assembly to provide aid to children and refugees and technical and other assistance to member states. The programmes for which funds are sought include those of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the near East (UNRWA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

Following the practice of recent years, the sixteenth session of the Assembly held two special pledging conferences: a joint one for announcing contributions in 1962 to EPTA and the Special Fund, and a separate conference to hear pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and UNHCR. The following table shows Canada's pledged contributions in 1962 and contributions made in 1960 and 1961:

	1960	1961	1962 ¹
	(In thousands of Canadian dollars)		
UN Children's fund (UNICEF)	650 ²	650	800
UN Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	1500 ³	2000 ³	1000 ³
Programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	290	290	290
UN Programme of Technical Assistance (ETAP) ⁴	2000	2150	2150
UN Special Fund ⁴	2000	2350	2350

The Assembly also considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds which assists in obtaining pledges of voluntary contributions for the aforementioned funds. It adopted unanimously a draft resolution which calls for the convening of an ad hoc pledging conference on the refugee programmes at the seventeenth session. However, the Assembly did not re-establish the Negotiating Committee whose mandate expired at the close of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

Administration

Re-organization of the Secretariat and Geographical Distribution

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly established a Committee of Experts to study the activities and organization of the Secretariat with a view to effecting maximum economy and efficiency. The Committee's task was enlarged at the fifteenth session when it was asked to study the categories of posts subject to geographical distribution and the criteria for determining the range of posts for each member state with a view to securing a wide geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat. The Committee of Experts' report which was submitted to the sixteenth session together with the comments of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld on them, was considered both as a separate item and in relation to the annual review of the geographical distribution of the Secretariat.

In his comments on the report, the Secretary-General proposed a number of significant changes in the top level of the Secretariat. He recognized seven main geographical areas from which the staff of the Secretariat

¹1962 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

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

³Includes special contributions for the purchase of Canadian wheat flour of \$1 million in 1960; \$1.5 million in 1961; and \$500 in 1962.

⁴Contributions made in U.S. funds.

should be drawn to satisfy the requirement of adequate geographical distribution. He also proposed that each nation, however small, was entitled to two nationals in the Secretariat and that population and contribution to the regular budget of the Organization should be factors in the calculation of the number of places which a member state could reasonably expect to have filled by its nationals.

The death of Mr. Hammarskjöld created problems for the Fifth Committee in considering these questions since the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the Organization, had always worked closely with the Committee and had given it his advice and suggestions on questions pertaining to staff and administration. Many delegations believed that the new Acting Secretary-General should be given time to study these questions and formulate his own views, and that it would therefore be inappropriate for the Committee to take action on the Experts Committee's report at the sixteenth session. The Committee therefore agreed without a vote to defer until the next session consideration of the reorganization of the Secretariat at the senior level. It took note of the other sections of the report dealing with the economic and social activities of the Organization, budget stabilization and "additional observations". On the question of geographical distribution of the Secretariat which formed another part of the report, however, a lengthy debate developed.

Until recently member states have accepted the percentage in the scale of assessments for the regular budget as a rough guide to the number of posts to which nationals of any one state should be entitled. In recent years this method of determining the desirable range of posts for each member has become inadequate and in need of adjustment. The main complaints which have been made have centred on the degree of influence exercised by officials who are nationals of countries in Western Europe and North America. With the increase in members from Asia and Africa, pressures have developed for adjusting the composition of the Secretariat in order to have a more accurate and more equitable reflection of the actual membership and to give the African-Asians greater voice in Secretariat affairs. The Soviet Union moreover has long complained about its lack of representation and influence in the Secretariat. These Soviet complaints have been expressed regularly in the Assembly debates when the organization and work of the Secretariat have been under review; but in recent years they have culminated in a concerted campaign to reorganize the whole Secretariat. At the fifteenth session Mr. Krushchov's personal intervention gave the attack added significance. He claimed that since the Charter was first drafted in 1945 neither the enormous growth of the socialist system nor the emergence of the newly independent countries had been reflected in the organization of the Secretariat.

Canada has recognized the need for a review of this question of geographical distribution in the Secretariat. However, it has maintained that the necessary adjustments can be brought about only by a thorough, syste-

matic and objective approach which above all must preserve the concept of an efficient and impartial international civil service which has been so carefully developed and which the Soviet Union has sought to undermine.

During the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question at the sixteenth session, there was general agreement that the existing geographical imbalance in the Secretariat should be corrected as soon as possible. There were, however, wide differences of opinion regarding the methods of best attaining the desired objective and as to the pace at which remedial action could be taken without detriment to the Secretariat or prejudice to the present staff. Attempts at reaching some compromise between the two main approaches to this question which emerged during the debate were unsuccessful.

On the one hand, a group of members favoured the approach embodied in a United States draft resolution which would invite the attention of the Acting Secretary-General to a number of considerations he might wish to take into account in attempting to overcome existing imbalances in the geographical distribution of the staff. In its main operative paragraphs this resolution suggested that "weight should be given to the factors of United Nations membership, the financial contribution of States, and the population of States; that efforts should be made to reduce the proportion of staff members of the Secretariat holding permanent contracts; and that the rights of existing staff members under the present Staff Regulations and Rules should be fully preserved". It also requested the Secretary-General to make a special study of the questions of "(a) widening the categories of Secretariat staff subject to geographical distribution; (b) the relative importance of posts at various levels subject to geographical distribution; and (c) the extent of the applicability of geographical distribution to General Service posts".

Other delegations, while not favouring a rigid formula, believed that the Acting Secretary-General should have more specific guidance and supported a 13-power draft resolution recommending a series of principles and factors to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution. This resolution specified certain posts to which the principle of geographic distribution should be applied. It requested the Secretary-General to make a special survey of the entire range of General Service posts to determine which categories should be made subject to this principle. It also recommended that a more equitable geographical distribution might be achieved by setting a minimum target of five staff members for each member state on the basis of membership; by giving equal weight to the relative sizes of population and ratios of contribution to the regular budget; by taking into account the relative importance of posts at various levels, the need for a balanced regional composition of the staff at the D-2 level and above, and the desirability of raising the percentage of fixed-term staff to 25 per cent.

On the suggestion of the Canadian Delegation, the Committee decided not to vote on either resolution but to include them in the rapporteur's report

for the guidance of the Acting Secretary-General who was invited to take them into consideration in presenting his own considered views on the question at the seventeenth session.

In accepting office, the new Acting Secretary-General declared his intention to invite a limited number of persons who were already Under-Secretaries or were to be appointed as Under-Secretaries, to act as his principal advisers on important questions entrusted to him. In late December, U Thant announced the appointment of three new Under-Secretaries: Mr. Godfrey Amachree of Nigeria, Mr. Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, and Mr. Jiri Nosek of Czechoslovakia. These three were to serve as principal advisers to the Acting Secretary-General with the following five members of the Secretariat: Mr. Georgy Petrovitch Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.), Dr. Ralph Bunche (U.S.A.), Mr. Philippe de Seyne (France), Mr. Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan (India) and Mr. Hermane Tavares de Sa (Brazil). In making these appointments, the Acting Secretary-General emphasized that the arrangement was "without prejudice to such future organizational changes as experience may reveal to be necessary".

Pressures for more equitable geographical representation were experienced in other directions. On the initiative of 19 Latin American members, consideration was given to the enlargement of the nine-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to provide for African representation. Initially, there appeared to be wide support for an increase in the membership by two seats for this purpose and a Latin American-African draft resolution was submitted to this effect. Soviet bloc members took advantage of the debate to try to acquire another seat for the bloc. They argued that the Soviet Union, by its Great Power status, had a seat on the ACABQ, but that there was no other opportunity for Eastern Europeans to participate in its work. Accordingly, they submitted an amendment to the 36-nation draft resolution to provide for Eastern European representation as well as African.

After much discussion in the corridors a compromise was reached by which an increase by three seats was accepted, but all wording concerning the specific allocation of these seats was omitted. The resolution on enlargement was adopted in Committee by a vote of 81 in favour with none against and 6 abstentions (Belgium, Canada, China, Italy, South Africa and the United Kingdom); and it was later approved unanimously in plenary. In the elections which followed, members from Chile, the United States and the United Kingdom were elected for three of the existing seats which were up for election, and members from Sudan, Nigeria and Romania were elected for the three new seats. The number of votes cast for the Romanian Representative (41 of a total of 61) indicated that a number of delegations considered that this seat was not an Eastern European seat by right and that candidates from other regions might be put forward in the future.

VII

LEGAL

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal juridical 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 and Liechtenstein) have become parties to the Statute.

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen independent judges elected for nine-year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although the judges are elected "regardless of their nationality" the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are represented.

No elections to the Court were held during 1961. The next general elections will take place in 1963. However, the Court, in accordance with its statute, elected for a period of three years, dating from 5 April 1961, Mr. B. Winiarski (Poland) as President and Mr. R. J. Alfaro (Panama) as Vice-President. Mr. John E. Read, who retired in February 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 1961 the International Court had under consideration the following cases:

- (1) The South West African Cases
(Ethiopia v. Union of South Africa)
(Liberia v. Union of South Africa)

On 4 November 1960, the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia filed with the Court applications instituting proceedings against the Government of the Union of South Africa, each relating to a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the Mandate for South West Africa.

The Court issued three orders dated 13 January, 20 May and 5 December 1961 respectively, dealing exclusively with certain procedural and pleading aspects of these cases.

(2) Belgium v. Spain

(Case concerning Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Ltd.)

On 23 September 1958, Belgium began proceedings against Spain alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its properties liquidated were contrary to international law. The Court was asked to order restitution of, or compensation for, the property. On 10 April 1961, the Court made an order removing the case from the list, on the basis of a notice having been filed by the Belgian Government that it did not wish to go on with the proceedings.

(3) Cambodia v. Thailand

(Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear)

On 6 October 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 of the Temple belongs to Cambodia and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. On 26 May 1961, the Court delivered a judgment concerning a preliminary objection by Thailand as to its jurisdiction. Thailand submitted that the declaration by which it accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court was invalid. The Court rejected Thailand's submission, ruling that the Thailand declaration was in fact valid. The Court held that it had jurisdiction to hear the case and, by an order of the same date, it fixed the time limits for the filing of pleadings on the merits.

(4) Case concerning the Northern Cameroons

(Republic of Cameroons v. United Kingdom)

On 30 May 1961, the Government of the Republic of Cameroons filed an application instituting proceedings against the United Kingdom regarding a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Cameroons which is under British administration as approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946.

By an order dated 6 July 1961, the Court prescribed the time limits for filing pleadings in regard to this case.

(5) Financial Obligations of Members of the United Nations.

(Request for an Advisory Opinion)

By General Assembly Resolution dated 20 December 1961, the General Assembly requested the Court for an advisory opinion regarding the financing of United Nations Operations in the Congo and the United Nations Emergency Force. The Court has, by an Order dated 27 December 1961, prescribed the time limits within which written statements may be submitted in accordance with Article 66 paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court.

International Law Commission

Elections

On November 28, 1961, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, was elected to the International Law Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Each member state may nominate for election four candidates including two of its own nationals and Mr. Cadieux, who was nominated by the Governments of Australia, Canada and Britain, is the first Canadian to receive this honour. In the election in which 42 candidates competed for seats on the 25-member Commission, he received 89 of a possible 103 votes cast by the Assembly.

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to encourage the codification and progressive development of international law. Under Article 10 of its Statute, members are elected for a five-year term and also are eligible for re-election when their terms expire. While no two members of the Commission can be nationals of the same State, the Statute emphasizes that in electing members of the Commission, consideration should be given to factors other than the nationality of candidates. The Statute requires that members "shall be persons of recognized competence in international law" and that at the election the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected to the Commission "should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured."

Enlargement of the International Law Commission

The membership of the International Law Commission as established by a General Assembly resolution in 1947 consisted of 15 members to be elected under the terms of the Statute of the Commission by the General Assembly from a list of candidates nominated by the Governments of member states.

The comparatively large size at which the Commission was established stemmed from the necessity to meet the requirement of the Statute "that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and principal legal systems of the world should be assured".

By 1956 the number of member states of the United Nations had grown from 55 who were members at the time the Commission was established to 78. To provide for this development having in mind the representational requirement, the Statute of the Commission was amended on September 18, 1956 so as to increase the membership to 21. Since 1956 the United Nations membership has been increased by 21 members composed primarily of 18 new African States. And to keep step with this development a second expansion in the membership of the Commission took place on November 6,

1961 when the Statute of the Commission was further amended by the General Assembly so as to permit the enlargement of the Commission by another 4 seats bringing the total number to 25.

Commission's Report on the Work of the Thirteenth Session— Consular Intercourse and Immunities

Work on the codification and development of the international law governing consular intercourse and immunities was begun by the International Law Commission in 1955. The Commission completed its study in 1961 and submitted a final draft of 71 articles to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. The articles are concerned with the immunities and privileges of consular posts and members of consulates and are of both a declaratory and progressive nature.

In discussion of this item in the Sixth Committee the view prevailed that, in order to give this subject satisfactory examination, a special conference should be convened as a parallel to the 1961 Vienna Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending an international conference be convened on the question of consular relations in Vienna at the beginning of March 1963. In the meantime member governments have the opportunity to submit written comments on the draft articles to the Secretariat of the United Nations by July 1, 1962 and the subject will be considered further at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

Future Work in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law

Canada also took an active part in the discussions of the item on the Sixth Committee's agenda entitled "Future Work in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law". Under this item, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Romania, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, proposed a draft resolution calling for the Sixth Committee to make a general survey of the field of international law at its meeting next year under an agenda item entitled "Consideration of Principles of International Law Relating to Peaceful Co-existence of States".

An amendment was proposed to this draft resolution by a number of states, including the United States of America, Ireland, Japan, Pakistan and Turkey, on the basis that the concept of "co-existence" tended to be an essentially political rather than legal concept with cold war overtones, and that it would in these circumstances be more appropriate to have the general international law survey made under a non-controversial title.

In support of this resolution the Canadian Representative challenged any suggestion that the constructive and progressive concepts of contemporary

international law had been developed by any one nation or group of nations, and pointed out that such rules of international law as those embodied in the United Nations Charter "cannot be appropriated by any particular concept such as 'peaceful co-existence'; they belong to the international community as a whole; they have been developed over the centuries and they represent one of the few available instruments to avoid chaos and even ultimate calamity; to assert that among those rules there are 'old ones' which can in certain cases be repudiated unilaterally as opposed to new ones which have been especially formulated by certain states alone is at best to misrepresent the nature of international law and at worst to challenge its very existence".

The proposal calling for the substitution of the non-controversial topic in the place of that of "peaceful co-existence" was accepted unanimously by the Sixth Committee.

Special Missions

Diplomatic relations between States increasingly assume other forms than the normal contact through permanent diplomatic missions. These other forms might be categorized under the heading of "ad hoc diplomacy" or "special missions", covering itinerant envoys and special missions sent to States for limited purposes.

At its twelfth session held in 1960 the International Law Commission had prepared draft articles on special missions and had recommended that they should be submitted by the General Assembly to the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities which was to convene at Vienna at the beginning of 1961. The Commission had however emphasized that for want of time it had not been able to give the topic the thorough study it would normally have done.

At its fourth plenary meeting, on April 10, 1961, the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held at Vienna unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the General Assembly of the United Nations that it refer to the International Law Commission further study of the subject of special missions in the light of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations adopted at the Conference.

In accordance with that resolution, the General Assembly included the "Question of Special Missions" in the agenda of its sixteenth session and thereafter requested the International Law Commission, as soon as it considers it advisable, to study further the subject of special missions and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

Appendix I

Agenda of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ireland (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).²
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. Opening of the general debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VIII (except paras. 648, 650 and 651) and IX) (item 12).³
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).
16. Election of the members of the International Law Commission (item 17).
17. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter (item 18).
18. United Nations Emergency Force (item 26).⁴
 - (b) Report on the Force.
19. Question of Tibet (item 83).
20. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (item 88).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/4882) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1014th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1961. At its 1018th meeting, on 27 September 1961, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items, with the exception of item 87 (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources), which it decided to refer to the Second Committee, with reference, if necessary, to the Sixth Committee. For the numerical list of agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly Sixteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

² At its 1014th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1961, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 16 September 1961 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/4875).

³ At its 1084th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, VIII (except paragraphs 648, 650 and 651) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4820 and Corr.2).

⁴ At its 1086th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Emergency Force (A/4857). See also resolution 1733 (XVI) on this item.

†Reproduced from UN Doc. Supplement No. 17 (A/5100).

21. The situation in Angola: report of the Sub-Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) (item 27).
22. Assistance to Africa (item 22):
 - (a) A United Nations programme for independence.⁵
23. Question of Hungary (item 89).
24. Question of the representation of China in the United Nations (item 90).
25. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 91).
26. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 92).⁶
27. An international investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him (item 93).⁷
28. United Nations Year for International Co-operation (item 95).⁸
29. Organization of peace (item 96).⁹

First Committee

POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. Question of disarmament (item 19).
2. The Korean question: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 20).
3. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 21).
4. The urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control (item 72).
5. Continuation of suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and obligations of States to refrain from their renewal (item 73).
6. Complaint by Cuba of threats to international peace and security arising from new plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Revolutionary Government of Cuba (item 78).¹⁰
7. Question of Algeria (item 80).
8. The prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (item 81).

⁵ At the 1066th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1961, the representative of Nigeria announced that he would not press for a vote on the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (A/L.357 and Add.1). No resolution was adopted on this item.

⁶ At its 1018th plenary meeting, on 27 September 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/4895), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

⁷ At its 1036th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/4920), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee. At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5017).

⁸ At its 1059th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fourth report (A/4975), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

⁹ At its 1083rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fifth report (A/5053, para. 2), decided to include this item in the agenda of the sixteenth session but to place it on the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session.

¹⁰ Following the rejection of the draft resolution submitted to it, the First Committee declared that it had no recommendation to make to the General Assembly on this item (A/5090, para. 6). At its 1105th plenary meeting, on 20 February 1962, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by Mongolia (A/L.385/Rev. 1). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

Special Political Committee

1. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen); implementation of General Assembly resolution 1497 (XV) of 31 October 1960 (item 74).
2. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa (item 75).
3. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 76).
4. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 24).
5. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 25).
6. Question of Oman (item 23).¹¹

Second Committee

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter II, III, IV, V (sections II to V), VI (paragraph 489) and VIII (paragraphs 648, 650 and 651)) (item 12).
2. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 28):
 - (a) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization;
 - (b) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV);
 - (c) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Land reform: interim report of the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system.
3. Questions relating to international trade and commodities (item 29):
 - (a) Strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) Improvement of the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council.
4. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 31).
5. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (item 32):
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) Use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies;
 - (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
6. Assistance to newly independent States: report of the Economic and Social Council (item 33).¹²
7. Assistance to Africa (item 22):
 - (b) Economic development of Africa;
 - (c) African educational development.¹³

¹¹ At its 1078th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1961, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Special Political Committee (A/5010). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

¹² No specific proposals were submitted with respect to this item, which was considered jointly with items 22 (b) and (c).

¹³ At its 1042nd plenary meeting, on 26 October 1961, the General Assembly reconsidered the allocation of this sub-item, which had been referred to the Third Committee, and re-allocated it to the Second Committee.

8. Questions relating to science and technology (item 30):
 - (a) Development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends: report of the Economic and Social Council.
9. Population growth and economic development (item 84).
10. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (item 87).

Third Committee

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VI (except paragraph 489) and VII) (item 12).
2. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 34).
3. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 35).
4. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (item 36).
5. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (item 37).
6. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (item 38).
7. Draft Convention and draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages (item 85).
8. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance (item 86).
9. Problem raised by the situation of Angolan refugees in the Congo (item 82).

Fourth Committee

TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
2. Question of the future of Western Samoa: report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa and report of the Trusteeship Council thereon (item 48).
3. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
4. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
5. 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 39):
 - (a) Information on social conditions;
 - (b) Information on other conditions;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information.
6. Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) (item 79).
7. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 40).
8. Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 41).
9. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 42).
10. 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 43).¹⁴

¹⁴ No proposal was submitted on this item. See A/4997, para. 26.

11. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 44).
12. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 45).
13. Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 46).¹⁵
14. Question of South West Africa (item 47):
 - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
 - (b) Assistance of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations Children's Fund in the economic, social and educational development of South West Africa: reports of the agencies and of the Fund;
 - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
15. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi: report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi (item 49).¹⁶

Fifth Committee

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY

1. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1960, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 52):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1961 (item 53).
3. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 57).
4. Review of the activities and organization of the Secretariat: report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General (item 61).¹⁷
5. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations: report of the working group appointed under General Assembly resolution 1620 (XV) (item 62).
6. Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 66).
7. Budget estimates for the financial year 1962 (item 54).¹⁸
8. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 56):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

¹⁵ See resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, note.

¹⁶ At its 1106th plenary meeting, on 23 February 1962, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5095, para. 5).

¹⁷ At its 1086th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1961 the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5073).

¹⁸ At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee concerning the payment of honoraria to members serving on organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations in an individual, personal capacity (A/5005, para. 10).

9. Personnel questions (item 64):
 - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat;¹⁹
 - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
10. Base salary scales and post adjustments of the staff in the professional and higher categories of the international civil service: reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board and of the Secretary-General (item 65).
11. United Nations Emergency Force (item 26):
 - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.
12. United Nations operations in the Congo: cost estimates and financing (item 55).
13. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (item 60).
14. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 58):
 - (a) Expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
 - (b) Expenditure as executing agencies for Special Fund projects.
15. 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 59).
16. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 63).²⁰
17. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 67).
18. United Nations Library: report of the Secretary-General (item 68).
19. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X) (item 12).²¹
20. Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 94).²²

Sixth Committee

LEGAL

1. Enlargement of the International Law Commission (item 77).
2. Question of special missions (item 71).
3. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirteenth session (item 69).
4. Future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law (item 70).

¹⁹ At its 1086th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the recommendation of the Fifth Committee on this sub-item (A/5063, para. 51).

²⁰ At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly approved the decision of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5029, para. 6).

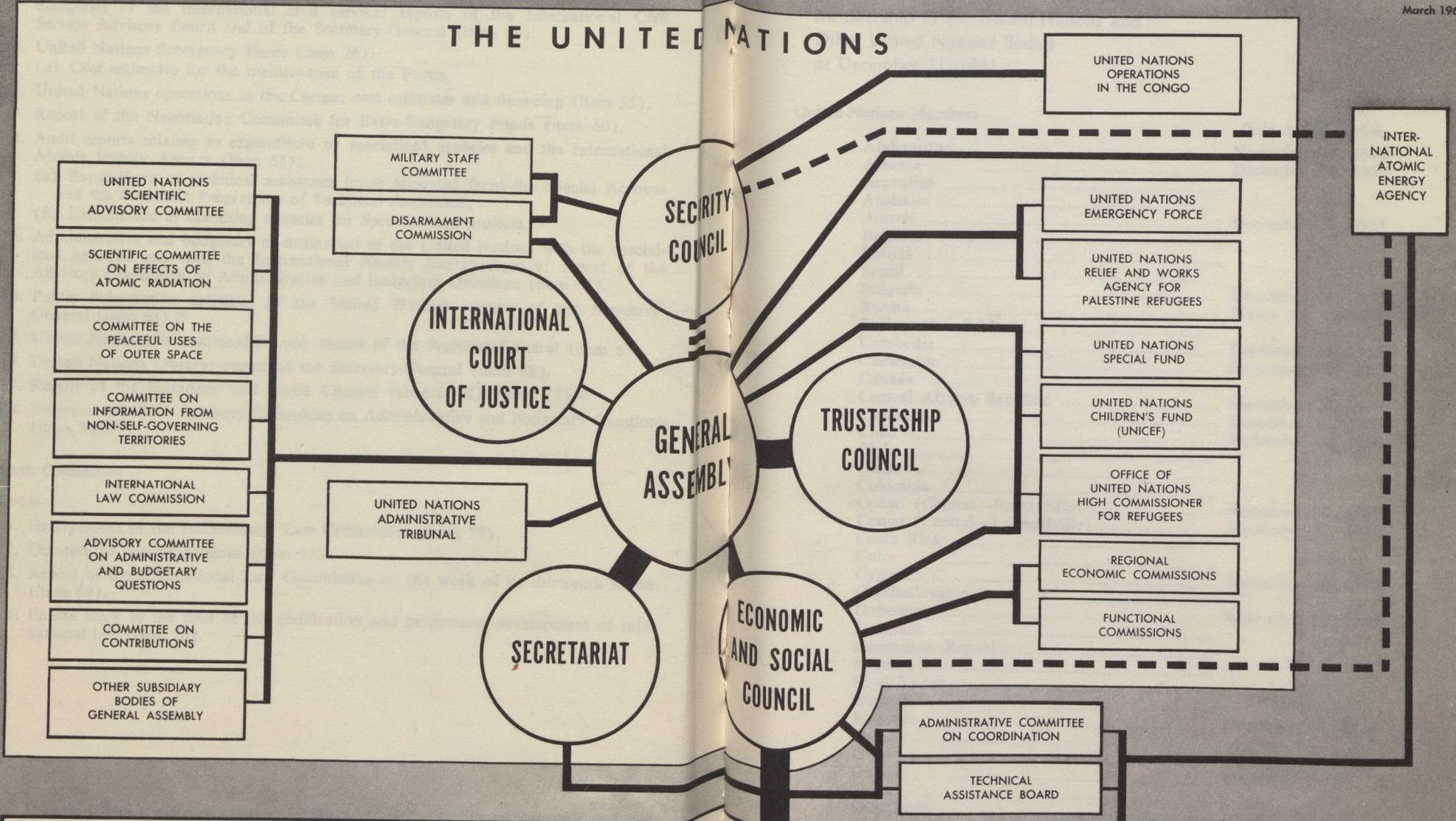
²¹ At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5016).

²² At its 1036th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/4920), decided to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

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, 1961

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	*
Guinea	December 12, 1958
Haiti	*
Honduras	*
Hungary	December 14, 1955

*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>
Iceland	November 19, 1946
India	*
Indonesia	September 28, 1950
Iran	*
Iraq	*
Ireland	December 14, 1955
Israel	May 11, 1949
Italy	December 14, 1955
Ivory Coast	September 20, 1960
Japan	December 18, 1956
Jordan	December 14, 1955
Laos	December 14, 1955
Lebanon	*
Liberia	*
Libya	December 14, 1955
Luxembourg	*
Malagasy	September 20, 1960
Malaya, Federation of	September 17, 1957
Mali	September 29, 1960
Mauritania	October 27, 1961
Mexico	*
Mongolia	October 27, 1961
Morocco	November 12, 1956
Nepal	December 14, 1955
Netherlands	*
New Zealand	*
Nicaragua	*
Niger	September 20, 1960
Nigeria	October 7, 1960
Norway	*
Pakistan	September 30, 1947
Panama	*
Paraguay	*
Peru	*
Philippines	*
Poland	1
Portugal	December 14, 1955
Romania	December 14, 1955
Saudi Arabia	*
Senegal	September 29, 1960
Sierra Leone	September 27, 1961
Somalia	September 20, 1960
Spain	December 14, 1955 ^a
Sudan	November 12, 1956
Sweden	November 19, 1946
Syria*	October 24, 1945
	resumed October 13, 1961

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.

*Syria was an original member of the United Nations from October 24, 1945.

Following a plebiscite held on February 21, 1958, Syria and Egypt joined in establishing the United Arab Republic which continued as a single member of the United Nations. On October 13, 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, also resumed its separate membership in the Organization.

	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Tanganyika	November 14, 1961
Thailand	December 16, 1946
Togo	September 20, 1960
Tunisia	November 12, 1956
Turkey	*
Ukrainian S.S.R.	*
Union of South Africa	*
U.S.S.R.	*
United Arab Republic*	October 24, 1945
United Kingdom	*
United States of America	*
Upper Volta	September 20, 1960
Uruguay	*
Venezuela	*
Yemen	September 30, 1947
Yugoslavia	*

Security Council

Five Permanent Members

China	Serving until Dec. 31, 1962
France	Chile
Great Britain	Ireland ²
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	United Arab Republic
United States of America	

Six Non-Permanent Members

(2-year term)	Serving until Dec. 31, 1963
Serving until December 31, 1961	Venezuela
Ecuador	Ghana
Ceylon	Romania ³
Turkey ¹	Philippines ³
Liberia ²	

Economic and Social Council

(3-year term)

Serving until Dec. 31, 1961	Serving until Dec. 31, 1963
Afghanistan	El Salvador
Bulgaria	Ethiopia
New Zealand	France
Spain	Italy ⁴
United States of America	Jordan
Venezuela	Uruguay

*Egypt was an original member of the United Nations from October 24, 1945. Following a plebiscite held on February 21, 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member of the United Nations. On October 13, 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, also resumed its separate membership.

¹Elected on December 9, 1960 to fill the seat occupied by Poland during 1960.

²After 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 resigned at the end of 1961 and Ireland will serve until December, 1962.

³After inconclusive ballots at the sixteenth session informal agreement was reached on a separate term. Under the terms of the agreement Romania will resign as of December 31, 1962 while Philippines will serve the rest of the two-year term.

⁴The General Assembly elected five members only during its fifteenth session. Italy was elected during the resumed fifteenth session to replace the seat formerly held by the Netherlands.

Serving until Dec. 31/62

Brazil
Denmark
Japan
Poland
U.S.S.R.
Great Britain

Serving until Dec. 31, 1964

Australia
Colombia
India
Senegal
United States of America
Yugoslavia

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
France ¹	Cameroons under French Administration	13 December 1946
France ²	Somaliland under French Administration	13 December 1946
Italy ³	Somaliland under Italian Administration	2 December 1950 13 December 1946
New Zealand ⁴	Western Samoa	13 December 1946
Great Britain ⁵	Togoland under British Administration	13 December 1946
Great Britain ⁶	Cameroons under British Administration	13 December 1946
Great Britain ⁷	Tanganyika	13 December 1946
Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia (Administered by Australia)	Nauru	1 November 1947
United States	(Strategic Area) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Approved by the Security Council 2 April 1947
<i>Permanent Members of Security Council not Administering Trust Territories</i>		<i>Elective Members (3-year terms)</i>
China	U.S.S.R.	Serving until December 31, 1961
		Burma Paraguay
		Serving until December, 1962
		Bolivia India

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

²The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under French Administration terminated on 27 April 1960 when the Territory became independent as Togo.

³The 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.

⁴The Trusteeship Agreement with Western Samoa under New Zealand administration terminated on 1 January, 1962 when the territory became independent as Western Samoa.

⁵The 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.

⁶A plebiscite was held on February 11, 1961, in both the Northern and Southern Cameroons. Northern British Cameroon elected to join the Federation of Nigeria, the South British Cameroon joined the Republic of Cameroun.

⁷The Trusteeship Agreement with Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration terminated on December 9, 1961, when the territory became independent as Tanganyika.

International Court of Justice

The Court consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election.

The elections are conducted on the basis of a staggered election system which calls for the holding of regular elections every three years to fill the five vacancies that automatically occur under this system at these intervals. The next such election will be held in the autumn of 1963. The Court elects its own president and vice-president for three years and they may be re-elected.

The present judges of the Court with the year their term of office ends are as follows:

	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Expiry</i>
Mr. B. Winiarski, President ¹	Poland	5 Feb 1967
Mr. R. J. Alfaro, Vice-President ²	Panama	5 Feb 1964
J. Basdevant	France	5 Feb 1964
A. H. Badawi	United Arab Republic	5 Feb 1967
L. M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	5 Feb 1964
R. Cordova	Mexico	5 Feb 1964
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	5 Feb 1967
J. Spiropoulos	Greece	5 Feb 1967
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	5 Feb 1967
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Great Britain	5 Feb 1964
V. M. Koretsky	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5 Feb 1970
K. Tanaka	Japan	5 Feb 1970
J. L. Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	5 Feb 1970
Ph. C. Jessup	United States of America	5 Feb 1970
G. Morelli	Italy	5 Feb 1970

Disarmament Commission

Membership: All members of the 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

¹Mr. Winiarski's term as President of the Court expires 5 February 1964.

²Mr. Alfaro's term as Vice-President of the Court expires 5 February 1964.

by its Charter; welcomed the resumption of consultations announced in the Four-Power communique on 7 September on the establishment of a new Ten-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.

On 21 November 1959 the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1403 (XIV)) deciding that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and transmitting to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussion relating to disarmament at the fourteenth session.

The Commission met in August 1960 to consider the situation following the breakdown of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee on 27 June. It adopted unanimously a resolution which noted with regret that the disarmament negotiations had not yielded positive results; reaffirmed the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; recommended that the fifteenth session of the General Assembly should give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament; and considered it necessary and recommended that continued efforts should be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The Commission held no meetings in 1961.

By its Resolution 1649 (XVI) of November 8, 1961, the General Assembly requested negotiating states to report to the Disarmament Commission by December 1961 on the progress of negotiations at the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests. Resolution 1664 (XVI) of December 4, 1961 requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry into the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive, in the future, nuclear weapons in their territories on behalf of any other country and to submit a report on the results of his enquiry to the Disarmament Commission not later than April 1, 1962. On December 20, 1961 the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1722 (XVI) requesting the newly-created Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to submit to the Disarmament Commission, not later than June 1, 1962, a report on the progress of its negotiations.

Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	FUND ⁴	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹ BOARD	GATT ¹⁰ PARTIES
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	—
Albania.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—		—
Argentina.....	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
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	—		—
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
Burma.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X		—
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X		10
Cambodia.....	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X		—
Cameroun.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X		X
Canada.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X		—
Central African Republic.....	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	—		—
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	—		—
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—		—
Congo (capital: Brazzaville)	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—		—
Congo (capital: Leopoldville).....	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

*Full names appear at the end of this note. Although GATT is not a UN agency, it is included because of its working relationship with the UN and various agencies. The UNICEF column refers to the 30-nation Executive Board. Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, the 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 tabular list, and information on *pending applications*. Membership as of 12 April, 1962.

Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO1	UNESCO2	WHO3	FUND4	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPUS	ITU6	WMO7	IMCO8	UNICEF9	GAIT10
Cyprus.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Czechoslovakia.....	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
Denmark.....	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
Ecuador.....	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
Ethiopia.....	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
Finland.....	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
Gabon.....	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
Ghana.....	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
Guatemala.....	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
Haiti.....	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
Honduras.....	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
Iceland.....	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
Indonesia.....	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
Iraq.....	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
Israel.....	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
Ivory Coast.....	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	FUND ⁴ BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹ BOARD	GATT ¹⁰ PARTIES
Somalia.....	X		X	X	X	X										X
South Africa.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		10
Spain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Sweden.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tanganyika.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Togo.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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
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
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, Rep. of.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
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
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOTALS*	104	77	102	100 ¹	105 ²	109 ³	76 ⁴	75	62	93	114 ⁵	111 ⁶	113 ⁷	51 ⁸	30 ⁹	40 ¹⁰

¹FAO has *four associate members*: British Guiana, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above), Jamaica, Mauritius.

²UNESCO, *four associate members*: Mauritius, Ruanda-Urundi, Singapore, and the West Indies.

³WHO has *two associate members*: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above), Ruanda-Urundi.

⁴Besides the FUND's 76 members, a number of other countries have applied but arrangements have not been completed.

*According to information sent to UN Headquarters by 12 April, 1962.

⁵UPU's 114 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.

⁶ITU's 111 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 (territory of); Singapore-British Borneo Group.

⁷WMO's 113 members include 97 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 *one associate member*: Sarawak and North Borneo.

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

¹⁰Besides the 40 Contracting Parties to GATT, the nine countries marked ¹⁰ in the tabular listing have various forms of "special relationship."

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

IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO
International Labour Organization
FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO
World Health Organization
FUND
International Monetary Fund
BANK
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA
International Development Association (Bank affiliate)
IFC
International Finance Corporation (Bank affiliate)
ICAO
International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU
Universal Postal Union
ITU
International Telecommunication Union
WMO
World Meteorological Organization
IMCO
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
UNICEF
UN Children's Fund
GATT
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Chart I
Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations
Specialized Agencies, GATT, IAEA, and IECM, 1945-65

(MAY 7, 1962)

	Specialized Agencies													GATT (d)	IAEA Board of Governors	IECM Exec Cttee	
	FAO Council	IBRD Executive Directors	ICAO Council	IDA Executive Directors	IFC Board of Directors	ILO Governing Body (a)	IMCO Council	IMF Exec Board	IRO Exec Cttee	ITU Admin Council	UNESCO Exec Board	UPLU Exec Liaison Cttee	WHO Exec Board				WMO Exec Cttee
1945	x(C) (e)	x(C) (e)	*	—	—	—	x(C) (e)	—	—	—	x(C) (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	x	x	x(C) (e)	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".
 (b) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.
 (c) Date of Canadian Membership in the Organization
 (d) No executive body.
 (e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency
 (f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.
 (g) Executive Committee not established until 1954
 (h) Established.
 (i) Until 1954 member of Executive Body elected as individual based on personal qualifications and not as representative of member states.
 (t) Terminated.
 * Canadian membership in the Organization prior to its UN affiliation.

ITU—International Telecommunication Union
 UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 UPLU—Universal Postal Union
 WHO—World Health Organization
 WMO—World Meteorological Organization
 GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 IAEA—International Atomic Energy Agency
 IECM—Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration

FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization
 IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 ICAO—International Civil Aviation Organization
 IDA—International Development Association
 IFC—International Finance Corporation
 ILO—International Labour Organization
 IMCO—Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
 IMF—International Monetary Fund
 IRO—International Refugee Organization

Chart II

Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees, and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-65

(MAY 7, 1962)

	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies										ICJ (h)			
	UN Standing Committees	Trustee-ship Council *	ACABQ (h)*	UNEF Advisory Cttee (c)	UNHCR Exec Cttee	ILC (h)	SAC (c)	UNSCAR (c)	Outer Space (c)	POC *		Info from NSGT *	Negotiat- ing Cttee Extra- Budgetary Funds	Congo Advisory Cttee (c)
1945	(e)	(e)	(e)											(e)
1946														x
1947														x
1948	x													x
1949	x													x
1950	x													x
1951	x													x
1952	x													x
1953														x
1954														x
1955														x
1956				x(e)			x(e)							x
1957				x			x							x
1958				x			x							x
1959				x			x							x
1960	x			x			x							x
1961	x			x			x							x
1962				x			x							x
1963				x			x							x
1964				x			x							x
1965				x			x							x

ACABQ—Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
 ILC—International Law Commission
 SAC—Scientific Advisory Committee
 POC—Peace Observation Commission
 NSGT—Non-Self Governing Territories
 UNKRA—United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
 ICJ—International Court of Justice

(a) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53) but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNGA, Dec 10 of Canada and UN 1956-57).
 (b) UNREF Executive Committee discontinued by RES 1166 on December 31, 1957 and UNHCR Executive Committee set up by ECOSOC to replace it. The term of office of members is indefinite, but presumably will last until January 1, 1964, (the end of the UNHCR's mandate).
 (c) Members appointed for an indefinite period.
 (d) Mr. Cadieux elected for a five-year term, 1962-66.
 (e) Established as a UN body.
 (f) Reconstituted UN High Commissioner's Advisory Committee as UNREF Executive Committee.
 (g) UNKRA ceased operations in 1958, but Advisory Committee to continue in being until termination of Agency's programme.
 (h) Members of Executive bodies elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.
 (i) Commission on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an ad hoc Committee established in 1958. Canada was a member of the ad hoc Committee at its only meeting (1959).
 (t) Terminated.
 * Terms of Office expire December 31.

Chart III
Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-65
 (MAY 7, 1962)

	ECOSOC Functional Commissions										ECOSOC Standing Committees			ECOSOC Special Bodies				ECLA (d)	
	ECOSOC	Statistical	Population	International Commodity Trade	Narcotic Drugs (c)*	Social	Status of Women	Human Rights	Transport and Communications*	Economic and Employment*	Fiscal*	TAC*	CID	Citce on NGOs	PCOB	DSB	UNICEF Exec. Board		Governing Council Special Fund*
1945	x(e)																		
1946	x	(e)																	
1947	x	x	x																
1948	x	x	x																
1949	x	x	x																
1950	x		x																
1951	x		x																
1952	x		x																
1953	x		x																
1954	x		x																
1955	x		x																
1956	x		x																
1957	x	x(a)	x																
1958	x	x	x																
1959	x	x	x																
1960	x	x	x																
1961	x	x	x																
1962	x	x	x																
1963	x	x	x																
1964	x	x	x																
1965	x	x	x																

* Terms of office expire on December 31.
 (a) From 1955 elections, term of office is four years instead of three for Population, Statistical, Social and Transport and Communications Commissions.
 (b) Four year term 1947-50 and three year term 1951-53.
 (c) For an indefinite period.
 (C) Canadian membership

(d) No executive body
 (e) Established as a UN body
 (f) Discontinued Sept. 18, 1951. Canada was elected to a three year term. (1950-52) in 1950.
 (g) Discontinued August 5, 1954. Canada elected to serve until December 31, 1955.
 (h) Established
 (i) Terminated and functions turned over to ECOSOC and the Regional Economic Commissions.
 (t) Terminated.

TAC—Technical Assistance Committee
 CID—Committee for Industrial Development
 NGO—Non-Governmental Organization
 PCOB—Permanent Central Optum Board
 DSB—Drug Supervisory Body
 ECLA—Economic Commission for Latin America

Appendix III

Principal Meetings of the United Nations and
Specialized Agencies during 1961 and
Canadian representation at the third special session
of the General Assembly (Bizerta)
and the sixteenth regular session of the General Assembly

General Assembly

Third special session (Bizerta), New York, August 21 to 25, 1961. Representative: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

Sixteenth Regular Session, New York, September 18 to December 20, 1961.

Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Honourable Howard Green, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Senator H. A. J. Brooks, P.C., Q.C.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Mr. Martial Asselin, M.P.; Mrs. Jean Casselman, M.P.; Alternate Representatives: Mr. Gordon Aiken, Q.C., M.P.; Brigadier J. H. Price, O.B.E., M.C., E.D.; Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament; Mr. Paul Tremblay, Ambassador of Canada, Chile.

Economic and Social Council

Thirty-first session, New York, April 19 to 28, 1961.

Thirty-second session, Geneva, July 4-August 4, 1961.

Resumed thirty-second session, New York, December 21 and 22, 1961.

Trusteeship Council

Eleventh special session, New York, April 10, 1961.

Twenty-seventh session, New York, June 1-July 19, 1961.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Eleventh session of the General Conference, Rome, November 4-23, 1961.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Fifth General Conference, Vienna, September 26-October 6, 1961.

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

Annual Meeting of Board of Governors, Vienna, September 8-22, 1961.

International Civil Aviation Organization

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

International Labour Organization

Forty-fifth session of the Conference, Geneva, June 7-29, 1961.

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

The *twelfth session of the General Conference* will be held in 1962.

Universal Postal Union

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

World Health Organization

Fourteenth World Health Assembly, New Delhi, February 7-24, 1961.

World Meteorological Organization

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

Appendix IV

Regular Budgets of the United Nations, the UN Specialized Agencies¹ and the IAEA, and Canadian Assessments

	Regular Budgets (net) ²			Canadian Assessments ³		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
(In thousands of dollars)						
United Nations ⁴	60,320	65,813	76,753	1,876	2,047	2,395
ILO.....	8,962	9,857	11,115	315	345	378
FAO.....	8,862	9,944	12,879	362	407	415
UNESCO.....	12,479	15,071	15,549	367	454	468
ICAO.....	3,721	4,057	4,083	166	191	191
UPU.....	610	727	923	16	19	25
WHO ⁵	15,898	17,587	25,313	455	501	721
ITU.....	2,167	2,849	3,120	70	97	106
WMO.....	653	669	708	16	17	18
IMCO.....	282	288	466	7	7	11
IAEA.....	5,158	6,168	6,161	149	178	177
Totals.....	119,112	133,030	157,070	3,799	4,263	4,905

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

²UN budget figures for 1960 are from UN document A/4687; those for 1961 and 1962 are from UN document A/5083. Agency figures are from UN document A/C.5/871. Figures are net of miscellaneous income.

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

⁴Budget estimates include staff assessments.

⁵Budget estimates exclude the undistributed reserve. A revised budget estimate is given for 1962.

Appendix V

Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1961 and 1962*

<i>Section</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961 (revised)</i>
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	\$ 1,155,240	\$ 1,120,350
2. Special meetings and conferences.....	1,532,000	707,400
3. Salaries and wages.....	40,765,550	35,978,625
4. Common staff costs.....	9,399,650	8,223,300
5. Travel of staff.....	2,065,000	2,024,000
6. Payments under annex 1, paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; Hospitality.....	100,000	100,000
7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....	4,364,500	3,872,375
8. Permanent equipment.....	438,500	410,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....	3,458,200	3,327,750
10. General expenses.....	3,684,800	3,809,000
11. Printing.....	1,286,650	1,210,750
12. Special expenses.....	194,600	199,000
13. Economic development.....	2,135,000	1,125,000
14. Social activities.....	2,105,000	1,375,000
15. Human rights activities.....	140,000	100,000
16. Public administration.....	1,945,000	875,000
17. Narcotics drugs control.....	75,000	75,000
18. Special missions.....	2,490,650	2,848,750
19. U.N. Field Service.....	1,357,000	1,224,000
20. Office of the UNHCR.....	2,525,800	2,262,400
21. International Court of Justice.....	926,600	781,600
Total Appropriation.....	\$82,144,740	\$71,649,300
Less: income, other than from Staff assessment.....	5,391,800	5,835,570
Net Appropriation.....	\$76,752,940	\$65,813,730
Of which: Staff assessment is.....	\$ 8,670,250	\$ 6,930,000

*As reported in UN document A/5083; exclusive of estimates for UNEF and ONUC.

Appendix VI

Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain Specialized Agencies for the Fifteen Largest Contributors—Year 1962

	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	WMO ¹
United States of America.....	32.02	32.51	32.16	25.00	31.16	31.71	19.0
U.S.S.R.....	14.97	—	—	10.00	13.06	12.45	7.8
United Kingdom.....	7.58	10.06	9.64	9.48	7.46	7.11	5.5
France.....	5.94	8.29	7.65	6.10	6.13	5.85	4.5
German Federal Republic....	—	6.89	5.05	4.34	5.11	4.87	4.5
China.....	4.57	—	.67	2.04	2.50	4.58	3.0
Canada.....	3.12	4.03	4.59	3.41	2.98	2.84	2.5
Japan.....	2.27	2.83	2.16	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.4
Italy.....	2.24	2.91	2.37	2.37	2.16	2.06	2.4
India.....	2.03	3.18	2.50	3.10	2.36	2.25	2.5
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.98	—	—	1.00	1.73	—	1.5
Australia.....	1.66	2.31	2.44	1.86	1.72	1.64	2.0
Sweden.....	1.30	1.80	1.77	1.64	1.33	1.27	1.5
Poland.....	1.28	1.77	1.19	1.24	1.31	1.25	1.1
Belgium.....	1.20	1.68	1.59	1.38	1.25	1.19	1.4

¹Unit scale converted to percentages.

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 works of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations*. The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated, for 50 cents a copy: 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1957; 1958 (English only). The following issues are out of print: 1946 (English); 1952-53; 1954-55 (French); 1958 (French); 1959.

2. *Statements and Speeches*

(Obtainable from the Information Division
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| 61/4 | The Situation in the Congo. | Mr. W. B. Nesbitt,
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| 61/5 | Canadian Efforts in the World of Today. | Hon. Howard C. Green,
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| 61/10 | Review of the World Crisis. | Hon. Howard C. Green,
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| 61/13 | The Prospect for International Order. | Hon. Howard C. Green,
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